LEE COUNTY
WAR HISTORY

1917 1919

WAR HISTORY
OF
LEE COUNTY
ILLINOIS, 1917-'18-'19

A HISTORY
of the part taken by the people of Lee County, Illinois, in the World War.
1917 - 1918 - 1919

Planned under the direction of the Lee County Executive Committee of the Auxiliary Committee, State Council of Defense, 1919
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War Record of Lee County, Illinois
1917-1918-1919

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INTRODUCTION

In order that the details of the aid given by Lee County toward the winning of the great war may be preserved for posterity it was necessary that prompt attention should be given towards collecting the facts that have largely never been made matters of record.

The part that our county has borne in our country's past history has been largely forgotten—except as to a few of its leading men's participation in great events, because of a failure in previous years to gather and preserve the material then available.

The work done by our soldiers and sailors in the great war can never be adequately portrayed, for, with the exception of Battery C, 123rd F.A. there was no distinctly Lee County unit.

At the present it is possible to state with substantial accuracy what those in civil life did towards the winning of the war and that story is herewith presented.

The services performed in Lee County by those in civil life was largely under the direction of the State Council of Defense organization and an attempt is made by this volume to make a matter of record the work done by this body and also of the work done by organizations outside the jurisdiction of the State Council of Defense.

In addition to the foregoing, each of the 22 towns in Lee County has its own story. Each Town was loyal, made sacrifices and performed its part of the arduous duties of the times and for the information and benefit of future generations the story of each town's labor is here given, written in each instance by a person who aided in the doing of that which was done.

The Lee County subsidiary organization of the Illinois State Council of Defense was created on September 5,1917, by the appointment of a committee of five, called the "Auxiliary Committee of the State Council of Defense for the County of Lee." This Committee was appointed by Samuel Insull, Chairman of the State organization, and consisted of P. M. James of Amboy, John W. Banks of Compton, Mrs. Lucile R. Ralston, Wm. B. Brinton and Henry S. Dixon. The committee selected Henry S. Dixon as Chairman, and P. M. James as secretary. From time to time thereafter the organization was changed as directed by the State Council of Defense. The county organization consisted of a county executive committee, with the chairman and secretary above named, and composed, as a whole, of the several chairmen of the State Council of Defense County organizations and allied organizations. The executive committee as finally established consisted of the following persons:

NAME	CHAIRMAN
County Executive	Henry S. Dixon
Finance	Edward Vaile
Neighborhood	John P. Devine
Food & Conservation	L. T. Griffith
United States Boys Working Reserve	L. W. Miller
Publicity	Charles E. Miller
Women's County Organization	Lucile R. Ralston
Federal Fuel Administration	H. G. Reynolds

Liberty Loan	A. P. Armington
War Savings Stamps	Wm. F. Hogan
4 Minute Men	A. B. Whitcombe
American Red Cross	Wm. B. Brinton
Legal Advisory Board	Edw. E. Wingert
Tuberculosis War Problem	Dr. E. S. Murphy
Non-war Construction Bureau	Henry S. Dixon
Commercial Economy Administration	O. H. Martin

In addition to the above John M. Egan, P. M. James and John W. Banks, although not committee chairmen, were members of the Executive Committee.

The executive committee did not have occasion to call frequent meetings as the war activities were conducted almost entirely by the several sub-committees under the direction of their committee chairmen and other officers.

Coordinated with the executive committee but working along different lines as the titles of the several bodies would indicate were other organizations whose chairmen as such did not have membership in the executive committee, but whose reports are contained as a part of this war history of our country. Those committees with their chairmen, were as follows:

Local Exemption Board	Henry S. Dixon
American Protective League and Loyalty Com.	A. B. Whitcombe
Food Administration	A. H. Bosworth
Delinquent subscribers to necessary war activities	Albert Borst
Meetings and Speakers	Henry C. Warner

The chairmen of each of the foregoing committees or organizations have prepared a paper descriptive of the activities of his or her committee and their stories follow each as a separate chapter of this volume. Some of the chapters are short and others of such greater length as the material available and the necessities of the case seemed to require. Without exception, however, each chapter pictures an instant response of the people of Lee County to our country's call to service and reflects correctly public opinion and popular action at the time of a great national demand.

CHAPTER I

County Executive Committee

By Henry S. Dixon, Chairman

The names of the officers and members of this committee are given in the introduction and it is not necessary to here repeat them. The original committee of five appointed by the State Chairman of the State Council of Defense on September 5, 1917, met as soon as convenient after their appointment and organized by selecting Henry S. Dixon of Dixon as Chairman and P. M. James of Amboy as Secretary. They served as such officers thereafter during the period of the war. Occasional meetings, as necessity required, were held. There was no occasion, however, of holding frequent meetings for the reason that the war activities of the County were conducted by the subordinate committees, each of such committees being held responsible for the efficient performance of their duties, and which without exception, were well done.

The Chairman and Secretary of the Executive Committee were in close touch with the state organization, both by correspondence and personal interview and when requested to do so made recommendations from time to time of persons in the County to fill positions in the County organization as it was gradually enlarged to its final size. The Committee and its officers framed the county organization in accordance with the plan recommended by the State Council of Defense and a sound and substantial organization was perfected which functioned in a most satisfactory manner.

From the time the county organization was perfected until the end of the war, every call made upon Lee County was promptly met, every money raising requisition immediately oversubscribed and a most inspiring condition as to loyalty and willingness to sacrifice became evident.

The results achieved may be ascribed to the comprehensive plan of organization prescribed by the State Council of Defense in connection with the constant, daily application by the right kind of men and women who were the executives and members of the several committees.

The details of the work done follow in the chapters written by the respective committee heads.

CHAPTER II

The Work of the Lee County Finance Committee in the War

By Edward Vaile

The meaning of President Wilson's expression that "This is a War of Nations" was more generally understood when the work began of backing up those who were in the service. Then it was fully realized that a modern war was a war of the whole people of a country instead of armies.

It is very doubtful if there was a home in Lee County that did not in one way or another contribute toward the prosecution of the war. To many it meant the giving up of one or more members of the family; to others the curtailing of the necessities of life and to comparatively all, it meant standing by their country with whatever financial and moral support they were able to render.

In awarding credit, those who made the supreme sacrifice, those who gave and offered their lives in the cause of humanity, have a place in the hearts of their fellow men that is far too sacred to be shared by others, regardless of the service they may have rendered. But full recognition should and will be given to the people of Lee County for their splendid and ready response to every call that was made upon them.

While the handling of the war activities in the County devolved upon comparatively few persons it was the moral support given by the people as a whole that enabled the Finance Committee to carry on its work and made it possible for Lee County to attain such a good record in the various campaigns.

BANK DEPOSITS INCREASE DURING PERIOD OF WAR

Notwithstanding the great amount of money raised during the war period, the Bank deposits in the County increased, and there was no evidence of a strain upon the finances of the people. In fact, the contributions to the war activities were coming more easily with each succeeding drive.

The Fourth Liberty Loan, the largest that was floated, was subscribed on the first day of the drive. One and a half million dollars in bonds were taken voluntarily by the people who went to the polls and registered their subscriptions.

On the first day of the United War Work Campaign, which was held Nov. 11th, the day of the signing of the armistice, Fifty thousand dollars were voluntarily subscribed. This represented about twenty-five per cent over-subscription of the County's quota.

Fifty Three thousand, nine hundred forty one dollars, forty-three cents, ($53,941.43) was the total subscription to this fund. Of this amount $60.00 was all that remained unpaid.

The United War Work drive might well be considered the most successful of all the money raising campaigns conducted during the war period. The Amount given by the people was larger than they were ever called upon to contribute at one time. This, coupled with the fact that the war was over and the day for subscribing fell on Nov. 11th, when the greatest excitement prevailed, was the best proof that the Patriotism of the people of Lee County was genuine and had the right ring.

Who before the war would believe that $6,319,718.24 could be raised in the County for war purposes? This is the amount of money that Lee County subscribed for Bonds and other war activities in a period of less than two years. A fact that is more notable because the subscriptions were voluntary.

Lee County had an enviable record in the various money raising campaigns.

In the Victory Loan Lee County was first in 57 Counties of the 7th Federal Reserve district of the Illinois division. In the general average of the counties, in the 7th Federal Reserve district, Illinois division, Lee County held the 9th place in subscriptions to all loans.

Lee County had the twelfth place of the 26 honor Counties of the State that went over the top in the sale of War Savings Stamps.

In Red Cross, Y. M. C. A. and K. C. drives, Lee County's record was equally as good as in the Bond and War Savings Campaigns.

ORGANIZATION OF FINANCE COMMITTEE

In the beginning of the war activities campaigns it was evident to those identified with the work that raising money was largely a question of organization. It was also quite apparent that little help, aside from publicity, could be obtained from Federal or State organizations. Each County was left to work out its own method of campaign. With this in mind the State Council of Defense directed that a Finance Committee be created having the following duties:

"To pass upon the merits of all applications for licenses for the collection of money for war relief purposes and advise the license bureau of the State Council of Defense; to create a permanent county organization to advise with and assist the various war relief organizations in the raising and collection of all money for war purposes, which organization with its records will be available for instant use for any purpose approved by Federal authority or the State Council of Defense; to keep a permanent record of all subscriptions and gifts from each person in the County; and to cooperate with and assist all of the only authorized war activities in the County."

The Finance Committee was composed of an executive committee of seven members and a township organization which included a Chairman and three or more members in each township. An office was maintained in the Court House and a Secretary employed who remained in the office during business hours.

The Executive committee which had general supervisory power consisted of the following persons:

Edward Vaile, Chairman

John M. Egan, Vice-Chairman; John Davies, Vice-Chairman; A. C. McBride, Vice-Chairman; N. A. Petrie, Vice-Chairman; M. M. Fell, Vice-Chairman; Albert Borst, Vice-Chairman; Tim Sullivan, Secretary and Treasurer.

This Committee met from time to time, laid plans for conducting the campaigns and passed upon all bills that were paid.

THE VOLUNTEER SYSTEM OF RAISING MONEY WAS ADOPTED

There were two reasons for the adoption of the volunteer plan. First, the people had evinced a willingness to be placed upon their honor and of doing their part without solicitation. Secondly, a feeling existed among the workers that the time had come when it was unnecessary for one loyal citizen to go through stores, factories and fields after another equally loyal citizen to obtain his subscription.

The saving of labor was also a factor in changing to the volunteer idea. Before this system of collecting money was adopted more than five hundred persons in the county were obliged to leave their different fields of endeavor to assist in the war activities campaigns.

These campaigns which lasted from one to three weeks entailed a great loss of time and effort that was needed on the farm and in other lines of production.

The Lee County volunteer plan was a modified idea of the system in vogue in Yankton, South Dakota.

It was during the second Red Cross drive that the volunteer system was first used in Lee County. Only three or four townships tried it at that time and the results were so good that it was generally adopted by all the townships throughout the country in the succeeding campaigns.

The success of this innovation also attracted the attention of the National Red Cross Committee which sent a telegram of congratulations to the local Red Cross organization.

METHOD OF CONDUCTING CAMPAIGNS

A campaign of education was carried on to prepare the public for the various drives which were following each other with increasing frequency. The plan was, while in the midst of one campaign to appraise the people of the next campaign which was soon to follow. This idea proved very effective inasmuch as surplus money which might be invested in other ways was held in reserve to meet individual bond quotas.

During the Third Liberty Loan Campaign the press and the speakers who went out through the county told the people to plan for the Red Cross and War Savings drives which were to follow in the succeeding months.

Through this method of publicity the people were prepared for the Fourth Liberty Loan, the largest floated, which was subscribed the first day of the campaign.

One week prior to the opening of the drives, meetings were held in every township in the county at which speakers explained the nature of the work at hand. Four minute men were at every picture show and entertainment, newspapers were very liberal in the use of space, and merchants gave page advertisements to the cause. All urged the people to go to the polling places on the first day of the drive and subscribe their quota.

Polling places and schools were opened on the day advertised where committees were on hand to receive subscriptions. In same instances the township committee mailed out the individual quotas, but generally subscribers did not know the amounts allotted to them until they went to the polls.

CARD CATALOGUE OF THE PEOPLE OF THE COUNTY

Prior to the organizing of the Finance Committee a record was kept of only those who subscribed to the various war activities. But as time went on it was evident that these loyal citizens did not require any special attention to urge them to perform their duty. A card catalogue was made of all persons in the county who were financially able to pay toward the funds being raised for war purposes.

This card catalogue contained the names of more than Eight thousand subscribers. Each township was treated as a separate unit. At the top of the card was the name and address of the subscriber; the township in which he or she resided was also given.

The card was ruled in columns as follows: first column Liberty Loan, second United War Work, third Red Cross and fourth War Savings Stamps. Following each drive individual subscriptions were posted on these cards. The posting involved considerable

work. Approximately sixty thousand entries were made. While the townships were all separate and indexed it was slow work sorting out each card and posting the amounts subscribed.

When it became known throughout the County that this record was being kept it aided materially in bringing in those who would no doubt have escaped paying their proper share toward the various war activities. The efficacy of this method in checking up subscribers was attested by the fact that there were only three persons in the county listed as delinquents in the Fourth Liberty Loan Campaign, whom the Finance Committee believed should have subscribed.

In the United War Work drive which took place after the armistice was signed, there were forty-seven delinquents, a comparatively small number considering the war was over and the wide distribution that was made.

The method of handling delinquents was a novel one and is explained in the report of the Delinquent Committee. The names of those who failed to subscribe their quotas were turned over to the township Chairman who forwarded them to the County Chairman. If the Finance Committee failed to obtain the delinquents subscription the name was referred to the Delinquent Committee for action and they seldom missed an opportunity to make the slackers see their patriotic duty.

DETERMINING QUOTAS

Each township in the county had to raise its proportion of the whole amount allotted to the county. The percentage which the townships were given was determined by taking a mean average of the assessed valuation and the population. To make the allotments on a purely assessed valuation basis would be unfair to the rural districts. To make them on a population basis would be equally unfair to the towns and cities. Hence the mean average was taken of the assessed valuation (not including Railroad property) and the population.

There was no rule by which individual quotas could be made. The finance committees of the townships allotted each precinct or school district its proportionate share of the total amount to be raised. The district or precinct committee in turn allotted to the individuals their proportionate share of the township and district quota.

No set plan was used in the making of individual quotas. The district or precinct committee made the quota from general information as to the financial standing of the person. These quotas were reviewed by an executive committee composed of Bankers, real estate men, merchants and others who would be in a position to pass upon the financial standing of the individual.

The fairness with which these quotas were made was remarkable. Here and there was a case when some one was overrated but as a rule the subscribers paid more than was allotted to them. A Review committee was in session at the Court House on appointed days to consider the cases of those whose quotas were thought too high.

The relatively small number of persons who came before that committee evidenced the fairness and thoroughness in which the men on the Township Finance committees did their work. These men had their work so well systematized that it was possible to make a fairly accurate estimate of the number of contributions to each activity and the amount of money that would be raised for that particular cause.

NEIGHBORHOOD COMMITTEE AN EFFICIENT AID IN THE WORK

Early in the war the Neighborhood Committee was organized. The purpose of this committee which was composed of three men in every school district in the county, was

to promote patriotism and arouse public sentiment. While it may not be traced entirely to the work of the Neighborhood Committee there was a gradual awakening of interest taking place among the people as the war progressed.

The writer recalls several meetings held in the rural districts during the First and Second Liberty Loan drives where there were not enough in attendance to warrant the speakers discussing the issues of the campaign.

In the succeeding drives it was much different as public sentiment seemed fully aroused and every meeting was attended by large and enthusiastic crowds.

The Neighborhood Committee because of the interest which it had stimulated was an efficient aid to the Finance Committee in carrying out its work. Because of their organization in each school district they assisted the Finance Committee in the distribution of its work.

Frequently before launching a campaign the Neighborhood and Finance Committees were called into joint conference. The purpose of these conferences was to outline the plan of campaign. They were usually held in Amboy and Dixon. Members living in the northern part of the county came to Dixon and those living in the southern and eastern part of the county went to Amboy.

The high standing and moral worth of the men who composed these committees and invariably attended these gatherings was in itself a guarantee of the success of the money raising campaigns in Lee County. It was evident that anything that this group of intelligent and capable men would undertake must necessarily be a success. The fact that it was possible to interest men such as were represented in this important work augurs well for the future of American citizenship and the preservation of American honor.

TOWNSHIPS VIE WITH EACH OTHER TO LEAD

Townships vied with each other in the conduct of campaigns. It was a usual thing to receive a telephone message that a certain township went over the top before noon of the first day of the drive. There were townships so thoroughly organized that no special thought was ever given them by those directing the campaigns. It was assumed by the committee that these particular townships would always take care of themselves.

There were other townships, however, that were greatly benefited by the executive branch of the Finance Committee which carried on all their publicity, mailed out the individual quotas and announcements of meetings.

Sending out notices to delinquents was also part of the executive committees work. These notices usually had the desired result and aided the township committee in bringing in the tardy ones.

At first in some townships there were factions, which somewhat interfered with the successful conduct of the work. This was due largely to local jealousies and political differences but these were soon swept away by the rising tide of patriotism which was spreading over the country.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS AND DIXON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE APPROPRIATE MONEY TO DEFRAY EXPENSES

All the money collected in Lee County went to the particular organization for which it was solicited.

The funds used to defray the expenses of the Lee County Finance Committee were obtained from appropriations of Two thousand dollars ($2,000.00) by the Board of Super-

visors and Five hundred dollars ($500.00) from the Dixon Chamber of Commerce. The Supervisor's appropriation remained in the County treasury to be drawn on as found necessary. All bills were audited by a committee of the Board.

No remuneration was given to any one for services rendered with the exception of the young lady, who with her assistants compiled the records and had charge of the details of the office.

WAR WORK ACTIVITIES

Campaigns	County Quota	Amount Subscribed	Total No. Subscribers	Del.
First Red Cross 1st week July, 1917	$ 10,000.00	$ 12,659.10	500	
Second Red Cross May 20, 1918-1 wk.	37,500.00	39,747.04	8211	
First Y. M. C. A. Nov. 11-19, 1917	17,500.00	20,058.26		
United War Work Cam. Nov. 11-18, 1918.	41,700.00	53,941.43	7839	40
Knights of Columbus	2,500.00	3,010.08		
War Savings Stamps	550,000.00	602,000.00	6360	
First Liberty Loan	(no quota)	325,850.00	Largely taken by Banks	
Second Liberty Loan	" 990,000.00	1,130,500.00	4033	
Third Liberty Loan	660,000.00	1,023,900.00	7833	
Fourth Liberty Loan	1,440,300.00	1,681,850.00	7762	
Fifth Liberty Loan	1,032,300.00	1,381,200.00	4164	
First Red Cross drive for Membership		2,500.00		
Second Red Cross drive for membership		15,000.00		
Third Red Cross drive for membership		11,000.00		
Amount collected by Woman's Committee National Council of Defense		9,720.49		
Amount collected Fund for French Children to March 1st, 1919		3,206.84		
Amount collected for French Hospitals		575.00		
Grand Total		$6,316,718.24		

Summarized Statement showing the total amount subscribed for the various war activities.

Red Cross Campaigns	$ 52,406.14
Red Cross Membership Drives	28,500.00
United War Work (Including K. C. and 1st Y. M. C. A.)	77,009.77
War Savings Stamps	602,000.00
Liberty Loan Campaigns	5,543,300.00

FIRST RED CROSS DRIVE

June 30, 1917.

Quota . . . $10,000 Amount Subscribed . $12,659.10

Number of Subscribers . 500

The amount subscribed was raised almost entirely in the city of Dixon. It was not conducted by organizations in the different townships.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS

Quota	$2500.00	Amount Subscribed	$3010.08
	Dixon	$2866.59	
	Walton	143.50	
		$3010.08	

SECOND RED CROSS

May 20-25, 1918

County Quota	$37,500.00	Amount Subscribed	$39,747.04
	Number of Subscribers	8211	

Township	Quota	No. of Subscribers
Alto	$ 1462.50	212
Amboy	2700.00	840
Ashton	1593.75	320
Bradford	1256.25	185
Brooklyn	1856.25	300
China	1781.25	234
Dixon	9562.50	3211
East Grove	731.25	153
Hamilton	750.00	115
Harmon	1162.50	225
Lee Center	1200.00	276
Marion	937.50	212
May	768.75	142
Nachusa	1106.25	185
Nelson	1012.50	108
Palmyra	1425.00	219
Reynolds	1068.75	169
South Dixon	1293.75	174
Sublette	1425.00	252
Viola	1012.50	138
Willow Creek	1406.25	260
Wyoming	1987.50	281
	$37500.00	8211
Total Amount Subscribed	$39,747.04	

Twenty-five thousand dollars was the allotment made by the National organization. The surplus remained in the treasury of the branches in the different townships to be used to purchase materials for the local Red Cross workers.

FIRST Y. M. C. A. DRIVE

November 11-19, 1917

District Quota (Lee & Ogle)	$35,000	County Quota	$17,500
	Amount Subscribed	$20,058.26	

Township	Amount subscribed		
Alto	$ 800.00	Marion	$ 43.00
Amboy	1838.97	May	42.00
Ashton	1205.00	Nachusa	165.00
Bradford	346.00	Nelson	604.60
Brooklyn	423.75	Palmyra	952.00
China	1045.34	Reynolds	541.00
Dixon	8717.71	South Dixon	215.75
Hamilton	164.00	Sublette	162.45
Harmon	51.00	Viola	130.00
Lee Center	423.49	Willow Creek	535.00
Lee, Illinois	532.20	Wyoming	1261.00
		Total	$20,058.26

(Evidently EAST GROVE Township's citizens must have incorporated in other townships.)

WAR SAVINGS STAMPS

County Quota . . $550,000 Amount Subscribed . $602,000

Township	Quota	Amount Subscribed	Approximate No. Stamps Bought	Number Subscribers
Alto	$ 21450.00	$ 21215.00	4028	207
Amboy	39600.00	42125.00	7234	678
Ashton	23375.00	30125.00	4305	345
Bradford	18425.00	18590.00	3553	180
Brooklyn	27225.00	26210.00	4393	293
China	26125.00	31500.00	5116	231
Dixon	140250.00	134235.00	22003	1775
East Grove	10725.00	10660.00	2124	183
Hamilton	11000.00	10555.00	1792	137
Harmon	17050.00	18785.00	3238	207
Lee Center	17600.00	18665.00	3298	212
Marion	13750.00	15825.00	3082	187
May	11275.00	11320.00	2198	161
Nachusa	16225.00	17730.00	2739	147
Nelson	14850.00	15355.00	2855	196
Palmyra	20900.00	20025.00	3723	227
Reynolds	15675.00	15705.00	2749	172
South Dixon	18975.00	19265.00	3632	137
Sublette	20900.00	20355.00	3808	205
Viola	14850.00	13215.00	2482	168
Willow Creek	20625.00	21840.00	3493	228
Wyoming	29150.00	17675.00	3420	84
Total	$550000.00	$550975.00	75265	6360

FIRST LIBERTY LOAN DRIVE

Federal Quota	$324850.00	Amount Subscribed	$325850
First National Bank, Amboy		$ 59700.00	
First National Bank, Compton		6000.00	
City National Bank, Dixon		93000.00	
Dixon National Bank, Dixon		119800.00	
Union State Bank, Dixon		9000.00	
Harmon Bank, Harmon, Ill.		7000.00	
First National Bank, Steward, Illinois		20000.00	
H. F. Gehant Banking Co., West Brooklyn		11350.00	
Total		$325850.00	

SECOND LIBERTY LOAN DRIVE

Federal Quota . . $1136900.00 County Quota . $990000.00

Number of Subscribers 4033

Township	Amount Subscribed	Township	Amount Subscribed
Alto	$ 50000.00	Marion	13350.00
Amboy	119750.00	May	15300.00
Ashton	55000.00	Nachusa	26300.00
Bradford	27600.00	Nelson	15400.00
Brooklyn	50650.00	Palmyra	25850.00
China	50450.00	Reynolds	3700.00
Dixon	427350.00	South Dixon	23750.00
East Grove	13550.00	Sublette	48200.00
Hamilton	3250.00	Viola	10000.00
Harmon	39550.00	Willow Creek	31700.00
Lee Center	6250.00	Wyoming	73550.00
		Total	$1130500.00

THIRD LIBERTY LOAN DRIVE

April, 1918.

Federal Quota . $1053200.00 County Quota . $660000.00

Number of Subscribers 7833

Township	Quota	Amount Subscribed
Alto	$ 25750.00	$ 45900.00
Amboy	45500.00	84600.00
Ashton	28050.00	47250.00
Bradford	22150.00	22800.00
Brooklyn	32700.00	41300.00
China	31350.00	56550.00
Dixon	168300.00	284350.00
East Grove	12900.00	13050.00
Hamilton	13200.00	19900.00
Harmon	20500.00	24400.00
Lee Center	21100.00	21550.00
Marion	16500.00	20950.00
May	13550.00	18500.00
Nachusa	19500.00	28400.00

Nelson	$ 17850.00	$ 21200.00
Palmyra	24600.00	46800.00
Reynolds	18800.00	20750.00
South Dixon	25000.00	27850.00
Sublette	25100.00	28350.00
Viola	17850.00	21950.00
Willow Creek	24700.00	56950.00
Wyoming	35000.00	70550.00
	$660000.00	$1023900.00

All townships subscribed quotas.

FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN DRIVE

Federal Quota . $1718600.00 County Quota . $1440300.00

Number of Subscribers . . . 7762

Township	Quota	Amount subscribed
Alto	$ 54150.00	$ 58750.00
Amboy	104000.00	119550.00
Ashton	58700.00	61200.00
Bradford	51300.00	51350.00
Brooklyn	70750.00	83450.00
China	69300.00	75050.00
Dixon	376900.00	538800.00
East Grove	29600.00	28350.00
Hamilton	29600.00	33000.00
Harmon	41150.00	43300.00
Lee Center	44800.00	47450.00
Marion	34650.00	35250.00
May	31050.00	31350.00
Nachusa	41900.00	44550.00
Nelson	31800.00	35900.00
Palmyra	56300.00	57800.00
Reynolds	42600.00	44850.00
South Dixon	47650.00	50200.00
Sublette	58500.00	59600.00
Viola	41150.00	41250.00
Willow Creek	54900.00	60950.00
Wyoming	74400.00	79900.00
Totals	$1444250.00	$1681850.00

There were two delinquents, one in South Dixon and one in East Grove who refused to subscribe their quota.

FIFTH LIBERTY LOAN DRIVE

Federal Quota . $1381200.00 County Quota . $1032300.00

Number of Subscribers 4164

Township	Quota	Amount Subscribed
Alto	$ 38500.00	$ 43500.00

Amboy	$ 73900.00	$ 95250.00
Ashton	41100.00	60000.00
Bradford	36500.00	38700.00
Brooklyn	50300.00	50450.00
China	49300.00	103750.00
Dixon	273800.00	412250.00
East Grove	21000.00	18550.00
Hamilton	21000.00	17850.00
Harmon	29200.00	30950.00
Lee Center	31800.00	39050.00
Marion	24600.00	28900.00
May	22000.00	26150.00
Nachusa	29700.00	31050.00
Nelson	22600.00	25200.00
Palmyra	40000.00	41550.00
Reynolds	30300.00	34850.00
South Dixon	33900.00	35800.00
Sublette	41600.00	32200.00
Viola	29300.00	12650.00
Willow Creek	39000.00	50400.00
Wyoming	52900.00	61650.00
Totals	$1032300.00	$1291000.00
	Largely taken by Banks	90200.00
	Total amount subscribed to Victory Loan	$1,381,200.00

UNITED WAR WORK CAMPAIGN

County Quota . . $41,700 Amount Subscribed . $53,941.43

Township	Quota	Amount Subscribed	Number of Subscribers	Number of Delinquents
Alto	$ 1563.75	$ 2186.00	198	
Amboy	3002.40	4866.89	876	
Ashton	1668.00	1902.07	439	
Bradford	1480.05	1570.80	171	1
Brooklyn	2043.30	2239.28	336	
China	2001.60	2302.00	375	2
Dixon	10883.70	15481.81	2720	9
East Grove	854.85	854.00	140	7
Hamilton	854.85	900.00	132	4
Harmon	1188.45	1382.00	233	1
Lee Center	1292.70	1364.22	209	
Marion	1000.80	1245.10	122	5
May	896.55	1119.00	165	5
Nachusa	1209.30	1398.50	157	1
Nelson	917.40	966.50	151	3
Palmyra	1626.30	1824.00	217	
Reynolds	1230.15	1304.50	160	1

South Dixon	1376.10	1369.50	161	5
Sublette	1698.85	2390.50	209	
Viola	1188.45	1533.50	140	2
Willow Creek	1584.60	1922.00	223	1
Wyoming	2147.55	3539.75	216	
	$41,700.00	$53,661.92	7839	47
Interest credited to May 1, 1919		279.51		
		$53,941.43		

The following persons were appointed as members of the Finance Committee for their respective towns:

Name	Post Office
M. M. Fell, Chairman	Steward
Thomas F. Kirby	Steward
Andrew Richolson	Steward
Fred N. Vaughan, Chairman	Amboy
R. W. Ruckman	Amboy
John P. Harvey	Amboy
P. M. James	Amboy
W. L. Leech	Amboy
D. B. Berry	Amboy
N. A. Petrie, Chairman	Ashton
Joseph Roesler	Ashton
G. A. Hamel	Ashton
Ed Yenerick	Ashton
A. H. Moore	Ashton
Wm. H. Hart	Ashton
L. Sindlinger	Ashton
W. H. Ventler	Ashton
Chas. Heibenthal	Ashton
W. B. McCrea	Ashton
Andrew Aschenbrenner, Chairman	Amboy
John J. Wagner	Ashton
Peter Kelly Jr.	Ashton
Chas. Wagner	Ashton
Oliver L. Gehant, Chairman	W. Brooklyn
F. W. Meyer	W. Brooklyn
Dr. E. C. White	W. Brooklyn
Charles Bradshaw, Chairman	Compton
John W. Banks	Compton
S. O. Argraves	Compton
J. W. Richardson	Compton
John S. Archer	Compton
Louis Bauer	Compton
Dr. F. M. Banker, Chairman	Franklin Grove
C. D. Hussey	Franklin Grove
Fred Gross	Franklin Grove

Name	Post Office
S. A. Durkes	Franklin Grove
Earl Buck	Franklin Grove
W. L. Sheap	Franklin Grove
Homer Parsons, Chairman	Ohio, Bureau Co.
B. B. Friel	Amboy
Ralph Hansen	Ohio
J. F. Bauer, Chairman	Harmon
H. C. Keigwin	Walnut
George F. Brooks	Harmon
John F. Foss	Walnut
W. H. Kugler, Chairman	Harmon
Thomas P. Long	Harmon
E. J. Manion	Harmon
Elmer Hess	Harmon
Kyle Miller, Chairman	W. Brooklyn
S. L. Shaw	Lee Center
William Callahan	W. Brooklyn
Rev. C. F. Conley, Chairman	Walton
Charles F. Welty	Amboy
John J. Morrissey	Walton
Rev. C. J. Kirkfleet, Chairman	Sublette
Jacob Becker	Sublette
James Buckley	Amboy
Thomas Dorsey	Amboy
Louis Faivre	Amboy
Edgar L. Crawford, Chairman	Nachusa
Scott Morris	Franklin Grove
Warren Leake	Amboy
W. W. Harden, Chairman	Dixon
C. C. Buckaloo	Dixon
Henry W. Phillips	Nelson
J. B. Stitzel	Nelson
Thomas P. Drew	Dixon, R. No. 6
Will Hartshorn	Dixon
Merritt School	Dixon
J. P. Drew, Chairman	Dixon
Fred A. Lawton	Dixon
E. J. McGrath	Woosung
Wallace Eatinger	Dixon
Ira Rutt	Dixon
Michael Sullivan, Chairman	Rochelle
Charles Ewald	Steward
William Ewald	Ashton
E. H. Wiener	Ashton
J. W. Cortright, Chairman	Dixon
Jules Brechon	Dixon
Peter Hoyle	Dixon
John Hoyle	Dixon

Frank L. Young	Dixon
Fred Rhodes	Dixon, R. No. 2
Wm. A. Brucker, Chairman	Sublette
Paul Reis	Sublette
J. P. Malach	Sublette
Dr. Angear	Sublette
Forrest Blauers	Sublette
Thomas C. Kelly, Chairman	Compton
John Montavon	Compton
Henry L. Gehant	W. Brooklyn
William Brown, Chairman	Lee
Henry Eide	Lee
P. J. Schoenholz	Scarboro
Lars Rissiter	Lee
P. S. Snyder	Lee
A. C. McBride, Chairman	PawPaw
J. H. LaPorte	PawPaw
Arthur S. Wells	PawPaw
W. T. Chaffee	PawPaw

DIXON

John Davies, Chairman

Later succeeded by Alfred Leland

Henry Kenneth	A. P. Armington	L. W. Mitchell
W. C. Durkes	George Boynton	Douglas Harvey
E. J. Countryman	Frank J. Cahill	W. E. Weurth
R. S. Farrand	Frank D. Stephen	E. H. English
Harry Edwards	Frank Schoenholz	John B. Ortgiesen
Mark D. Smith	E. S. Rosecrans	E. B. Raymond
Louis Pitcher	O. H. Martin	John B. Crabtree
Max Rosenthal	H. C. Warner	E. N. Howell
C. H. McKinney	Max Eichler	C. H. Keyes
O. M. Rogers		

John M. Egan as Vice-Chairman had charge of the following towns; Amboy, Lee Center, Marion, East Grove, May and Sublette.

Albert Borst as Vice-Chairman had charge of the following towns; Palmyra, Nelson, South Dixon, Nachusa, and China.

John Davies as Vice-Chairman had charge of the Town of Dixon.

N. A. Petrie as Vice-Chairman had charge of the following towns; Ashton, Bradford and Reynolds.

M. M. Fell as Vice-Chairman had charge of the following towns; Wyoming, Brooklyn and Viola.

W. H. Kugler as Vice-Chairman had charge of the following towns; Hamilton and Harmon.

Lee County's record in war activities is one of which her citizens may well be proud. In no instance did the County fail to raise its proportionate share of the State and Federal quotas of Bonds, War Savings, Red Cross and kindred activities.

The next duty to that of taking our places in the ranks of those who offered their lives in the cause of humanity was to back them up with our moral and financial aid. This duty the people of Lee County performed in a highly creditable manner.

CHAPTER III

Neighborhood Committee

By John P. Devine

The Lee County Neighborhood Committee, an auxiliary of the State Counsel of Defense, was organized in October 1917, by Mrs. Josephine Cleming, one of the organizers for the State Counsel of Defense. The object of the Neighborhood Committee was to promote patriotism, combat disloyalty, encourage good citizenship, make clear the causes of the war and bring home to the people their patriotic duties; all through public meetings, propoganda and such other means as seemed expedient. The County Executive Committee, as selected by the State Counsel of Defense, was composed of the following members: Henry S. Dixon, Harry Edwards, W. B. Brinton, F. G. Dimmick, John E. Moyer, R. C. Bovey, and John P. Devine, of Dixon, Illinois, and George B. Carpenter of Amboy, Illinois. From these, the officers of the organization were selected, John P. Devine, Chairman; R. C. Bovey, Secretary; and John E. Moyer, Treasurer. For a time Harry L. Fordham acted as Secretary, but later was obliged, on account of other duties, to resign and R. C. Bovey was elected in his place.

The Executive Committee formed a complete organization in the County, organizing by school districts, three members being selected from each school district. In some of the larger districts, a greater number was selected to represent the school district. A Certificate of Membership in the organization was issued by the Executive Committee.

The Neighborhood Committee was the first active organization formed to carry on war work in Lee County, and the Committees which were organized later were able to take advantage of this organization and use for membership the persons who had been selected to serve on the Neighborhood Committee. This organization assisted actively in all war work, including bond and war saving stamp sales, Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., and K. C. campaigns. The organization conducted many meetings throughout the County to arouse interest in war work and brought many prominent speakers into the county, notably among whom were Clarence S. Darrow, of Chicago, Illinois, and Dr. Hugh Burkhead of Baltimore. The Complete County Organization of the Neighborhood, consisting of more than five hundred persons:

NEIGHBORHOOD COMMITTEE
STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE
STATE OF ILLINOIS
LEE COUNTY

County Committee

John P. Devine, Chairman, Dixon
R. C. Bovey, Secretary, Dixon
John E. Moyer, Treasurer, Dixon
Henry S. Dixon, Dixon
E. S. Roseerans, Dixon
Wm. B. Brinton, Dixon
George L. Carpenter, Amboy
Harry Edwards, Dixon
F. G. Dimick, Dixon

Town, school district and precinct organization.

ASHTON

Joseph A. Roesler — M. M. Billmire
R. S. Charters — A. W. Roseerans
G. A. Hamel

District No. 81, Bowers School

C. W. Bowers, R. F. D., Ashton — B. G. Yenerick, R. F. D., Ashton
J. C. Aschenbrenner, R. F. D., Ashton

District No. 209, Drummond School

Bart Orner, R. F. D., Ashton — Fred Beach, R. F. D., Ashton

District No. 83, Fell School

George Beach, R. F. D., Ashton — Fred Kersten, R. F. D., Ashton
J. J. Schafer, R. F. D., Ashton

ALTO TOWNSHIP

District No. 133, Carey School

H. W. Harms, Jr., R. F. D., Rochelle

District No. 134, Thorpe School

C. J. Ferris, R. F. D., Steward — Patrick Carey, R. F. D., Rochelle
R. C. Thorpe, R. F. D., Steward

District No. 135, Finnestad School

A. O. Hill, Steward — Elroy Walker, Steward

District No. 136, Steward School

Thomas F. Kirby, Steward — S. O. Barnett, Stewart
M. M. Fell, Steward

District No. 137, Peterson School

Isaac Peterson, Lee — Otto Wickness, Steward

District No. 138, Grimes School

Albert Bales, Steward — Henry Herrmann, Steward

District No. 139, Bly School

Thomas Burke, Steward — Martin Bly, Steward
Peter Johnson, Steward

AMBOY TOWNSHIP

P. M. James — George L. Carpenter
Wm. J. Edwards — Philip Clark
William J. Leech — A. E. Carmichael
John P. Harvey — Charles Rabbitt
James R. Kelly — Fred. N. Vaughan
Frank C. Vaughan

District 65, Maine School

John Burk, Amboy — Henry Killmer, Amboy

District 66, Union Corners School

G. P. Finch — Carl H. Sartorious
Edward Rocho

District 67, Mynard School

John Wittenauer — W. F. Hoffman
Alexander Sauer

District 69, Binghampton School

R. Kerchner — Charles Wittenauer — William Morrissey

District 70, Green School

Frank Meeks — Albert W. Burnham — William James

District 72, Smith School

Albert Antoine — H. W. Walters

Holly Smith — Herbert Connor

District 73, Holcomb School

B. C. Noble — H. B. King — George W. Snader

District 74, Elliott School

John Wheatland — John P. Honeycut — Frank Emmons

BRADFORD TOWNSHIP

District 84, Dierdorf School

Charles Huyett, R. F. D. 1, Franklin Grove — George Mong, R. F. D. 1, Franklin Grove

I. H. Smucher, R. F. D. 1, Franklin Grove

District 85, Killmer School

Roland Eisenberg, R. F. D., Ashton — Clarence Sanders, R. F. D., Ashton

Adam Gonnerman, R. F. D., Ashton

District 86, Wagner School

Henry Newman, R. F. D., Ashton

District 87, Hart School

C. J. Hart, R. F. D., Franklin Grove — Ben Richwine, R. F. D., Franklin Grove

John W. Nass, R. F. D., Franklin Grove

District 88, Eisenberg School

Charles Wagner, R. F. D. 1, Ashton — William Krug, R. F. D. 1, Ashton

Edward Herwig, R. F. D. 1, Ashton

District 89, Weishaar School

Joseph Baldwin, R. F. D. 1, Ashton — George Hann, R. F. D. 1, Ashton

Harvey Hiebenthal, R. F. D. 1, Ashton

District 90, Harck School

A. Aschenbrenner, R. 2, Amboy — Wm. E. Jones, R. 2, Franklin Grove

George Perry, R. 2, Amboy

District 91, Wellman School

John Vaupel, R. 1, Ashton — Clarence Hart, R. 1, Ashton

Frank Butler, West Brooklyn

District 94, Ventler School

George Lahman, R. F. D., West Brooklyn — Louis Wiser, R. F. D., West Brooklyn

TOWN OF BROOKLYN

District 124, West Brooklyn School

F. W. Meyer — Oliver L. Gehant — E. C. White

District 125, Malugin School

August Bottner — Edwin Bettner — Louis Mantaven, Compton

District 126, Davidson School

E. A. Miller, Compton — Judson Beemer, Compton

Roy Carnahan, Compton

District 127, Carnahan School

Grover Carnahan, Compton — Wm. Parker, Compton
John Horton, Compton — B. A. Hartley, Compton
Oscar Ikens, West Brooklyn

District 128, Compton School

Charles E. Bradshaw, Compton — John W. Banks, Compton
S. O. Argraves, Compton

District 129, Bauer School

Benjamin Ulteh, Compton — Wm. Florschutz, Compton
John Eggers, Compton

District 130, Kestler School

John C. Henkel, Mendota — J. G. Halboth, West Brooklyn
Charles Schmekel, West Brooklyn

District 131, Foulk School

Arthur Foulk, R. F. D. 5, Mendota — C. A. Jeanblanc, R. F. D., Compton
Wm. Schmekel, R. F. D., West Brooklyn

District 132, Politsch School

George Eich, Compton — George Politsch, Mendota
Gust Englehart, Compton

CHINA TOWNSHIP

Dr. F. M. Banker, Franklin Grove — C. D. Hussey, Franklin Grove
Fred Gross, R. 2, Franklin Grove — Earl Buck, R. 1, Franklin Grove
W. L. Sheap, R. 2, Franklin Grove

NACHUSA and CHINA TOWNSHIPS combined

District 52, March School

Reed March, R. 2, Franklin Grove — Lee Brink, Franklin Grove

District 53

Edward May, R. F. D., Dixon — Lee Withey, R. 2, Franklin Grove
Hale Hartzell, R. 1, Franklin Grove.

District 208, Sunday School

Joseph Gilbert, R. 1, Franklin Grove — Daniel Miller, Franklin Grove
Charles Sunday, R. 1, Franklin Grove

District 54, Pineview School

Ira J. Trostle, Franklin Grove — C. E. Weybright, Franklin Grove
Frank Wingert, R. 3, Franklin Grove

District 55, Nachusa School

George R. Emmert, Nachusa — J. L. Welty, Nachusa
Ira Currens, Nachusa

District 56, Emmert School

H. E. Currens, R. 3, Franklin Grove — Harold Emmert, R. 3, Franklin Grove
Harry P. Spangler, R. 3, Franklin Grove

District 57, Hausen School

William Lott, Franklin Grove — Blaine Hussey, R. 2, Franklin Grove
Harvey Spangler, R. 3, Franklin Grove

District 64, Seebach School

F. L. Kesselring, R. 2, Franklin Grove — Edward Pomeroy, Amboy Ill.
Chris Hillison, R. 2, Franklin Grove — C. W. Ross, Amboy

District 59, Cellins Dysart School

E. S. Dysart, R. 3, Franklin Grove — Roy Crawford, Franklin Grove
H. G. Pitzer, Nachusa

District 60, Groves School

Adam Shaffer, R. 3, Franklin Grove — William Miller, R. 2, Franklin Grove
William Shaffer, R. 3, Franklin Grove

District 61, Samuel Dysart School

Ed Knouse, R. 2, Franklin Grove — Elmer Sanders, R. 1, Franklin Grove
H. M. Miller, R. 3, Franklin Grove

District 62, Hollister School

Lee Wallace, R. 5, Dixon — Louis Scott, R. 5, Dixon
John Huyett, R. 5, Dixon

District 63, Temperance Hill, School

Frank Mynard, R. 2, Amboy — Leslie Pankhurst, R. 2, Amboy
Preston Wolcott, R. 2, Amboy

DIXON TOWNSHIP

Town Committee

First Precinct

W. O. Carson — M. E. Burkett — Guy Book

Second

Charles R. Leake — L. W. Newcomer
Robert Sterling — C. H. Keyes, Jr.

Third

G. W. Gebant — George Eichenberg — F. X. Newcomer

Fourth

A. E. Simonson — Charles Barton — Henry Kenneth

Fifth

J. J. Reilly — J. E. Henry — George Dixon

Sixth

John P. McIntyre — William Hogan — W. C. Jones

Seventh

L. W. Miller — L. B. Neighbor
William Slothower — James H. Clark

Eighth

M. J. Gannon — J. F. Haley — Frank Finkler

Ninth

Frank Cahill — C. E. Miller
L. W. Mitchell — Albert Borst — George Beckingham

Tenth

C. W. Johnson — George Prescott
H. E. Senneff — George W. Smith

Eleventh

H. C. Warner — O. L. Baird — E. B. Raymond

SAUK VALLEY COLLEGE
LRC 56056

District 206, Hazelwood School

David Palmer, R. F. D. John Pratz, R. F. D.
Tom Prindeville, R. F. D.

District 22, Bend School

Harry Warner, R. F. D. 3 James H. Leach, R. F. D. 3
Tryon F. Rosbrook, R. F. D. 3

District 24, Brierton School

I. G. Hoover, R. F. D. 4 J. C. Atkinson, R. F. D. 4
Louis Bryan, R. F. D. 4

District 25, Oak School

D. H. Spencer, R. F. D. 4 Julien E. Hill, R. F. D. 4

District 26, Garrison School

Charles C. Coleman, Nachusa Leon A. Garrison, Dixon
Henry Hintz

District 28, Burkett School

Leon Burkett, R. F. D. 5 Ralph Lehman, R. F. D. 5
Ray Herbst, R. F. D. 5

EAST GROVE TOWNSHIP

District 45, Fleming School

Wesley Peach, R. F. D. 3, Harmon Harry Willstad, R. F. D. 3, Harmon
James Whalen, R. F. D. 3, Harmon

District 46, Murphy School

George Reuter, R. F. D. 1, Amboy Jos. Conderman, R. F. D. 3, Ohio
John Sheridan, R. F. D. 1, Amboy

District 47, Hubble School

Charles McFadden, R. F. D. 1, Amboy Henry Smith, R. F. D. 1, Amboy
Ed Freil, R. F. D. 1, Amboy

District 48, Daven School

James Daver, R. F. D. 3, Harmon George B. Rogers, R. F. D. 3, Ohio
Michael Clinton, R. F. D. 3, Ohio

District 49, Armstrong School

Ed Armstrong, R. F. D. 3, Ohio George Willey, R. F. D. 3, Ohio
Fred Bolbock, R. F. D. 3, Ohio

District 50, O'Neil School

A. L. Kelly, R. F. D. 3, Ohio George W. Anderson, R. F. D. 3, Ohio
George Letta, R. F. D. 3, Ohio

District 51, Downey School

Gus Grossman, R. F. D. 3, Ohio Michael Dulen, R. F. D. 3, Ohio
Frank Blaine, R. F. D. 3, Ohio

District 4, Black Oak School

Joseph Meuer, R. F. D. 1, Amboy George Meuer, R. F. D. 1, Amboy
John McCullah, R. F. D. 1, Amboy

HAMILTON TOWNSHIP

District 16, McKeel School

A. A. McKeel, R. F. D., Harmon Henry Johnson, R. F. D., Harmon
Joseph Miller, R. F. D., Harmon George Hermes, R. F. D., Harmon

District 18, Merchant School

W. W. Edson, R. F. D., Harmon — H. M. Powers, R. F. D., Harmon
Edwin Mau, R. F. D., Harmon

District 19, Chapel School

James Foley, R. F. D., Harmon

District 212, Keigwin School

J. I. Clark, Walnut — W. E. Sanders, Walnut
H. G. Keigwin, Walnut

District 220, Hope School

S. G. Pope, Walnut — Jacob Ioder, Walnut
Gus Kranov, Walnut

HARMON TOWNSHIP

District 11, Kimble School

Ross Emmert, R. F. D. 1 — Thomas Karr, R. F. D. 1

District 12, Harmon School

Dr. J. M. Lund — E. J. Mannion
T. P. Long — E. J. Watkins
W. H. Kugler — D. D. Considine

District 13, Mannion School

Urban Eakle, R. F. D. — S. F. Henry, R. F. D.
E. J. Talty, R. F. D.

District 14, Lake School

Charles Nichlaus, R. F. D.

District 15, Carbaugh School

P. F. Talty, R. F. D. — A. B. Clatworthy, R. F. D.

District 17, Lyons School

Henry Flessner, R. F. D.

LEE CENTER TOWNSHIP

District 92, Lee Center School

Charles Henschel, Amboy — W. S. Frost, R. 2, Franklin Grove
W. H. Wellman, Lee Center

District 93, Inlet School

John Vivian, R. F. D., West Brooklyn — A. H. Hill, R. F. D., West Brooklyn

District 95, Ford School

Frank Ford, R. F. D., West Brooklyn — Erie Conabar, R. F. D., West Brooklyn

District 96, Shaw School

George Frost, Amboy — Clem Miller, Amboy
O. W. Tiffany, Amboy

District 97, Wedlock School

Fred Davis, W. Brooklyn — Fred Biggart, W. Brooklyn
J. F. Bernardin, W. Brooklyn

District 98, Inglle School

A. Leffleman, R. F. D., Amboy — Richard Willy, R. F. D., Amboy
E. E. Turner, R. F. D., Amboy

District 99, Vlack School

Joe Auchstetter, W. Brooklyn — P. C. Reinhold, Amboy
Frank Delhotal, W. Brooklyn

MARION TOWNSHIP

District 42, Keefer School

A. E. Keefer, R. F. D. 5, Amboy — M. J. Kent, R. F. D. 5, Amboy
James McCoy, R. F. D. 5, Amboy

District 37, Stott School

George White, R. F. D. 2, Dixon — John Blackburn, R. F. D. 6, Dixon
M. J. Fielding, R. F. D. 6, Dixon

District 38, Leonard School

C. J. O'Malley, R. F. D. 8, Dixon — C. C. Ackert, R. F. D. 2, Dixon
E. J. O'Malley, R. F. D. 8, Dixon

District 39, O'Malley School

John Lally, R. F. D. 5, Amboy — Adam Heldman, R. F. D. 5, Amboy

District 40 MacCaffrey School

J. C. Lally, R. F. D. 8, Dixon

District 41, Palmer School

P. H. McCaffrey, R. F. D. 6, Amboy

District 43, Morrissey School

John Farley, R. F. D., Harmon — Thomas Morrissey, R. F. D. 6, Amboy
A. D. Cahill, R. F. D. 6, Amboy

District 44, Welty School

George Welty, R. F. D. 6, Amboy — P. H. Dumphy, R. F. D., 6, Amboy

MAY TOWNSHIP

District 75, Avery School

William Avery — John Ryan — G. W. Barnes

District 76, Hall School

Phil Tyall — Walter Ackert — Frank Emmons

District 77, Loan School

James Buckley, Amboy — A. H. Montavon, Sublette
Charles McFadden, Amboy

District 78, Dorsey School

Charles McLaughlin, R. F. D., Sublette — Jacob Becker, R. F. D., Sublette
Charles Eccels, R. F. D., Sublette

District 79, Fitzpatrick School

Thomas McGovern, R. F. D., Sublette — W. J. Sharkey, R. F. D., Sublette
George Quest, R. F. D., Ohio

District 80, Goy School

Frank Kelly, Sublette — Joseph Goy, Sublette
Joe Schmehr, Sublette

NELSON TOWNSHIP

District 6, Hill School

E. S. McCleary, R. F. D. 6, Dixon — M. H. Seboll, R. F. D. 6, Dixon
Harry Freed, R. F. D. 6, Dixon

District 7, Cook School

M. L. Ransom, R. F. D. 6, Dixon — A. E. Missman, R. F. D. 6, Dixon
Clarence Buzzard, R. F. D. 6, Dixon

District 8, Nelson School

Henry Phillips, R. F. D. 6, Dixon — M. C. Stitzel, Nelson
John Emmert, R. F. D., Rock Falls

District 9, Walker School

Joy Atkinson, N. Galena Ave., Dixon — Frank Fissel, R. F. D. 6, Dixon
Clifford Poisel, R. F. D. 6, Dixon

District 10, King School

Howard Sweitzer, R. F. D. 1, Harmon — John Clymer, R. F. D. 1, Harmon
Joseph Geiger, R. F. D. 1, Harmon

PALMYRA TOWNSHIP

District 1, Mound School

William Maxwell, R. F. D. 1, Dixon — Jesse Sivits, R. F. D. 1, Dixon
William Straw, R. F. D. 1, Dixon

District 2, Sugar Grove School

Keith Swarts, R. F. D. 1, Dixon — Frank Beede, R. F. D. 1, Dixon
Frank Sills, R. F. D. 1, Dixon

District 3, Wild Cat School

Jos. Prindaville, R. F. D. 1, Dixon — Russell May, R. F. D. 1, Dixon
Herman Hughes, R. F. D. 1, Dixon

District 4, Gap Grove School

Fred Gilbert, R. F. D. 1, Dixon — Martin Lenox, R. F. D. 1, Dixon
Wallace Eatinger, R. F. D. 1, Dixon

District 200, Prairieville School

Austin Powers, Sterling — Wm. Andrus, R. F. D. 1, Dixon
Lloyd Shauger, R. F. D. 7, Dixon

District 5, Oak Forrest School

Paul McGinnis, R. F. D. 7, Dixon — J. T. Lawrence, R. F. D. 7, Dixon
Fred Fredericks, R. F. D. 7, Dixon

District 167, Wolverine School

Ben Smith, R. F. D. 7, Dixon — Samuel McGaffrey, R. F. D. 7, Dixon
John McKenna, R. F. D. 7, Dixon

District 205

Bert Beede, Dixon — Ed McGrath, Woosung — Ed Rhodes, Dixon

REYNOLDS TOWNSHIP

District 110, Gooch School

W. F. Hawthorne, R. F. D. 3, Ashton — Nick Shaneberg, R. F. D. 3, Ashton
Frank Kersten, R. F. D. 3, Ashton

District 210, Menz School

John Drew, R. F. D. 5, Rochelle — Emil Bauer, R. F. D. 5, Rochelle
Fred Weinrich, R. F. D. 5, Rochelle

District 111, Hawkins School

R. F. Patton, R. F. D. 3, Rochelle — William King, R. F. D. 3, Rochelle
Halver Gittleson, R. F. D. 3, Rochelle

District 112, Sullivan School

Justin Henert, R. F. D. 1, Steward — Charles Becker, Ashton
Stoddard Danekas, R. F. D. 3, Rochelle

District 113, Weiner School

Fred Mehlhausen, R. F. D. 3, Ashton — George W. Henert, R. F. D. 3, Ashton
Henry Walter, R. F. D. 3, Ashton

District 114, Stony Ridge School

Howard Ackland, R. F. D. 1, Steward — August Henry, R. F. D. 1, Steward
Daniel Bowker, R. F. D. 1, Steward

District 115, Miller School

James M. Nealis, R. F. D. 1, Steward — L. B. Miller, R. F. D., W. Brooklyn
George Danekas, R. F. D. 3, Ashton

District 116, Salzman School

Fred Gonnerman, R. F. D. 3, Ashton — George Kurkindhal, R. F. D. 3, Ashton
Gerald Shaneberg, R. F. D. 3, Ashton

SOUTH DIXON TOWNSHIP

District 29, Preston School

J. C. Wadsworth, R. F. D. 8, Dixon — Fred Manning, R. F. D. 8, Dixon
George Travis, R. F. D. 8, Dixon

District 30, White Temple School

Frank Young, R. F. D. 5, Dixon
Frank Young, R. F. D. 5, Dixon — G. B. Linderman, R. F. D. 5, Dixon
E. E. Toot, R. F. D. 8, Dixon

District 31, Lievan School

Frank Glessner, R. F. D. 2, Dixon — W. H. Renmers, R. F. D. 2, Dixon
O. H. Missman, R. F. D. 2, Dixon

District 32, Brick School

Hubert Bahen, R. F. D. 5 — F. M. Royster, R. F. D. 5
Charles Whitebread, R. F. D. 5

District 33, Kelly School

Fred Rhodes, R. F. D. 2 — James Bollman, R. F. D. 2
John Gilbert, R. F. D. 6

District 34, Duis School

Dan Ortgiesen, R. F. D. 2 — Sam Forney, R. F. D. 2
Mathias Leivan, R. F. D. 2

District 35, Meese School

Alfred Tourtilott, R. F. D. — Charles Pyfer, R. F. D. 2
John Conroy, R. F. D. 8

District 36, Eldena School

Roy Glessner, Eldena — John Hoyle, R. F. D. 5, Dixon
Henry Shippert, R. F. D. 8, Dixon

SUBLETTE TOWNSHIP

District 100, Gentry School

Forrest Blowers — Louis Biester

District 101, Inglls School

James July — Otto Keohler

District 102, Clink School

John R. Oester, West Brooklyn — George Their, West Brooklyn
Harry Clink, Sublette

District 103, Sublette School

Paul Reiss — Dr. B. S. Angier

District 104, Austin School

Charles L. Hatch — Peter Kolda — John Dinges

District 105, Ellsworth School

Fred Dinges — Martin Miller

Louis Schuller

District 106, Angier School

George Fauble, LaMoille — Tom Angier, Sublette

Harry Eddy, LaMoille

District 107, Reis School

Chester Rapp — Fred Brucker — Charles Keibel

District 108, Bartlett School

Ed Wolf

District 109, Henkel School

John Althouse, Sublette — Carl Ecketer, Mendota

Jacob Auchstetter, Mendota

VIOLA TOWNSHIP

District 117, Dunton School

William Danekas, W. Brooklyn — John Ackland, W. Brooklyn

S. E. Anderson, W. Brooklyn

District 118, Van Patten School

Milo Stevens, Steward — Joseph Carney, R. F. D., Steward

J. Stiles, Steward

District 119, Ross School

Lew Gehant, W. Brooklyn — Joseph Bauer, W. Brooklyn

Joseph Sondergroth, W. Brooklyn

District 120, Bernardin School

Charles Clopine, Compton — Harry Lipps, W. Brooklyn

Henry Kohm, Compton

District 121, Webber School

Charles Walters, Compton — T. C. Kelly, Compton

Bert Hunt, Compton

District 122, Van Campan School

Frank Weisonsel, Compton — S. J. Holdren, W. Brooklyn

Julius Henry, Steward

District 123, Adrian School

Alvin July, Steward — Lovejoy Abell, Paw Paw

Jean Johnson, Compton

District 164

Charles Mackin, W. Brooklyn — Will Taylor, W. Brooklyn

WILLOW CREEK TOWNSHIP

District 140, Twin Grove School

William Hermann, Scarboro — W. E. Byrd, Steward

District 141, Byrd School

T. E. Hillison, Lee — Wm. J. Hardy, Steward

District 142, Rossiter School

August Hermann, Steward — C. H. Rissetter, Lee
F. X. Hermann, Steward

District 143, Hillison School

Wm. H. Vosburg, Paw Paw — S. A. Skromme, Paw Paw
Joseph A. Johnson, Lee

District 144, Miller School

Joseph A. Miller, Paw Paw — Louis Heckman, Paw Paw
Paul Snyder, Paw Paw

District 145, Moffatt School

Louis H. Rissetter, Paw Paw — Bernard Hopps, Paw Paw
Elling Peterson, Paw Paw

District 148, Lee School

G. P. Peters, Lee — James Kennedy, Lee — S. B. Eden, Lee

District 154, Hollett School

Walter Berringer, Paw Paw — G.W. Sanford, Paw Paw
James Bend, Paw Paw

WYOMING TOWNSHIP

District 146, Beenerville School

Charles Heckman, Paw Paw — Harvey Rhoades, Compton
James Nelson, Compton

District 147, Jones School

John Lambkin, R. F. D. 2, Paw Paw — C. W. Barth, R. F. D. 2, Paw Paw

District 149, Paw Paw School

J. H. LaPorte, R. F. D. 2, Paw Paw — J. A. Warren, R. F. D. 2, Paw Paw
A. C. McBride, R. F. D. 2, Paw Paw

District 150, Radley School

Roy Blee, Paw Paw — Karl Volkert, Paw Paw
Conrad Pfieffer, Paw Paw

District 151, Cottage Hill School

L. G. Yenerick, R. F. D. 1, Earlville — F. J. Trackenbrod, R. F. D. 2, Paw Paw
Paul Walter, R. F. D. 2, Paw Paw

District 152, Bridge School

W. J. Thomas, R. F. D. 2, Earlville — Alex Foster, R. F. D. 2, Paw Paw
William Terry, R. F. D. 2, Earlville

District 153, Cyclone School

George Moore, R. F. D. 2, Earlville — A. M. Carnahan, R. F. D. 2, Earlville
C. J. Politsch, R. F. D. 2, Earlville

District 161, South Paw Paw School

R. L. Tarr, R. F. D. 41, Earlville

CHAPTER IV

Lee County Food Production and Conservation Committee Report

By G. S. Griffith, Farm Advisor

At the request of the Illinois State Council of Defense the farm advisors in organized counties were appointed chairmen of the Food Production and Conservation Committee and it was suggested that they appoint a committee to carry on the various lines of work which would need be done during the war period. Following their suggestion a Lee County Committee was appointed consisting of the following men: A. P. Armington, L. W. Miller, Mrs. Jos. A. Long, S. L. Shaw, F. N. Vaughn, Andrew Aschenbrenner, George B. Shaw. Upon further consultation with some of this committee and upon conferring with the Executive Committee of the Lee County Soil Improvement Association it was agreed that crop production and conservation work could be carried on more easily and efficiently by the Executive Committee of the Lee County Soil Improvement Association than to try to carry out plans with a new committee organization, since the Lee County Soil Improvement Association had been at work since the spring of 1916 and their work was very largely along the same lines which were finally outlined by the State Council of Defense Food Production and Conservation Department. This committee represented very largely the same interests as were represented in the Food Production Conservation Committee just named and the Executive Committee consisted of the following men: S. L. Shaw, J. W. Thier, F. D. Gehant, W. H. Kugler, A. D. Cahill, A. H. Bosworth, W. A. Green.

Active work along food production and conservation lines with the primary object of helping to win the war was outlined from time to time at the committee meetings which were held on the first Tuesday in each month and a brief summary of the different lines of work is as follows:

Winter Wheat

During the fall of 1917 many farmers were persuaded to sow winter wheat and suggestions for the growing of this crop were prepared and published, a copy mailed to about 800 farmers who are on the mailing list of the Lee County Soil Improvement Association as well as all the county papers who made general use of such material. It was not felt advisable to recommend in a general way the growing of winter wheat, since much of the soil of Lee County is not suitable for winter wheat growing and during the spring of 1917 about 4-5 of the winter wheat in the county was winter killed, but efforts were made to induce all who understood the situation to put in an acreage of winter wheat.

Spring Wheat

It was impossible to secure for Lee County enough spring wheat seed to greatly increase the acreage, since threshing reports show a total of about 7,500 acres of wheat having been threshed in the county in 1918 as compared with 3,142 the last census report, in 1910. Marquis spring wheat was universally recommended for spring wheat seeding.

Barley

The acreage of barley was also increased very greatly and we were able to secure a large quantity of the best barley seed.

Seed Corn

In the fall of 1917 it was very evident that the corn crop was not safe from frost and all farmers were urged to select their seed corn and give it proper care with the result that those who followed this advice did have suitable seed corn.

To help make use of the soft corn the chairman of the Food Committee aided in securing about 8 or 10 cars of feeder hogs and over the whole county a very large number of feeder hogs were bought and fed.

While the use of salt in keeping soft corn was entirely in the experimental state we secured the best information available, and sent word to about 800 farmers of the experience that had been had in the use of salt.

The Association office co-operated with the State Council of Defense in furnishing farmers of the county with the best available seed corn. We have record of 1,673 bushels of seed corn having been ordered thru the Association office and a total of 2,000 bushels were handled at Amboy for the State Council of Defense. About 1,000 bushels of this were used for seed purposes, the rest having been a surplus held in reserve for emergency replanting. This took the time of the advisor and the office force for practically two months, and meant day and night work for most of this time. While the State Council of Defense could not guarantee seed corn that would mature a crop in this locality they did promise the best seed available under the circumstances. Three-hundred and fifty bushels of the first car consisted of early corn and proved to be early maturing. Of course, some of the later varieties did not mature on some soil types altho where planted on comparatively rich ground even the later varieties matured.

Treating Grain to Prevent Smut

The usual campaign to get the farmers to treat their grain to prevent smut was waged with still greater effort and very careful estimates show that treating was done on about 2,000 farms out of 2,774 in the county. This means that with an average of 40 acres of spring grain per farm yielding 50 bushels per acre, there was a total yield of 4,000,000 bushels of grain and with a saving of 6% which resulted from treating there has been brot about a saving of 240,000 bushels of grain in the county in 1918 which at 70c per bushel means a saving of $168,000. While we appreciate the fact that such figures must be largely estimates we base our estimates on careful inquiry; on counts of smut actually made in the field and from census reports of the number of farms and crop acres in the county.

Soy Beans and Corn

In 1918 about 5,000 acres of a combination crop of corn and soy beans were planted. This crop to be used for feeding off in the fall for hogs or sheep or for silate purposes. This combination crop is an advantage over corn alone from the fact that soy beans are a leguminous crop and furnish a feed higher in protein than non leguminous crops such as corn, barley, oats and other grains. The soy bean crop is as rich, or richer, than clovers or alfalfa hay and when used as a live stock feed is found to take the place of much high priced feed stuff. It was also considered that the combination crop of corn and soy beans does not reduce the yield of corn to any extent whatsoever and that the soy bean crop is a direct addition to the amount of feed produced per acre. In fact some growers claim that soy beans actually help the corn crop, from the fact that the soy bean is a nitrogen gatherer and some of this plant food helps to carry it thru some of the adverse conditions of the

season. Soy bean seed was secured for most of the farmers growing this crop during the fall of 1918 and a supply for 1919 was located.

Army Worms

It was found during harvest time that army worms were causing considerable trouble in different parts of the county, namely, in the vicinities of Paw Paw, Lee, Scarboro, and Walnut. The farmers who reported trouble were consulted with and Mr. Schalek, Assistant State Entomologist was called in consultation. In some cases it was found that the oat crop was completely destroyed. In cases where the oats were destroyed and there was not much danger of the army worms traveling to a near by corn field it was recommended no action be taken. In some cases, however, the farmers were advised to plow a furrow along the corn field and sink post holes in the bottom of the furrow at intervals of about a rod. In most cases where this was done and followed up the army worms were halted. It was found that from one-half to two-thirds of the army worms were effected with parasites which is a natural means of control and one which keeps the worms in check in an average season. This year damage was found to occur in very heavy fields of oats that had lodged and on comparatively low ground.

Farm Labor

During the harvest season the committee cooperated with the State Council of Defense of Farm Labor Administration and with the help of a representative from the administration each town in the county organized to the extent that practically all business men agreed to spend a part of a day or even all day in the harvest fields. Our records show that at least 370 different men were supplied to assist in harvesting the crops and that many of these men went out a number of different times altho no record was kept of the number of different places went. Some cities and villages turned out almost to a man during the afternoon or early evening. Included in the 370 different men are about 70 men from Chicago and other cities who came out principally for their vacation period to work on the farm. Naturally some of these men did not make good since they were inexperienced or not used to heavy work but as a rule they helped considerably in the harvest fields. The chairman of the Food Production and Conservation Committee until July 1918 acted as county food administrator at which time it was felt that the work could not be properly handled along with the other necessary work to be done and for that reason the work of County Food Administratorship was turned over to A. H. Bosworth, Dixon. During the spring and summer of 1918 the food administration asked that each county conduct a grain saving campaign, and to carry this out a meeting of the threshermen was called for July 6, 1918 at which time suggested rules were presented to the threshermen who very generally agreed to carry out all rules as outlined which were as follows:

1. Correct placing and leveling of machine.
2. Proper speed of cylinder and machine.
3. Proper wind adjustment.
4. Proper riddle adjustment.
5. Careful feeding of machine—posters.
6. Threshing grain in good condition only.
7. Use of canvas under feeder and other places where grain collects.
8. Careful repair of engine and machine before starting.

Other Precautions which should be Followed.

1. Use of tight floor racks.
2. Use of canvases to cover racks if necessary.
3. Sweeping racks after unloading.
4. Careful pitching and loading.
5. Raking of shock rows, and fields if necessary.
6. Careful handling of grain after threshing.
7. Use of canvas or tarpaulins to cover loads in case of storm and over night to allow early start.
8. Threshing until 7:00 p. m., new time.
9. Use of basket racks—and no pitchers, to save labor.
10. Careful cleaning up around machine.
11. Care in not mixing varieties of grain that may and should be suitable for seed. Especially is this true of wheat, rye, barley and early oats.
12. Securing and saving grain for seeding purposes.
13. Practice of help going home to supper is strongly recommended and found satisfactory in most localities where tried.
14. Reporting to County Committee any serious violations of rules adopted by local runs or recommended by the U. S. Food Administration.

Authority was voted threshermen to save grain in any way possible.

A county threshing committee was also appointed to which any violations were to be reported. This committee to interpret the rulings and decide on cases as they deemed proper. It may be said that many controversies were reported, very few of which came under the jurisdiction of the threshing committee, altho many cases were decided to the best of their ability. It seemed that many local neighborhood difficulties were brot to the attention of the committee only to be referred back for settlement by the parties concerned, since time and effort necessary to decide them could not be sacrificed where real grain saving was not involved.

While it is very difficult to determine the amount of grain saved the general opinion seems to be that most runs improved very greatly upon work in previous years.

Poultry Demonstrations

In order to assist farmers in maintaining poultry and egg production on an economical and perhaps increased basis Mr. Frank L. Platt, extension Poultry Husbandman, assisted in demonstrating the culling of the poultry flock at all different places in Lee County and a great amount of interest was aroused in this line of work. Some results of this culling work proved that about 40% of the flock were non-producers and were more valuable on the market than in the flock.

Lee County Boys' and Girls' Pig Club

Thru the efforts of the Lee County Breeder's Association and the chairman of the Food Production and Conservation Committee a Lee County Boys' and Girls' Pig Club was organized during the spring of 1918. It was felt that such work would stimulate the interest in the production of more and better pork and would make of the boys and girls that took part, interested producers of live stock. A total of 56 boys and girls took up this work and thru the co-operation of the breeders of the county pure bred pigs were furnished to each boy and girl at a cost of about $15 to each.

Mr. H. P. Hillish was secured as county club leader and in addition to the pig club project he was able to do a great deal of demonstrating and organization work in the canning of fruits and vegetables. During the fall the boys and girls pigs were exhibited and sold at public auction at an average price of $115 each, which, of course, made a very neat profit to each boy and girl. Later indications have shown that not only did this work stimulate a very keen interest on the part of the boys and girls, but helped to bring about that same interest in the fathers and mothers and as a result one mother and her boys have gone into the hog business in addition to the work which is being well done by the father.

Cow Testing Associations

The Palmyra Cow Testing Association is on its second year of work and has aided the members very materially in better feeding, management, and general production methods. Efforts were made to organize a second cow testing association with the result that perhaps enough members can be secured during the winter of 1918-1919 to complete the organization. It is possible that by means of the cow testing association, and perhaps in no other way as a general rule at least, the non-productive cow may be weeded out and finally bring about the selection of the high producing and economical herd.

National Farm Loan Association

Assistance was given in the organization of the Lee County Farm Loan Association and two meetings were held at which Carl E. Hopkins, Vice President of the Federal Farm Loan Bank of St. Louis, discussed the benefits of the Farm Loan Associations.

Exhibit at County Fair

At the Lee County Fair an exhibit was made by the association. A miniature farm of 160 acres was platted showing the growing crops in rotation with buildings and fences all complete. This exhibit attracted marked attention and was commented on very favorably by the thousands of people who visited the exhibit. A plat of the farm and a description of the farming system was mailed to each member shortly after the Fair which will give those interested an opportunity to study out an improved system on their own farms. In addition to the miniature farm, other exhibits were made some of which were as follows: Wheat rust, with a plea to kill all common barberry which serves to spread wheat rust; corn ready for seed gathering, and a summary of the number of farmers ordering seed corn thru the Association, numbering 316 with a total of 1,673 bushels of seed corn ordered; and an exhibit showing the result of 6 years soil treatment at the Dixon Experiment Field. A map of the county showing the location of the members; charts showing the need of keeping farm accounts and some sample account books; an exhibit showing army worms and parasites which help keep this pest in check, also damage done by the army worm in Lee County. Soy beans showing inoculated and uninoculated plants and the material needed for treating grain to prevent smut were all on display. The whole exhibit was put on in a 30x40 tent with stenographer's desk and appropriate signs.

Meetings

A number of county and state meetings pertaining to Food Production and Conserva-

tion work were attended by the chairman and in some cases by other members of the committee some of which were as follows:

Dixon, Conference with Walter Cradle, District Food Administrator.
Urbana, War Conference, February 2.
Urbana, Conference, March 23.
Rockford, Food Administration meeting.
Chicago, Seed corn administration conference.
Urbana, Food Production Conference.
Dixon, Farm Labor meeting.
Rockford, County Food Administration conference.
Amboy and Dixon, Farm Loan Association meeting.
Chicago, Seed Corn Administration matters.
Amboy, Threshermen's Meeting.

Many other Lee County Soil Association meetings dealing largely with crop production matters were held.

CHAPTER V

United States Boys' Working Reserve

By L. W. Miller

Dixon, Ill., Jan. 27, 1919.

Hon. Edward Vaile,
Chairman Finance Committee,
State Council of Defense,
Dixon, Illinois.

Dear Mr. Vaile:

I acknowledge the receipt of your communication of recent date, requesting a brief survey of the work of the BOYS' WORKING RESERVE, under Federal jurisdiction, during the past two years, in Lee County, Illinois, and beg to submit the following:

Upon the entry of the United States into the World War, and under the direction of the United States Department of Labor, a plan was evolved which aimed to train the boy to do his part in winning the war.

In 1917, more than a score of boys were registered in Lee County, in this organization, not counting scores of others who performed a similar service, but who were not registered in this organization. These boys made good on the job,—several of whom had no training for the work of the farm. Many farmers who were skeptical at first found out that city boys were bright and quick to learn, and these farmers were glad to assist such boys to make good. Most of the boys enjoyed the freedom and independence of farm life, and its wholesome surroundings. Despite the hard work and long hours, they went over the top with the work with flying colors, and returned to school in the fall benefited in health and character, and with the satisfaction of having done an important patriotic work for their country.

President Woodrow Wilson; Governor Frank O. Lowden of Illinois; Honorable Samuel Insull, Chairman of the State Council of Defense; Honorable Francis G. Blair, State Superintendent of Public Instruction in Illinois; Honorable Burridge D. Butler, Federal State Director of the Boy's Working Reserve in Illinois; and many another distinguished personage, through the agency of public letters, and proclamations gave impetus to the plan, which was a call to the youth of America,—not for military or naval service, but to enroll such boys for essential productive industry to help to win the war, that the world may now, and hereafter be safe for Democracy.

The plan of 1918 assumed additional organization features. Boys from sixteen to twenty years of age volunteered and were enrolled in the U. S. Boys' Working Reserve, placing themselves at the disposal of the non-military authorities for work,—particularly in the food producing occupations. Those who elected to leave school prior to the termination of the regular school year, were granted school credit, under the rules of supervision, for such school work as was actually missed. All of these volunteers were encouraged to wear conspicuously the lapel button of the "Reserve", as a badge of special designation. More than ever, city boys and country boys toiled side by side in the fields and gardens,—happy and content to do their bit for universal freedom,—regarding it as a privilege to assist in minimizing hunger among the nations of the world who so stead-

fastly persevered in liberty's cause. On an average, the boys received about thirty dollars per month for their work.

Illinois thrilled as never before, in similar manner, at the voluntary and willing sacrifices of these patriotic boys who provided a generous part in supplying the power that daily flung the battle line forward. Boys who worked six weeks in either year were awarded a bronze Federal medal; those who worked twelve weeks were awarded an added "Honorable Service" bar, or medal, to be worn with the regulation medal.

These medals are a work of art, and bear the serial number of the year's issue on the "Honorable Service" bar or medal.

Nearly one hundred fifty boys, to date, are the proud possessers of the bronze medals, and nearly one hundred of these are eligible to receive the added honor, when the service bars are distributed direct from Washington.

With the money earned in this way, many boys bought thrift or war savings stamps and bonds, and paid for them in full.

All honor to these manly, unselfish, patriotic boys! Some of their heroic brothers lie asleep among Picardy's poppies, and elsewhere in "No Man's Land." Some are maimed and some have already returned to their homes, crowned with the laurels of a grateful nation, and nations. Both the heroes and their toiling brothers merit our highest attention in these annals, and our most earnest compliment and conspicuous mention is herewith accorded to them.

The Boys' Working Reserve will be perpetuated during 1919, at least. Boys will be permitted to wear a uniform, suitably designed by competent authority, and approved by the Federal authorities. The plan of enrollment and detail of procedure for service will remain practically unchanged.

Very respectfully yours,

L. W. MILLER

Lee County Director, U. S. Boys' Working Reserve

CHAPTER VI

Publicity Committee

By Charles E. Miller

The members of this committee, Charles E. Miller, Chairman, Dixon; George B. Shaw, Dixon; A. M. Clapp, Dixon; G. W. Carpenter, Amboy; E. F. Guffin, Paw Paw; Ralph Dean, Ashton; and Bella R. Holderman, Franklin Grove, served during the entire war activity. The newspapers of Lee County certainly did their part. Day after day they gave prominent places to any matter pertaining to war work. And the citizens of Lee County must naturally feel proud of the loyalty to the government by the Lee County Press. The work of this committee was conducted through the two years without a cent of expense. The members willingly did their own work, hired no stenographers, and feel proud that every drive for funds whether it was Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., K. of C., or Liberty Loan went "Over the Top."

Credit must be given to the many speakers generally known as four minute men, who cheerfully gave their time in explaining to the public the reasons for the different campaigns for funds.

Three newspaper reporters, who now are connected with the Dixon Telegraph, deserve special mention, E. E. Holdredge, E. L. Fullmer and Preston. The chairman of this committee called upon them many times for specials and they always came through with a good big write up and featured anything which would help the cause. The "boys" who went across did the work, we did only our duty.

CHAPTER VII

Woman's County Organization

By Mrs. Lucile Reynolds Ralston, Chairman

Dixon, Illinois, June 20th, 1919.

Review of the Work of the Woman's Committee Council of National Defense, Illinois Division, Lee County Unit.

The Woman's Committee Council of National Defense, Lee County Unit was organized under the direction of State Chairman, Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen, in September 1917. Mrs. Douglas G. Harvey, in the absence of Mrs. John G. Ralston, perfected a County Organization which consisted of a Chairman appointed in each of the Twenty-two Townships of Lee County. From the date this Organization was started until it was disbanded a complete County Organization was maintained, with but one change in the personel of the Township branches during the entire period of the war.

The aim of the Women's National Committee was to organize completely over the United States and to be ready to meet any emergency or perform any War Service that was asked by our Government.

The Lee County Officers:

Honorary Chairman	Mrs. Dorothy N. Law
Chairman	Mrs. John G. Ralston
Associate Chairman	Mrs. Douglas G. Harvey
Vice-Chairman	Mrs. W. E. Weurth
Secretary & Treasurer	Mrs. A. P. Armington
Conservation Chairman	Mrs. J. M. Batchelder, Miss Mary Wynn
Registration Chairman	Mrs. Kittie Ballou, Mrs. Louis F. Cooling
Child Welfare Chairman	Mrs. Harry Warner
Social Service Chairman	Mrs. E. A. Clevidence

Allied Relief Officers

Chairman	Mrs. Douglas G. Harvey, Mrs. John G. Ralston
County Civilian Relief Chairman	Mrs. W. C. McWethy
Dixon Township Hospital Garments Chairman	Mrs. A. H. Nichols
City Civilian Relief Chairman	Miss Ada Decker
Knitting Department	Miss Mary Morrison, Miss Rosanna Dement
County Surgical Dressings Chairman	Mrs. W. F. Strong
Fatherless Children of France Chairman	Miss Annetta Dimick Miss Helen M. Brown
Fatherless Children of France Vice Chairman	Mrs. J. A. McEntee
Donations for French Hospitals	Mrs. W. G. Kent
Italian Relief Chairman	Mrs. T. J. Gullion

Township Chairmen

South Dixon, Mrs. Harry Byers
Wyoming, Mrs. J. B. Dougherty
Alto, Miss Dorothy Barnett
Lee Center, Mrs. S. L. Shaw
Harmon, Mrs. George Ross
East Grove, Mrs. Homer Parsons
Brooklyn, Mrs. E. C. White
Ashton, Mrs. C. F. Griffith
Marion, Mrs. John Morrisey
Bradford, Mrs. Fred Wagner
Nelson, Mrs. Clarence Stitzel
Willow Creek, Mrs. W. J. Brown
China, Mrs. F. M. Banker
Sublette, Mrs. George Lauer
Palmyra, Miss Loucila Powers
May, Mrs. Frank Emmons
Hamilton, Mrs. H. G. Keigwin
Viola, Mrs. George Weber
Reynolds, Mrs. Michael Sullivan
Compton, Mrs. Daisy Paine
Amboy, Mrs. Josephine Ziegler and Mrs. C. T. Barnes
Nachusa, Mrs. R. E. Herbst and Mrs. Fred King

The first service the Government requested of the Woman's Committee was a complete registration of all women. It was a census which gave the capabilities of each woman on a Card Index Form which classified women into various groups, including those who could serve as stenographers, post office clerks, overseas telephone operators, professional nurses, and those desiring to enter hospitals for training, women willing to do industrial work as also those desiring to serve over seas, even to the Home Knitter or the woman who could give two to four hours a day to sewing, and lastly those who were entirely occupied, yet wanted to be on this War Registration and who registered as loyal American Women. And this Card Index was not only used by Local Units but when requests would come for certain work from State or National Committees these lists were effectively used. These files were also used by Government Officials in locating unpatriotic citizens, there being attached to this Card Index a list of the names of women who did not register. This census is now being held by the former Chairman in each Township and is accessible through her. The total number of women registering in Lee County was 5,641.

It was imperatively necessary that every woman in Lee County do some War Work, or otherwise the burden would fall very heavily on a few. Women everywhere were willing, and all that was needed was a complete organization in every Township so that meetings to do Relief Work for Men in Service might be carried on. To this end we organized our Allied Relief Unit under the Illinois Chairmanship of Mrs. Russell Tyson of Chicago. Upon Mrs. Tyson's visit to Dixon to organize our Unit our committee was told of the twelve or fifteen Countries that needed aid, and from this list we selected France, and the American Fund for French Wounded, which was duly authorized in this country and which worked under the Service de Sante of France. We chose this service because it enabled us to work for the French soldier, who was at that time holding the line until our army in numbers could get there, as well as our own American Boys. French Hospitals, where our supplies were sent, were filled with American Wounded and it was in this way that our surgical dressings, shirts, knitted goods and hospital supplies reached our American Boys. In fact, the first Lee County boy who gave his life died in a French Hospital. The National Council of American Fund for French Wounded worked very closely with the heads of the Red Cross in New York, and it should be stated that the American Fund for French Wounded shipped through the American Red Cross Trans-Atlantic Service up until the early part of 1919. It was only in a few isolated cases where these services did not work together.

We first established headquarters in the Countryman Building—later for a short time the Schuler Building was used; then the Knights of Columbus gave us their heated rooms

where we remained until early summer. All of these buildings were donated to us by the owners or occupants.

About the first of June we were given the use of the main floor of the store Building owned by Gordon Utley on Galena Avenue. This generous gift of Mr. Utley's made possible a large amount of work during the hot summer months which otherwise could not have been accomplished. We occupied the Utley Store until our War Work was finished, in the spring of 1919, Mr. Utley furnishing us with heat in the winter months.

Unlike other War Activities no provision was made by our Government for financing the work of the Women's Committee Council of National Defense. It was, therefore, necessary at the outset for the Lee County Committee to make provision not only for the work of knitting and sewing, etc., but also to raise funds for the payment of everything used, which included large amounts of yarn, muslin, tennis flannel, gauze, cotton and other materials, as also for the payment of expenses of other Committees including Social Service, Conversation, Child Welfare, the Fatherless Children of France and others. At the start time was too precious to spend in raising needed funds. There was immediate need for every kind of supplies for French and American Wounded, and the quick shipments of small quantities at that time meant the saving of lives. The call came urgent and strong from Headquarters to our Dixon Unit to rush forward in small shipments to be followed by larger ones a few weeks later. At that moment without formal action by the Dixon Unit materials were purchased in Chicago at wholesale and the work was started without delay. A few weeks later when invoices were checked, and it was found that purchases had been made amounting to about $2000.00, without a single dollar in hand to meet these obligations, the serious question of financing this undertaking was nothing short of staggering in its proportions, as these women had not previously been confronted with the financial problems of this magnitude. But the cause, coupled with the greater enthusiasm which was in all hearts, made the greatest of undertakings seem easily possible, and in the faith that some way would be found by which we could finance this patriotic undertaking the work went steadily on and the question of finances was left for later solution.

With the County wide Registration finished, and with supplies bought and in hand the next urgent need was to get at once all of the Townships of Lee County actively engaged in War Work. It should be stated up to that time—about January 1918—only Nine of the Twenty-two Townships in Lee County had been organized for War Work.

Heavy snow storms came in January which made the roads in the country difficult to travel, but with the women in Thirteen Townships organized and unprovided with material for War Work, our Committee went forth day after day in sleighs over country roads which were almost impassable, often being compelled to dig through the drifts; until it was made plain to every community that there was work to be done and that it must be started without delay. The eager enthusiasm with which the women throughout the country grasped this opportunity to do their bit to help win the War greatly lessened the burden of this work.

With the County throughly organized and materials distributed, attention was turned to the serious problem of finances which up to February had been given but scant attention. We had, however, in December made a most encouraging start by having the good fortune to secure Capt. R. High Knyvett, the famous Australian fighter and scholar, who delivered a most thrilling address, picturing the terrible tragedies of the war in such a vivid way as to fire the heart and mind of every one present to the highest pitch of patriotic fervor. It is safe to say that the vast audience that filled the Dixon Opera House

on that occasion was to the last man and woman inspired by the eloquent words of Capt. Knyvett to go forth from that meeting and from that hour to work more earnestly for his and her country and victory than ever before.

A meeting of our Executive Committee of five women was called early in February to determine how we could best meet our financial obligations, and also raise money to carry on the work during the coming year. We realized that it would require from $6000.00 to $7000.00 to supply our working units at the rate they were using materials.

Without realizing when or how the innumerable details were accomplished, and despite almost impassable roads which practically shut off country travel for the last two weeks in February, March 2nd, the day for the opening of the Lee County Allied Bazaar, found everything in readiness for the event.

What can be said of Rosbrook's Hall which will picture it in the eyes of the reader as it actually appeared to visitors on this occasion! First, the booths encircling the entire hall, decorated with white pergolas, festooned with garlands of flowers, draped with blue bunting throughout; lights with beautiful varigated shades; myriads of brilliantly colored balloons; sprays of autumn leaves, these attractive embellishments furnished a brilliant and beautiful background for the display of goods which had been donated in almost endless variety and which filled the booths to over-flowing.

Among the more important features of this eventful week were two suppers served by the Lady Foresters on the opening and closing nights, which netted $311.06, the food for the former being furnished by this Society and for the latter by the ladies of the Allied Churches of Dixon. The donations in food and money from the various Townships for the Bazaar, as well as various other contributions, are one and all worthy of specific mention, but limited space forbids it. In passing we feel constrained to mention the next to marvelous work of Mrs. Homer Parsons, Mrs. James McBride and their associates of East Grove Township; in next to impassable roads they collected nearly $100.00 in cash and several wagon loads of country produce. Mrs. George Lauer with her associates of Sublette Township was a close second to East Grove, while Mrs. S. L. Shaw and her associates of Lee Center Township were led by Sublette by only a narrow margin.

Among other specially noteworthy features was the presence of Honorable Medill McCormick on Friday evening who delivered a most interesting speech on the War.

The total cash receipts of this most successful Bazaar ever held in Lee County amounted to $5,105.01.

County Civilian Relief—Mrs. W. C. McWethy, Chairman. Assisted by Mrs. Geo. Ward and Mrs. Henry Higby.

Surgical Dressings—Mrs. W. F. Strong. Assisted by Miss Deed Preston, Miss Fane, Mrs. Austin George.

Dixon Township Civilian Relief—Mrs. A. H. Nichols, Chairman. Assisted by Mrs. W. J. Worsley.

Dixon Township City Civilian Relief—Miss Ada Decker, Chairman. Assisted by Mrs. L. W. Mitchell, Mrs. C. P. Dollmeyer, Mrs. Edward Dysart, Mrs. W. H. Coppins, Mrs. Ernest Moeller.

Knitting Department—Miss Mary Morrison, Chairman. Assisted by Miss Rosanna Dement.

Donations to French Hospitals—Mrs. W. G. Kent, Chairman.

A beautiful donation stamped "To the French Hospitals from the Women of Lee County, Illinois, U. S. A." amounting to a little less than $500.00 represented the largest individual donation to the Fund. This amount was raised entirely by its Chairman.

Fatherless Children of France—Miss Annetta Dimick, Chairman; Miss Helen Brown, Chairman; Mrs. J. A. McEntee, Vice Chairman.

Italian Relief—Mrs. T. J. Gullion, Chairman.

Social Service—Mrs. E. A. Clevidence, Chairman.

Child Welfare Department—Mrs. Harry Warner, Chairman.

Food Conservation—Mrs. J. M. Batchelder, Chairman. Assisted by Miss Mary Wynn.

At the time of the influenza epidemic Mrs. W. E. Weurth called the Ladies of the Red Cross and other Organizations to the Council of Defense Headquarters to see if it would not be possible to be of some immediate help to those families who were stricken with this terrible disease. The outcome of this meeting was that a Soup and Food Canteen was established at the Council of Defense Headquarters which was kept open morning, noon and night to receive any orders from Doctors or requests from families where nourishing food was needed. This Committee of young women worked constantly for ten days. We also established a registration for Nurses and through this service many families were greatly aided.

Township Report

Special mention should be made of Mrs. George Lauer, Mrs. Homer Parsons and Mrs. Frank Emmons for liberal financial aid, also for large quantities of excellent work turned out; for liberal financial aid, Miss Dorothy Barnett; for large quantities of excellent work and also various donations, Mrs. J. B. Dougherty, Mrs. F. M. Banker, Mrs. S. L. Shaw, Miss Louella Powers, Mrs. E. C. White, Mrs. Fred King, and Mrs. Harry Byers; for loyal support and general good work, Mrs. J. W. Ziegler, Mrs. C. T. Barnes, Mrs. W. J. Brown, Mrs. C. F. Griffith, Mrs. Daisy Paine, Mrs. R. E. Herbst, Mrs. George Ross, Mrs. John Morrisey, Mrs. Clarence Stitzel, Mrs. Fred Wagner, Mrs. Michael Sullivan, Mrs. H. G. Keigwin and Mrs. George Weber.

The financial report is as follows:

Receipts			
Woman's Committee Council National Defense		$ 580.04	
War Relief Fund Total Receipts		9,340.29	$9920.33
War Relief Fund Receipts		$ 9920.33	
Fatherless Children of France Committee		4116.00	
Total Receipts		$14,036.33	
Expenditures			
Woman's Committee	$ 406.35		
War Relief Fund	8198.36		
Fatherless Children of France Com.	4116.00		
	$12,720.71	12,720.71	
Balance on Hand		$1,315.62	

An itemized statement covering all financial receipts and disbursements from the beginning to the close of this work has been duly verified and audited by our Executive Committee, as by the Dixon National Bank. After paying all indebtedness there remains in this Fund a balance of $1315.62. This Fund is now deposited at the Dixon National Bank to the credit of the Woman's Committee Council of National Defense, Mrs. A. P.

Armington, Treasurer. None of this money can be used for any purpose except by the unanimous approval of the following Committee duly appointed, viz., Mrs. John G. Ralston, Mrs. Douglas G. Harvey, Mrs. A. P. Armington, Mrs. W. E. Wuerth, and Mrs. W. C. McWethy.

The above report is respectfully submitted by Gracia L. Armington, Treasurer. (Mrs. A. P. Armington).

Any Review of the accomplishments of the Woman's Committee Council of National Defense would be sadly incomplete without special mention of the service performed by Mrs. W. E. Wuerth, Mrs. A. P. Armington, Mrs. W. C. McWethy, Mrs. W. F. Strong, Miss Ada Decker, Miss Mary Morrison, Miss Rosanna Dement, Miss Annetta Dimick and Mrs. A. H. Nichols, the aforesaid ladies having been Chairman of the various Committees. It is one thing to give up an occasional hour each week in some patriotic work, but when it comes to dedicating the larger part of one's time day after day—week after week, to the services of a great cause, that represents the true measure of noble womanhood. Other Chairman of Committees that showed utmost zeal in their work were Miss Helen Brown, Mrs. Harry C. Warner, Miss Florence Noble, Mrs. E. A. Clevidence, Mrs. John M. Batchelder, Miss Mary Wynn, Mrs. W. G. Kent, Mrs. T. J. Gullion, and Mrs. F. D. Lindstrom.

As we glance in our mind's eye over the almost insurmountable obstacles and recall the many serious problems that had to be met and solved by our Executive Committee, and consider how loyally, persistently and courageously all of these women worked, our hearts are filled with admiration, love and gratitude.

It is far from our thought to exaggerate in the least the magnitude of the work accomplished or the efforts put forth by our women, singly or collectively, nor would we enter upon any eulogies, for none are sought or needed. The Reports of various Committees barely outlines the work that was accomplished in the brief period of twelve months. It is not too much to say that it is a highly credible showing.

Respectfully submitted.

Lucile Reynolds Ralston (Mrs. John G.) Chairman

Pauline Reynolds Harvey, (Mrs. Douglas G.) Associate Chairman

CHAPTER VIII

Report of Lee County Fuel Administration

COVERING PERIOD FROM OCTOBER 23rd, 1917, TO MARCH 1st, 1919

HORACE G. REYNOLDS, CHAIRMAN

Under date of Chicago, Illinois, October 23rd, 1917, I received the following letter from John E. Williams, United States Fuel Administrator for the State of Illinois.

Mr. H. G. Reynolds,
Dixon, Illinois

Dear Sir:

Your name has been suggested to me as Chairman of the Committee on fuel administration for your community. I trust you will do me the favor, and the community the service of accepting.

You are authorized to appoint two additional citizens to constitute a committee, to assist you in the work. They should be persons of good standing, who possess the confidence of the community, and who are not engaged or directly interested in the coal business. Coal men, may, however, be consulted by you in case you need their assistance.

Your jurisdiction will include your city and all of Lee County known as District No. 19.

Representatives on local committees are expected to serve without compensation, the service being purely patriotic.

I hope to be speedily favored with a notice of your acceptance, together with the names of additional members of your committee.

Very truly yours,
John E. Williams
FUEL ADMINISTRATOR FOR ILLINOIS

With our Country involved in the greatest war of all history, and with every man and woman with a spark of love for the American Flag anxious and determined to do their utmost towards the achievement of victory, there was but one thing for me to do and that was to instantly accept this appointment and with all possible haste organize for the greatest service that could be rendered in providing coal and other fuel to meet the needs of the people of Lee County.

It was at once apparent that the situation as regards the supply of coal (Anthracite and Bituminous) for the homes and factories of Lee County was extremely critical, and I was, at the very outset, deeply impressed with the grave responsibility that would rest upon myself and those associated with me. I summoned to my assistance as co-workers Mr. Edward H. Brewster, one of the prominent attorneys of our County and Mr. Thomas Young who formerly was for many years a leading retail coal dealer of Dixon. As time progressed and the coal problem became more and more acute and alarming the wisdom of these two appointments was proven in manifold ways. The practical experience and knowledge of Mr. Young was of great benefit as he was in a position to weigh the situation from the dealer's viewpoint and necessities and to render valuable service in tiding over many critical situations which confronted our committee. It should be further stated that Mr. Young was never called upon from the day of his appointment to the

final discharge of this committee by the United States Fuel Administration, that he did not promptly respond with whole-hearted and efficient service.

The appointment of Mr. Edward H. Brewster was promptly followed by his selection as Secretary of the Committee. It is impossible to adequately state the extent and importance of the service rendered by Mr. Brewster in connection with the serious problems that confronted this committee almost constantly during the entire period of its service of one year and four months. It was found that his extensive acquaintance over the County—which not only included practically all of the retail dealers, but the most prominent men as well—proved of great value, as it often became necessary to seek information entirely outside of dealers in order to ascertain the actual situation as to the coal supply and shortage. The gravity of this shortage in Lee County many times during the winter of 1917-18 made it necessary to use every possible resource and influence to secure the quick shipment of coal to various points where it was urgently needed. In these critical emergencies Mr. Brewster was found extremely resourceful as well as untiring in his efforts to serve the entire community and to avert suffering.

Upon assuming its duties, the Committee found a great shortage of fuel in the bins of both the consumer and the retailer. This was due largely to the lateness of the date at which the price of coal had been fixed by the Government. Consumers and retailers alike were waiting for that to be done before contracting for a winter's supply. The railroads soon experienced a shortage of cars in which to transport the coal from the mines. Added to these handicaps the Winter of 1917-18 was very severe. Extremely low temperatures prevailed for long periods of time and heavy falls of snow blocked traffic. The task of the Fuel Committee was therefore a most difficult one.

In view of the conditions which were found to exist from a careful tabulation of the reports forwarded to this Committee by the dealers at about the beginning of their work, it was apparent that a definite plan of procedure should at once be adopted for the purpose of securing every carload of coal possible to be had from every available source of supply in order to meet the requirements of this County. To this end it was thought advisable to personally call upon State Fuel Administrator, John E. Williams, and the Chairman of this Committee, accompanied by Secy. Edward H. Brewster, made a trip to Chicago for this purpose. The Lee County Coal situation was placed before Mr. Williams and a number of his associates, including Mr. Spencer Ewing and Mr. J. W. Adams. It may be stated that this visit proved of great benefit as it established a personal acquaintance with these officials and later resulted in a visit of Messrs. Ewing and Adams to Dixon at which time, by previous arrangements, all of the coal dealers of Lee County (with a possible exception of one or two), were present. There was a frank and exhaustive discussion of the coal situation at this meeting and for the first time in the history of Lee County the coal dealers had met as one body, face to face. At the close of this meeting every one present had a clearer realization of the enormity of the task of the mine owners to produce, the railroads to transport, and the dealers to equitably distribute the coal actually required to meet the needs of the community.

The first step taken was to get a complete list of all the coal dealers in Lee County and it was found that there was a total of forty-four, located as follows. Amboy—Jones Berry Lbr. Co., L. A. Emery, La Salle County Carbon Coal Co.; Ashton—J. C. Griffith, Wm. Leslie, Oscar Schade, Henry Weishaar; Compton—John Banks, Moore Lumber Co.; Dixon—D. B. Raymond & Son, Philip Woolever, J. P. McIntyre, Frank Rink, Public Supply Co., Wilbur Lumber Co., Dixon Lumber & Fuel Co., Hoefer Coal Co., Dixon Distilled Water Ice Co., R. A. Rodeseh; Eldena—Eldena Co-Operative Co.; Franklin

Grove—C. D. Hussey & Son, Farmers Elevator Co.,; Harmon—Armour Grain Co., Harmon Farmers Elevator Co.; Henkel—Henkel Grain Co.; Lee Center—A. F. Jeanblanc; Nachusa—E. L. Crawford; Nelson—H. C. Reed; Paw Paw—Pogue Lumber Co., Watner & Guffin; Roxbury Station—Armour Grain Co.; Scarboro—Scarboro Elevator Co., Shearer Bros.; Shaws Station—C. F. Guffin; Steward—Armour Grain Co., Farmers Elevator Co., Shearer Bros.; Sublette—Bieber Grain & Lumber Co., J. W. Bettendorf; Van Petten—Elmer Hess; Walton—Walton Equity Exchange; West Brooklyn—H. A. Bernardin, Farmers Elevator Co., C. F. Guffin.

Blanks were promptly ordered and mailed to each dealer, which provided for reports giving the quantity of Anthracite and Bituminous coal on hand at that date; the quantity sold each dealer for the previous coal year ending April 1st, 1917; the amount of coal on order at the date of this report; the address of all of the different mine owners or operators from whom dealers had bought during previous years and with whom they had contracts for the current coal season. In addition to the above statistics every dealer was directed to mail a report at the end of each week to the Chairman of the Lee County Fuel Committee, stating the amount of coal received during the preceding week and the quantity sold. As the situation became more critical dealers were required in such weekly reports to give the name of each perosn to whom sales were made, stating the quantity and kind. Dealers were required to limit quantity of coal sold to any one person, or firm to meet their immediate current needs. At times the amount was limited to five hundred pounds to consumers whose houses were heated by stoves and one thousand pounds to those whose heat was supplied by furnace. A number of times during the Winter of 1917-18 most of the dealers were occasionally without a single wagon load of coal in their bins; and in numerous instances families used up the last scuttle of coal which they had in their homes before it was possible to secure the delivery of a few hundred pounds from their dealer. In other cases, especially during some of the snow blockades, no possible way was found to get cars of coal to their destination, and, as a result, dealers in many towns found it necessary to go to customers who had scarcely more than two or three days supply and ask them to divide with some neighbor who was entirely out of coal. In the City of Dixon the shortage of coal was fully as great as in other parts of the County.

On one Saturday in the month of January, with very low temperature and a blizzard raging, the situation was so critical that only consumers, who had not enough fuel to last until Monday, were permitted to have coal and then only in limited quantities. During that day it became necessary to draw upon the private supplies of public spirited citizens and, when night arrived, the Fuel Administration, upon communicating with the Supervisors, Chief of Police and all Coal dealers in the City, were assured that every family in Dixon had enough fuel to last until Monday morning. Upon checking up the records it was found that only a total of four tons of fuel remained in the bins of the eight coal dealers in the City. This Committee had also made arrangements, in case of emergency, with certain hotels and with private residents of the City, to accommodate entire families with lodging where this might become necessary in order to avert suffering from lack of fuel. Happily this did not become necessary.

The constantly increasing demands for coal for overseas requirements and for factories engaged exclusively on government work, led to the issue of an order by United States Fuel Administrator Garfield early in 1918 restricting the use of coal on Mondays, except for war purposes and certain specified emergency needs, among the exemptions being churches, schools, hospitals, banks, newspapers and doctor's offices. While a drastic order of this nature was a serious hardship upon many mercantile and other business

institutions, it was accepted by our community in a spirit of willing co-operation, no personal sacrifice seeming too great for any individual to bear. The uppermost thought in every mind seemed to be that our national existence was threatened by a desperate and deadly foe, and with spontaneous unity every man and woman seemed prepared to do his and her full duty. Improved fuel conditions, after this order had been in force for only a few weeks, resulted in its withdrawal.

It is our further pleasure to state that this Committee had the hearty co-operation of practically every coal dealer in Lee County. The rivalry that is often seen between competitors in the same town or city seemed to be entirely forgotten during that period of coal famine and it is not too much to say that the spirit of fellowship and patriotism seemed to take possession of dealer and consumer alike and to such a degree that dealers throughout the County were ready to divide up a car shipment of coal with their competitors and in numerous instances one dealer was permitted by another to go to his bin and take from it a load of coal to deliver to his customer. On numberless occasions manufacturers in Dixon, who themselves at that time had not to exceed three days supply of coal on hand, allowed dealers to take coal from their plants to deliver to families that were entirely out of fuel. Indeed the situation on a number of occasions, and covering a period of several days during different snow blockades of the winter 1917-18, was so critical that there were scores of families that did not have a twenty-four hours supply of coal on hand; and with the supply of dealers entirely exhausted, their only hope was that a car might be received during the day.

It was in such numerous emergencies that this Committee found its greatest opportunity for effective work and it perhaps should be recorded that there were a number of weeks, which ran into months, that the Secretary and Chairman of this Committee daily spent from four to eight hours of almost incessant work at the telephone, receiving reports of dealers to the effect that they were entirely out of coal, telephoning these conditions to the Fuel Administrator at Chicago and often getting no encouragement there, appealing direct to mine owners and coal operators, almost without number.

No financial report is to be made by this Committee covering expenditures such as printing, telephone and telegraph, traveling expenses, etc., as the government did not see fit to make any appropriation for this purpose and these expenses were, therefore, quite properly assumed by the County Chairman.

It is with pride and satisfaction, mingled with a firmer belief in the brotherhood of man than ever before, that we recall numerous instances where we seemed to be successful in touching the heart of even a Coal Baron, after first being told that there was no possibility of helping us out—when, after listening to our appeal, we were finally assured that immediate shipments would be made to certain dealers where the need was most urgent.

The members of this committee each received from the United States Fuel Administration an Honorable Release dated March 1, 1919, signed by H. A. Garfield, United States Fuel Administrator and countersigned by Raymond E. Durham, Federal Fuel Administrator for Illinois.

Respectfully submitted,
Horace G. Reynolds, Chairman.

CHAPTER IX

Liberty Loans

By Alfred P. Armington

A history of the five Liberty Loan campaigns in Lee County will be a record of four complete successes and one failure. The first Loan was not well understood and as a consequence the results were not satisfactory. This was attributable partly to a want of understanding and to a lack of organization. At that time comparatively few people knew what a bond was, and quite likely not a hundred persons in the county had ever even seen a government bond.

However, when the time for the second loan came we were deep in the war, our people understood that the government was in urgent need of funds, a good organization was created and then and thereafter the county as a whole responded with a surplus over every call.

The first loan was made principally through much newspaper publicity, some solicitation and with a few public meetings. It was handled through the banks of the County. Mr. George B. Robinson, of Chicago, was present through a large part of the campaign as the representative of the Federal Reserve Bank. He did a great work, and even though the results were not satisfactory, he is deserving of great praise for the work done by him.

His efficient labors bore abundant fruit in the last four campaigns, first and second of which he was on hand to aid in carrying through the work.

On the first loan all subscriptions were taken through the banks. The county quota was $..... and bonds aggregating $325,850 were sold, the items as to the several banks being as follows:

First National Bank, Amboy	$59,700.00
First National Bank, Compton	6,000.00
City National Bank, Dixon	93,000.00
Dixon National Bank, Dixon	119,800.00
Union State Bank, Dixon	9,000.00
Harmon Bank, Harmon	7,000.00
First National Bank, Steward	20,000.00
H. F. Gehant Banking Co., West Brooklyn	11,350.00
Total	$325,850.00

After the first loan an allotment was made to each town in the county, based upon each town's population and assessed valuation.

Each town then subdivided its allotment so that in the rural towns each school district and in the cities and villages each voting precinct had its quota. In turn each of these subdivisions made our allotments or quotas to the individual so that every adult in the county who was able to buy a bond was listed for the amount his neighbors thought he should be able to take. The plan was a success. Every loan, but the first, was oversubscribed by the county. The county record is as follows:

	Quota	Amount Subscribed	Number of Subscribers
1st loan		$ 325,850.	
2nd loan	$ 990,000.	1,136,900.	4033
3rd loan	660,000.	1,053,200.	7833
4th loan	1,440,300.	1,718,600.	7762
5th loan	1,032,300.	1,381,200.	4164
		$5,615,750.	

The record of the county, by townships, for the 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th loans follows:

Second Loan

Town	Quota	Subscription
Alto	$ 42,215	$ 50,000
Amboy	119,825	119,750
Ashton	49,266	55,000
Bradford	31,754	27,600
Brooklyn	62,908	50,650
China	54,106	50,450
Dixon	395,928	427,350
East Grove	27,560	13,550
Hamilton	21,615	3,250
Harmon	35,210	39,550
Lee Center	40,141	6,250
Marion	30,141	13,350
May	28,251	15,300
Nachusa	32,214	26,300
Nelson	24,841	15,400
Palmyra	40,556	25,850
Reynolds	29,634	3,700
South Dixon	36,731	23,750
Sublette	44,381	48,200
Viola	27,836	10,000
Willow Creek	40,833	31,700
Wyoming	62,954	73,550
		$1,130,500
		$1,136,900

Larger figures are the amounts actually sent to the F. R. Banks, by banks of the County. Excess is caused by subscribers of other counties paying here.

Third Loan

Town	Quota	Subscription
Alto	$ 25,750	$ 45,900
Amboy	45,500	84,600
Ashton	28,050	47,250
Bradford	22,150	22,800
Brooklyn	32,700	41,300
China	31,350	56,550
Dixon	168,300	284,350

East Grove	12,900	13,050
Hamilton	13,200	19,900
Harmon	20,500	20,400
Lee Center	21,100	21,550
Marion	16,500	20,950
May	13,550	18,500
Nachusa	19,500	28,400
Nelson	17,850	21,200
Palmyra	24,600	46,800
Reynolds	18,800	20,750
South Dixon	25,000	27,850
Sublette	25,100	28,350
Viola	17,850	21,950
Willow Creek	24,750	56,950
Wyoming	35,000	70,550
Total	$660,000	$1,023,900
		$1,053,200

Larger figures are the amount actually sent to the F. R. Bank by banks of the County. Excess is caused by subscribers of other counties paying here.

Fourth Loan

Town	Quota	Subscription
Alto	$ 54,150	$ 58,750
Amboy	104,000	119,550
Ashton	57,800	61,200
Bradford	51,300	51,350
Brooklyn	70,750	83,450
China	69,300	75,050
Dixon	376,900	538,800
East Grove	29,600	28,350
Hamilton	29,600	33,000
Harmon	41,150	43,300
Lee Center	44,800	47,450
Marion	34,650	35,250
May	31,050	31,350
Nachusa	41,900	44,550
Nelson	31,800	35,900
Palmyra	56,300	57,800
Reynolds	42,600	44,850
South Dixon	47,650	50,200
Sublette	58,500	59,600
Viola	41,150	41,250
Willow Creek	54,900	60,950
Wyoming	74,400	79,900
Total	$1,424,250	$1,681,850
		$1,718,600

Larger figures are the amounts actually sent to the F. R. Bank by banks of the County. Excess is caused by subscribers of other counties paying here.

Victory Liberty Loan

Town	Quota	Subscription
Alto	$ 38,500	$ 43,500
Amboy	73,900	95,250
Ashton	41,100	60,300
Bradford	36,500	38,700
Brooklyn	50,300	50,450
China	49,300	103,750
Dixon	273,800	412,250
East Grove	21,000	18,550
Hamilton	21,000	17,850
Harmon	29,200	30,950
Lee Center	31,800	39,050
Marion	24,600	29,900
May	22,000	26,150
Nachusa	29,700	31,050
Nelson	22,600	25,200
Palmyra	40,000	41,550
Reynolds	30,000	34,850
South Dixon	33,900	35,800
Sublette	41,600	32,200
Viola	29,300	12,650
Willow Creek	39,000	50,400
Wyoming	52,900	61,650
Total	$1,032,300	$1,291,000

Alfred P. Armington, cashier of the Dixon National Bank was appointed County Chairman of the Liberty Loan Committee by the Federal Reserve Bank. He had charge as executive of the 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th Loans.

The campaign for the sale of the bonds was made under the direction of the Lee County Finance Committee, an auxiliary of the State Council of Defense. Edward Vaile of Dixon was Chairman of this Committee and did great work as an organizer and executive.

CHAPTER X

War Savings Stamps and Red Cross

Wm. F. Hogan, County Chairman

The War Savings Committee of Lee County, of which I had the honor to be chairman, was organized in December 1917, and the quota for the county was $550,000.

We did not make much headway in the months of January, February or March on account of the severe weather and road conditions, it being impossible to hold meetings or get out through the county. Up to May 30th we had sold $100,000.

At this time the Finance Committee of the State Council of Defense of Lee County, pledged their assistance to the War Savings Committee and on June 28th the polling places in the county were opened, for a voluntary pledge to buy War Savings Stamps before the close of the year.

Each township was given a quota and nearly everyone overpledged in one day. The entire county over pledge being $26,000.

The total sales for the year were $602,000, or $52,000 over the quota.

The splendid showing in Lee County in War Savings is due to the wonderful organization of the Finance Committee.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS

Wm. F. Hogan

Chairman of Dixon Council 690, Recreation Fund.

Knights of Columbus War Activities in 1917 for $3,000,000 Recreation Fund.

The Local Knights of Columbus were asked by the State Council to raise the sum of $2500 for this fund.

The local Council selected a committee of Catholics and Non-Catholics with your humble servant as chairman and through the kindness of the citizens of Dixon of all denominations, the sum of $2866.58 was raised in this city alone, which with a subscription of $143.50 from Walton, made a total of $3010.08.

The Knights of Columbus had made arrangements to have the Paulist Choir give a concert in the afternoon and evening on June 28th, 1917. The Red Cross were without funds to carry on their work and the Knights of Columbus turned this concert into a Red Cross Benefit and cleared over $800., which was turned over to them and which helped start the Red Cross work in Lee County.

CHAPTER XI

The American Protective League and The 4-Minute Men

By Albert B. Whitcombe

The general work of the American Protective League, its methods and procedure need not be explained here further than to say that it was auxiliary to the Department of Justice of the United States of America, that it was organized for the purpose of assisting the Government in counteracting the insidious German propaganda that for years had been working throughout the country.

The League was organized in Lee County by the appointment on April 16th, 1917 of Mr. Albert B. Whitcombe as an operator. Shortly afterwards Mr. Whitcombe received his commission as Chief of the League in Lee County. He at once set to work to organize the County with the result that each community was provided with an operator and every report of enemy propaganda was traced to its source and the author properly dealt with by the officers of the Law.

Mr. H. S. Dixon, Chairman of the State Council of Defense appointed Mr. Whitcombe Chairman of the Loyalty Committee of the County. This enhanced the effectiveness of the Leagues' work as it tended to systematize and coordinate all the war activities.

It should be said for the general conduct of the citizens of Lee County that their loyalty in the support of the Government in its war activities was undisputed from the boys who volunteered for service in the great war, the boys who just as voluntarily offered themselves to their country through the selective draft to the brave men and women at home who planted and harvested, who worked and gave to the various war activities, who sacrificed their own comforts that our soldier boys might have the very best that their supreme sacrifice deserved. It was but natural that some few would misunderstand the position of our country and that some would prove traitors to their heretage. The long continued efforts on the part of the Imperial German government through the press and through paid emissaries to impress on our people her self styled efficiency and organization, as well as her sympathy for the American people must have an effect on some. This naturally made a few lukewarm towards the war who needed to have their viewpoint changed. There were some citizens of Germany here whose sympathy for her was entirely too evident. And there were some who while they had become citizens of this country had forgotten the evils of imperialism and only remembered the beauties of the country and the kindly faces of the peasants. It was the work of the League to investigate these cases carefully and judiciously and whenever and wherever necessary to report them to the department of Justice.

This made the League especially helpful to the finance committee of the county andof material assistance in the Liberty Loan and other drives that were undertaken during the strenuous days of the war.

In this connection it should be mentioned that the work of the 4 Minute Men in Lee County was carried on by practically the same organization. This was on account of the fact that the two activities were so closely allied.

The work of the 4 Minute Man was to counteract propaganda with propaganda. To teach the people by active campaigns of education through the Moving picture theatres, Churches and Lodges the real facts. To show that the so called enemy efficiency was directed towards the destruction of Democracy, the reckless killing of men, women and children and the establishing of Imperialism and militarism. To convince the public that the only safeguard was the establishing in all civilized countries of free peoples capable of and willing to govern themselves.

Thus the two nation wide organizations carried out loyally and faithfully the purposes for which they came into being. And when the need for their services was no longer apparent they took up the work of general reconstruction upon the basis of a free people in a free country with the true American spirit.

CHAPTER XII

Lee County Chapter American Red Cross

By Louis Pitcher, Secretary

The Lee County Chapter of the American National Red Cross was organized on March 12th, 1917, the following officers being elected:

W. B. Brinton, President	W. C. Durkes, Treasurer
John B. Crabtree, Vice-President	Miss Neva McCleary, Secretary

The organization was perfected by the forming of Branch Chapters, with workrooms at Amboy, Ashton, Franklin Grove, Paw Paw, Compton, Steward, Bradford, Scarboro, West Brooklyn, Walton, Harmon, Sublette, and Reynolds, with a main workroom in the Supervisor's Room at the Court House in Dixon, this room being vacated by that body and turned over for the exclusive use of the Red Cross Society. In addition to these branches, there were nineteen Auxiliaries formed with Headquarters at various churches, school houses and homes throughout the County,—Palmyra, South Dixon, Nelson, Lee Center and Viola Townships being represented by Auxiliaries.

The Women of these Auxiliaries and branches, working under the able direction of Mrs. Ida C. McCleary of Dixon, who at the time of organization was appointed General Chairman of Women's work, turned out a vast amount of supplies as is shown by the following production figures:

1,200 Hospital garments	81,260 Hospital supplies
2,920 Trench Kits and Packets	87,380 Miscellaneous supplies
7,200 Knitted articles	654,963 Surgical dressings
16,750 Refugee Garments	
Total	851,673

In addition to the above supplies, forty-three barrels of used clothing were collected, packed and shipped for Belgium refugees.

All credit is due the women of the county who gave so freely of their time and the skill of nimble fingers to this work, for there was hardly a family in the county, some of the members of which did not assist the Red Cross in its production, practically all the knitted articles being made in homes or wherever a lady found time to add a few stitches, —even a few of the men turned their hands to knitting, making garments which compared favorably with the best work of the ladies.

Shortly after the organization, Mr. E. B. Raymond was appointed assistant to Miss McCleary, Secretary. He resigned before the expiration of the year and Mr. Louis Pitcher was appointed to fill out the term, and at the succeeding annual election, Mr. Pitcher was elected Secretary and assuming the duties of manager, he continued in this dual capacity for the duration of the war. No other change was made in the official force of the chapter during the war period. Under the able leadership of Col. Brinton, the officers discharged the duties falling to their lot, cheerfully and efficiently.

In the fall of 1918, Mrs. Mahlon R. Forsythe was appointed General Chairman of the Junior Red Cross and assisted by Mrs. H. E. Lager, as executive secretary, she organized the county schools, the work meeting with such hearty co-operation on the part of the teacher and pupils that within a short time an enthusiastic membership of 2,500 had been enrolled.

The Home Service and Civilian Relief Committee, the efforts of which were directed by Mr. Henry Schmidt and Miss Eleanor Powell, did a most worthy work in aiding dependent families of soldiers and sailors with advice, handling their business transactions with Government Departments, and extending material and financial aid when such was needed, from the funds of the Chapter.

Lee County may look with pride upon its Red Cross War record for its workrooms turned out supplies in quantities as high as ten times the average chapter production for the United States, and the quality of its work was highly commended by the Central Division in Chicago where all work was sent for inspection and distribution.

During the first active campaign for membership, by Chapters generally throughout the county, under the management of John Der Kinderen, then Secretary of the Dixon Y. M. C. A., Lee County tripled the quota of members assigned to it and enrolled the highest percentage of population of any county in the State of Illinois, the next nearest county having only 75% as many enrolled as Lee, in proportion to its population.

The First Red Cross War Drive, in the spring of 1917, was launched with a dinner for business men at the Elks Club, which was addressed by the Hon. Judge Kenesaw M. Landis. Immediately after the dinner, Judge Landis addressed a mass meeting which packed the Opera House to hear this fearless and sterling patriot expound his views on the war.

President Brinton appointed a committee headed by Hon. Richard S. Farrand, to solicit funds and in a short time $12,000.00 had been raised, largely among Dixon business men.

The Second Red Cross War Drive was handled by the County Finance Committee of the State Council of Defense and on Monday, May 20th, 1918, the people of the County went to their respective polling places and voluntarily subscribed $39,747.04, 98% of the amount being paid in cash to the workers at the polls on that day. The novelty and success of this plan was the subject of an Associated Press dispatch, which appeared throughout the newspapers of the country, and the Red Cross Bulletin circulated among the Chapters of the Country gave an explanation of the plan, and highly commended the County. It also attracted the attention of the National Officers of the Red Cross, as is evidenced by the following telegram to the Central Division in Chicago:

"Congratulations to the whole Central Division. Dixon, Illinois has used the most unique money raising scheme I ever heard of. Give the Town my congratulations."
George S. Fowler, Executive Secretary, American Red Cross"

Inasmuch as nearly all the people of the county at some time during the war rendered signal service to the so called "Greatest Mother of the World", the American Red Cross, it would be unwise and is unnecessary to give individuals, responsible for the splendid accomplishments of this society, credit for their work. In its substitute for rules and regulations, "The Red Cross is directed by the hearts of the workers",—will the workers find compensation for their efforts for those same hearts cannot but swell with pride for having been a worker in an organization which did its work at the front so splendidly that it is the recipient of the thanks and commendation of every returning hero from overseas.

The officers, elected and appointed at the annual election of 1918, of the Lee County Chapter were as follows:

W. B. Brinton, President
John B. Crabtree, Vice-President
Louis Pitcher, Secretary
Tim Sullivan, Ass't. Secretary
W. C. Durkes, Treasurer
Lillian Morris, Ass't. Treasurer
Ada Brink, Ass't. Treasurer

FIRST RED CROSS DRIVE

By E. H. Brewster

The Chamber of Commerce appointed a Committee on June 30, 1917 to take charge of the Red Cross drive funds. The following men were named:

R. S. Farrand	I. B. Countryman	J. W. Crawford
E. H. Brewster	S. S. Dodge	A. H. Bosworth
W. J. McAlpine	A. C. Warner	W. C. Andrus
J. C. Ayres	C. H. McKinney	T. Wilbur Leake
	Dr. E. S. Murphy	

On the following Monday morning, these men held a meeting at the Dixon National Bank and organized with Judge R. S. Farrand as Chairman to take charge of the work to raise funds for the Red Cross. In order to make a beginning they assessed themselves at this meeting and raised $2825 among themselves.

With a few volunteers, the city was canvassed and in two days $10,000, the sum that they wished to raise. The work continued for one week at the end of which $12,659.10 was subscribed.

The names of the subscribers and the amounts given by each were published in the papers with the result that people from outside the city of Dixon telephoned in orwrote, sending subscriptions.

Judge Farrand, Chairman, became ill the second day of the drive and Mr. Edward Brewster took his place, taking charge of the campaign and the records.

CHAPTER XIII

Legal Advisory Board

By E. E. Wingert

As a part of the necessary war machinery there was created in each County a Legal Advisory Board for the purpose of assisting by way of advice and of actual clerical work the registrants in making out properly their Questionnaires. At the recommendation of the Attorney General and Adjutant General of Illinois President Wilson commissioned Attorneys E. E. Wingert, John P. Devine and William H. Winn, of Dixon, to act as the members of the Legal Advisory Board for Lee County. They were empowered to appoint such assistant members of the Board as might be required and accordingly selected as such assistants the other members of the Bar of said County. As the work developed and its enormous extent was ascertained over sixty laymen, selected for their ability and situation were called upon to aid in the task.

The Court House was designated as a place where at all reasonable hours members of such Board and assistants could be found for the aid of such registrants. In various parts of the County other places and persons were specified for the convenience of such as were unable to come to the county seat to fill out their questionnaires.

As the questionnaires were long and complicated, and in many cases had not received the study from the registrants which had been advised, the labor of the Board and Assistants was found to be very onerous. The necessary attention which this work required practically brought to a standstill all legal business in the County during the period of the several drafts, and the other forms of war activities which filled the intervals made the whole period of the war one of very serious sacrifice in point of time and money for the whole Bar of Lee County. No pay was received by them for any of this work, which in general was satisfactorily and impartially performed, and lessened greatly the task of the Exemption Boards. It is a pleasure to record that seldom, if ever, did any member of the Advisory Board or Assistants allow himself to aid any undeserving registrant in obtaining deferred classification, although the demands for such help were incessant and most important in many cases.

At the conclusion of the war the various members of the Board were given appropriate bronze commemorative buttons for their services, with the thanks of the Adjutant General.

CHAPTER XIV

Non-War Construction Bureau

By Henry S. Dixon, Chairman

The Non-war Construction Bureau was organized in the State of Illinois on September 17, 1918. The State organization embraced a general committee of seven, namely, Samuel Insull, Chairman; John P. Hopkins, John H. Harrison, John Y. Oglesby, David E. Shanahan, John A. Spoor and John H. Walker, with E. W. Lloyd as Secretary. This committee had its office at the State Council of Defense Building, 120 W. Adams St., Chicago.

Subordinates to the general organization was a committee of three in each county. The Lee County Committee was appointed a few days after the organization of a general committee and consisted of Henry S. Dixon, Chairman, Wm. B. Brinton and A. P. Armington, with E. S. Rosecrans as Secretary. The committee had its office in the Lee County Court House and met every Monday at 11 o'clock A. M. until its discharge from further responsibility about the middle of November, 1918.

The creation of this organization became necessary in order that construction work of all kinds not absolutely necessary for the winning of the war be stopped.

On March 21, 1918 the War Industries Board at Washington adopted the following resolution:

"Whereas, it has come to the notice of this Board that new industrial corporations are being organized in different sections of the United States for the erection of industrial plants which can not be utilized in the prosecution of the war; and,

Whereas plans are being considered by certain states, counties, cities and towns for the construction of public buildings and other improvements which will not contribute toward winning the war; and

Whereas the carrying forward of these activities will involve the utilization of labor, capital and materials urgently required for war purposes; now, therefore, be it,

Resolved by the War Industries Board, that in the public interest all new undertakings not essential to and not contributing either directly or indirectly towards winning the war, which involve the utilization of labor, material and capital required in the production, supply or distribution of direct or indirect war needs will be discouraged, notwithstanding they may be of local importance and of a character which shall in normal time meet with every encouragement; and be it further

Resolved, that in fairness to those interested notice is hereby given, that this Board will withold from such projects priority assistance, without which new construction of the character mentioned will frequently be found impracticable, and that this notice shall be given wide publicity, that all parties interested may be fully appraised of the difficulties and delays to which they will be subjected and embark upon them at their peril."

Shortly afterwards the manufacturers of the principal building materials, including brick, tile, cement and lime agreed to co-operate with the War Industries Board in carrying into effect the spirit of the foregoing resolution and the individual manufacturers signed and filed with the Priorities Division the following pledge:

> "The undersigned hereby pledges itself not to use, nor so far as lies within its power permit to be used, any products of its manufacture now in, or which may hereafter come into its possession or control, save (a) for essential uses as that term has been or may be defined or applied from time to time by the Priorities Division of the War Industries Board, or (b) under permits in writing signed by or under authority of such Priorities Division; that it will make no sale or delivery of such products to any customer for resale until such customer has filed with it a similar pledge in writing, and that it will use its utmost endeavor to insure that its products shall be distributed solely for essential uses."

On September 3, 1918 Edwin B. Parker, Priorities Commissioner of the Priorities Division of the War Industries Board issued a circular, approved by Bernard N. Baruch, Chairman War Industries Board and directed to all manufacturers, jobbers, distributors, dealers and consumers of building materials, in which directions were given as to requirements of permits for engaging in construction work. By the circular it was provided that when any one contemplating building who conceives his proposed project to be in the public interest or of sufficient importance that under existing conditions it should not be postponed he will make a full statement in writing, under oath, and present same to the local representative of the Council of National Defense, applying to such representative for his approval of the proposed construction;that should such local representative approve the project he will promptly transmit the application, with a statement as to his reasons for approving same, to the Chairman of the State Council of Defense for his consideration; that if approved by the latter he will transmit it to the Chief of the Non-War Construction Section of the Priorities Division of the War Industries Board at Washington, D. C. for consideration, if need be further investigation, and final decision. In case the application have final approval it was provided that a construction permit be issued which would constitute a warrant to manufacturers and dealers to sell and deliver the materials required.

It was further provided that certain projects should require no permits, such being construction work done or to be done under the authority of the War Industries Board and other Federal Government agencies and a very few other limited lines; also that repairs and extensions of existing buildings to cost not more than $2500 and new construction of farm buildings costing not to exceed $1000 should require no permit from the Priorities Division.

It was afterwards provided under date of October 3, 1918 that the Local County Committee should without referring the matter to higher authority, pass upon applications for farm building construction to cost less than $1000 and repairs on existing buildings to cost less than $2500.

A person desiring to construct any building, without reference to its cost, or who wished to make repairs to any structure at a cost of more than $2500, made written application for a permit upon blanks furnished him, giving the estimated cost of the work, character of construction and reason why it should be allowed to be constructed. These applica-

tions in Lee County were filed with the secretary Mr. Rosecrans and a meeting of the committee held on each Monday morning, which the applicant was requested to attend. The committee having been created at the end of the building season there was not a great amount of work to be done, but usually two or three cases a week only to act upon.

The Board in every instance recommended to the general Committee that permits for new buildings in the cities or villages be refused. In two instances it recommended that permits be granted to build barns to replace barns on farms that had been destroyed by fire. It granted permission to make repairs costing less than $2500 in two or three cases and also granted a number of permits to build corn cribs, hog houses and cattle sheds costing less than $1000. Its general policy, however, in line with its instructions, was to refuse permits and recommendations for all kinds of construction not shown to be absolutely essential.

The work of the committee was concluded shortly after the signing of the armistice on November 11 as the ban on building operations was raised a few days thereafter.

The work of the committee was greatly aided by its efficient secretary, Mr. E. S. Rosecrans, who had charge of its details and handled them in a most satisfactory and efficient manner.

CHAPTER XV

Local Exemption Board

By Henry S. Dixon, Chairman

The Local Board for Lee County was, in the same manner as all other Local Boards, appointed by the President on the recommendation of the Governor.

The Lee County Board, as originally appointed, consisted of Dr. E. B. Owens, George B. Shaw and Henry S. Dixon, all of Dixon. They were appointed June 23, 1917. Mr. Shaw being subject to military service, declined to serve and never became a member of the Board and in July 1917 John M. Egan of Amboy was appointed to fill the vacancy.

On June 30, 1917, the Board organized by electing Mr. Dixon as Chairman and Dr. Owens as Secretary.

Before the Board was appointed the first step in the way of carrying out the provisions of the selective service system was taken through the first registration of all men between 21 and 31 on June 5, 1917. As a result of the registration on that day and of a few who for one reason and another did not register on that day Lee County has 2548 registered men of the class of 1917 up to September 1, 1917 and thereafter 8 more registered, making the total registration of this class 2556. This registration was under the direction of Fred G. Dimick, County Clerk, assisted by R. R. Phillips, Sheriff, and three or more registrars in each voting precinct in the County and was carried through in a most efficient and thorough manner. The registrars returned all cards to the County Clerk and he with the assistance of a number of volunteers immediately completed the making of copies of the registration cards as provided by the regulations.

On the afternoon of June 30, 1917 the Board received its first supply of blanks from the office of the adjutant General of Illinois and first directions as to what work should be done. It was ordered to, as soon as possible, number all cards and copies of cards with what was known as serial numbers, to make lists of registrants in the order of their serial number, to post and publish such lists and to send one copy of the list to the Provost Marshal General at Washington and one set of copies of registration cards to the Adjutant General at Springfield.

This work was begun on the following day by 18 volunteer clerks, continued on July 2 and 3 by 14 clerks and at 4 P. M. of July 3rd this work was completed, the requisite lists posted at the Court House and the cards and lists mailed to the Adjutant General and Provost Marshal General respectively.

Thereafter the Board met daily to plan and perfect its organization. On the recommendation of the Board Dr. C. H. Bokhof of Dixon, Dr. F. M. Banker of Franklin Grove and Dr. T. F. Dornblaser of Amboy were appointed as its examining physicians. Early in July John M. Egan was appointed as a member of the Board to fill the vacancy which existed.

On July 20 a meeting of board members from Lee, Ogle, Whiteside and DeKalb Counties was held at Rochelle which was attended by all of the members of the Lee County Board. At this meeting a general discussion was held with respect to business methods and procedure and interpretation of various sections of the regulations, which were very helpful to the members present and tended to aid in clearing up many difficulties.

Beginning of the Selection.

On July 20, 1917 the drawing of order numbers took place at Washington and within a few days thereafter the arrangement of the Lee County registrants by order numbers was completed, lists of names prepared, posted and published and forwarded to the Adjutant General as provided by the rules.

The Board was then ready to begin the classification of registrants. The rules then in force provided for the physical examinations of all men called before passing upon their liability for military service and accordingly it was arranged that 800 be called up for examination. The plan involved calling up 115 a day and they were called for consecutive days, beginning August 2nd.

In the meantime arrangements had been made for organizing a clerical force and obtaining quarters for the Board. The jury rooms at the Court House were taken over as Board headquarters and at times of physical examinations all of the jury rooms, the Judge's private office, the grand jury room and the Circuit Court room were used.

The initial business organization of the Board consisted of George C. Dixon as Chief Clerk and Tim Sullivan, Louis Pitcher, A. C. Gossman, Ray T. Luney, A. H. Hanneken, Robert H. Howell, Guy Carpenter, B. F. Downing, A. E. Simonson, Blake Grover, R. C. Bovey and Grover Gehant as principal assistants, together with a number of others who, while not present daily, were invaluable aids. Miss Bess M. Blackburne did most of the stenographic and typewriting work for the board for a number of months, but was assisted by several others, among them being Misses Brink, Gorham, Burke, Miller, Long and others.

The registrants were notified by mail to appear at the Court House at 10 A. M. of the day fixed for physical examination. At that hour of each day they were informed in a 10 minute address by the Chairman of the Board as to their rights in claiming exemption or discharge from military service. Immediately after the examination was concluded each registrant was again notified by a clerk when he came from the room where he dressed that if he claimed the right of exemption or discharge he should go to another clerk sitting at a table in the court room and get the necessary blanks to be completed and filed with the Board within seven days.

Rules for Exemption and Discharge.

The rules then in force provided that persons in the following classes should be exempt or be entitled to discharge from military service, as follows:

Persons Exempt.

a. Officers of the United States and of the several states, territories and District of Columbia.
b. Ministers of religion.
c. Students of divinity.
d. Persons in the military service of the United States.
e. Subjects of Germany residing in the United States.
f. All of her resident aliens who have not taken out their first papers.

Persons to be Discharged.

In the following cases where a claim for discharge was made and which was substantiated in the opinion of the Local Board.

a. County and municipal officers.

b. Customhouse clerks.

c. Persons employed by the United States in the transmission of the mails.

d. Artificers and workmen employed in the armories, arsenals and navy yards of the United States.

e. Persons employed in the service of the United States designated by the President to be exempted.

f. Pilots.

g. Mariners employed in the sea service of any citizen or merchant within the United States.

h. Those in a status with respect to persons dependent upon them for support which renders their exclusion or discharge desirable, as

1. Any married man whose wife or child is dependent on his labor for support, provided the income from which such dependents received their support was mainly the fruit of his mental or physical labor and was not mainly derived from property or other sources independent of his mental or physical labor.

2. Any son of a widow dependent upon his labor for support (with the same proviso as in section one supra).

3. Son of aged or infirm parents dependent upon his labor for support (with the same proviso as in section one supra).

4. Father of a motherless child under 16 years of age dependent upon his labor for support (with the same proviso as in section one supra).

5. Brother of a child under 16 years of age who has neither father or mother and is dependent upon his labor for support (with the same proviso as in section one supra).

i. Any person who is found by such local board to be a member of any well recognized religious sect or organization organized and existing May 18, 1917 and whose then existing creed or principles forbid its members to participate in war in any form and whose religious convictions are against war or participation therein in accordance with the creed or principles of said religious organization.

j. Those found to be morally deficient.

Result of Physical Examinations.

During the August 1917 examinations, 702 men were called for physical examination and determination of right to exemption. Of this number 669 were physically examined, 542 of whom were found to be physically fit and 127 physically deficient.

Report to Provost Marshal General.

In November 1917 a report of the results of the June 5, 1917 registration was made to the Provost Marshal General, in which report, among other things, the following details are found:

Total registration	2548	Native born citizens	2327
Married	1212	Naturalized citizens	38
Unmarried	1336	Aliens	126
		Alien declarents	57

The aliens, by nativity, were as follows:
England 1, Ireland 1, Scotland 1, Canada 1, Greece 17, Italy 16, Russia 3, Norway 12, Sweden 13, Switzerland 4, Mexico 11, Central America 1, Austria-Hungary 20, Bulgaria 11, Turkey 1, Germany 8, Miscellaneous 4.

There were 15 negro registrants.

By occupations, to the extent that the occupation was given, the registrants were recorded as follows:

Agriculture	1292	Animal husbandry	4
Coal Miners	1	Oil and gas wells	1
Building industries	224	Fertilizer factories, etc.	4
Brick, tile, cement and stone industry	42	Clothing, etc. factories	2
Bakeries and other food factories	19	Iron and steel industries	3
Agricultural implement factories	34	Shoe factories	67
Wood working industries	6	Metal industries	2
Paper and printing industries	11	Textile industries	1
Miscellaneous industries	19	Steam railroads	117
Telegraph and telephone companies	5	Misc. trans. industries, postal service, etc.	95
Trade, merchandise, banking insurance, real estate, etc.			153
Public service, not otherwise classified	15	Professional service	11
Domestic and manual services	104	Laborers	266

The Board continued to hold daily sessions and to pass on claims of exemption and discharge for a number of weeks after the time physical examinations began.

During the period covered by this portion of the story and while the first regulations remained in force 702 were notified of their rights to file claim of exemption or discharge as to matters over which the Local Board had jurisdiction. 350 claims were filed, principally by married men, of which 330 were allowed and 20 denied and 293 agricultural and industrial claims were certified to the District Board.

Jurisdiction of Board.

The Local Board had original jurisdiction over claims of dependency but did not pass upon questions of liability to military service with respect to employment. Questions of exemption or discharge by reason of being engaged in agriculture and industrial occupations, as well as appeals from Local Board decisions of matters in which they had jurisdiction were by the regulations placed in the hands of District Boards, and, in the Lee County cases these cases were sent to District Board Number 4 at Freeport.

By the regulations District Boards were given original and exclusive jurisdiction to hear and determine all questions arising with respect to the holding for or discharging from liability for military service of persons engaged in industry and agriculture. It was provided that a claim for discharge could be filed for or on behalf of any person on the ground that he was actually engaged in a particular, designated, industrial or agricultural enterprise necessary to the maintenance of the military establishment; that his continuance therein was necessary to the maintenance thereof and that he could not be replaced by another person without direct, substantial, material loss and detriment to the adequate and effective operation of the enterprise in which he was engaged.

Disposition of Some to Evade Military Service.

At the beginning, before it was well understood by the mass of the people as to what the war was about, or what issues were involved, or what the fate of men in military service was likely to be there was a disposition on the part of some registrants and of many of their parents to exaggerate their importance as to being indispensable men in industry

and agriculture, as well as with respect to dependence. This tendency was quite marked at the outset but as time went on rapidly diminished. As a result of such initial tendency the work of the Board was then made much more difficult than it should have been. The blanks provided under the first regulation gave practically no aid to the Board in the way of ascertaining the facts so that it became necessary to call in for personal inquiry a large number of the registrants and their supporting witnesses. This no doubt was the situation in all parts of the country for when the second regulations were promulgated in November 1917 the old system was abandoned and the questionnaire provided which searched the registrants conscience sufficiently for a Board to come to a reasonably correct conclusion in most cases without a personal interview.

Classification Under Amended Rules.

The Provost Marshal General in a communication to all Local Boards at about the time of the promulgation of the second selective service regulation stated, in substance, that the regulation under which the first army of 687,000 men was raised were in a sense temporary, created to fill a breach and as emergency rules could not and should not be considered as permanent regulations.

Accordingly after a study of the situation new selective service regulations were prepared which by proclamation of the President became effective November 8, 1917.

The new regulations were a well considered code of procedure which required comparatively few future changes and were in general so plain and simple as not to require interpretation.

By them it was required that the registrants not in military service should be required to complete and file questionnaires with their Local Board and be classified. Section 70 of the regulations stated as follows:

"The military needs of the nation require that there be provided in ever community a list of names of men who shall be ready to be called into service at any time. The economic needs of the nation, while deferring to the paramount military necessity require that men whose removal would interfere with the civic family, industrial and agricultural institutions of the nation shall be taken in the order in which they can best be spared. For this reason the names of all men liable to selection shall be arranged in five classes in the inverse order of their importance to the economic interests of the nation, which include the maintenance of necessary industry and agriculture and the support of dependents.

The group of registrants within the jurisdiction of each Local Board so taken as the unit to be classified. With each class the order of liability is determined by the drawing which has hitherto assigned to every man an order of availability for military service relative to all men not permanently or temporarily exempted or discharged. The effect of classification in Class 1 is to render every man so classified presently liable to military service in the order determined by the national drawing. The effect of classification in class 2 is to grant temporary discharge from draft, effective until Class 1 in the jurisdiction of the same Local Board is exhausted. The effect of classification in Class 3 is to grant a temporary discharge from draft, effective until Classes 1 and 2, in the jurisdiction of the same Local Board are exhausted, and, similarly, class 4 becomes liable only when Classes 1, 2 and 3 are exhausted. The effect of classification in Class 5 is to grant exemption or discharge from the draft."

Five Classes Provided.

By the classification system the registrants after classification, were divided into the following five groups.

Class 1.

a. Single man without dependent relatives.

b. Married man, with or without children, or father of motherless child, who has habitually failed to support his family.

c. Married man dependent on wife for support.

d. Married man, with or without children, or father of motherless children, man not usefully engaged, family supported by income independent of his labor.

e. Unskilled farm laborer.

f. Unskilled industrial laborer.

g. Registrant by or in respect of whom no deferred classification is claimed or made.

h. Registrant who fails to submit questionnaire, and in respect of whom no deferred classification is claimed or made.

i. All registrants not included in any other division in this schedule.

Class 2.

a. Married man with children, or father of motherless children, where such wife or children or such motherless children are not mainly dependent upon his labor for support for the reason that there are other reasonably certain sources of adequate support (excluding earnings or possible earnings from the labor of the wife) available, and that the removal of the registrant will not deprive such dependents of support.

b. Married men, without children, whose wife, although the registrant is engaged in a useful occupation, is not mainly dependent upon his labor for support, for the reason that the wife is skilled in some special class of work which she is physically able to perform and in which she is employed, or in which there is an immediate opening for her under conditions that will enable her to support herself decently and without suffering and hardship.

c. Necessary skilled farm laborer in necessary agricultural enterprise.

d. Necessary skilled industrial laborer in necessary industrial enterprise.

Class 3.

a. Men with dependent children (not his own) but towards whom he stands in relation of parent.

b. Man with dependent aged and infirm parents.

c. Man with dependent helpless brothers and sisters.

d. County or municipal officer.

e. Highly trained foreman or policeman, at least three years in service of municipality.

f. Necessary customhouse clerk.

g. Necessary employee of United States in transmission of the mails.

h. Necessary artificer or workman in United States armory or arsenal.

i. Necessary employee in service of United States.

j. Necessary assistant, associate or hired manager of necessary agricultural enterprise.

k. Necessary highly specialized technical or mechanical expert of necessary industrial enterprise.

l. Necessary assistant or associate manager of necessary industrial enterprise.

Class 4.

a. Man whose wife or children are mainly dependent on his labor for support.

b. Mariner actually employed in sea service of citizen or merchant in the United States.

c. Necessary sole, managing, controlling or directing head of necessary agricultural enterprise.

d. Necessary sole managing, controlling or directing head of necessary industrial enterprise.

Class 5.

a. Officers—legislative, executive or judicial of the United States, or of State, Territory or District of Columbia.

b. Regular or duly ordained minister of religion.

c. Student who on May 18, 1917, was preparing for ministry in recognized school.

d. Person in military or naval service of the United States.

e. Alien enemy.

f. Resident alien (not an enemy) who claims exemption.

g. Person totally and permanently physically or mentally unfit for military service.

h. Person morally unfit to be a soldier of the United States.

i. Licensed pilot employed in the pursuit of his vocation. Member of well recognized religious sect or organization, organized and existing on May 18, 1917, whose then existing creed or principles forbid its members to participate in war in any form and whose religious connections are against war or participation therein.

Result of New Classification Scheme.

In the main the classification system did not result in the discharge from immediate liability for military service of many men who would not have been discharged under the original rules, but it assembled the registrants in a much more scientific and correct arrangement of order of call and provided a far superior system of selection than was provided.

A radical change was made, however, as affecting married men in many cases. Under the first regulations married men were subject to induction unless their wives and families were actually "dependent upon their labor for support." As a result of this rule and of its observance by the Board a considerable number of married men—our estimate from memory would be as many as 15 or 20—who lived at home with their wives and families were inducted into service in September, October and November 1917. They were cases where the man and their wives had independent incomes, or had parents ready, willing and able to maintain the wives. Among the cases of this type were Herbert Nichols and Dwight Rolph of Dixon, Wesley Attig and Frank Chapman of Ashton and a number of others.

Under the rules as amended these men would have been placed in class 2 if they had no children and in class 4 if they had children. However, under the first emergency rules the Board had no option under the circumstances existing in those particular cases but was required to and did send such men to military service.

Mailing of Questionnaire.

The mailing of questionnaires to registrants of the class of 1917 not then in service began on December 15, 1917 and five per cent per day were mailed until completion of the work.

Legal Advisory Board.

The revised rules provided for the creation of Legal Advisory Boards to aid registrants in the completion of questionnaires and the President called upon all of the legal fraternity in America to aid in this work.

Mr. James W. Watts, President of the Lee County Bar Association was asked by the Adjutant General to nominate three attorneys as members of the Legal Advisory Board and he presented the names of Edward E. Wingert, John P. Devine and William H. Winn. The Board selected Mr. Wingert as Chairman. All other members of the bar in the county were constituted as associate members of the Board and for a month there was no work done of any consequence by the lawyers of Lee County other than the aiding of registrars.

Classification by the Board.

The work of classification by the Board was started as soon as possible after the questionnaires began to come in and completed in January of 1918.

In October 1917 Tim Sullivan of Dixon was made chief clerk of the Board and the Board's office moved to the Library room on the west side of the third floor of the court house.

At the conclusion of the questionnaire period in January 1918, and after the disposition of all appeal cases and of agricultural and industrial claims by the District Board, the classification of men by the Local Board, and recommendation for classification to the District Board, together with the men inducted by Townships up to that time by the Local Board was as follows:

Town	Number Classified	Classification by Local Board Class					In Camp Grant
		1	2	3	4	5	
Alto	85	31	14	4	25	11	2
Amboy	210	74	35	8	77	17	6
Ashton	88	34	13	1	33	4	10
Bradford	58	20	3	0	27	8	1
Brooklyn	86	24	7	2	41	12	8
China	86	37	6	2	33	8	9
Dixon	798	273	85	8	271	161	49
East Grove	42	17	2	2	19	2	0
Hamilton	56	17	8	5	19	7	2
Harmon	79	25	10	3	34	6	0
Lee Center	41	11	1	1	26	2	2
Marion	44	14	6	1	19	4	8
May	41	17	2	3	16	3	0
Nachusa	43	17	3	2	17	4	1
Nelson	86	29	9	3	34	11	4
Palmyra	71	21	8	3	29	10	2
Reynolds	79	28	7	5	29	10	4
Sublette	76	28	7	2	37	2	3
South Dixon	55	23	7	2	19	4	2
Viola	59	21	2	3	29	4	0
Willow Creek	83	27	9	3	33	10	5
Wyoming	91	35	15	2	31	8	4
	2357	823	259	65	898	308	122

Total number classified	2357
Total number heretofore sent to Camp Grant	122
Total number of questionnaires sent to registrants and not yet returned	78
Total registration	2557

The Local Board had recommended for class one classification a number of men who made agricultural and industrial claims who were afterwards given deferred classification by the District Board. In the neighborhood of 250 of such cases the Local Board was of opinion that the District Board had fallen into error and many attempts were made to induce the District Board to revise its conclusions. These attempts were successful in a few instances but in the neighborhood of 200 or more cases of this type remained at the end of the war when as to most if not all of them injustice to the registrant as well as to others in like situation was done.

Second Registration.

There were two registration days for what was termed by the Provost Marshal General the "second registration." On June 5, 1918 all men attaining the age of 21 since June 5, 1917 were required to register and on August 24 all attaining 21 between that date and June 5, 1918 registered.

The office of the Board at the Court House was the only registration office in the County on both dates and the Board members with a few volunteer aids acted as registrars. On June 5, 1918 there were 218 registrants and on August 24 there were forty, making a total of 258.

Third Registration.

The third registration took place September 12, 1918. This registration embraced all men and boys from 31 to 46 and 18 to 21 years, respectively. It was done at the voting place of each of the voting precincts in the County. The regulations provided that places of registration should be open from 7 A. M. until 9 P. M. of the day appointed.

The registrars were appointed by the Local Board and served without compensation. Every man asked to serve responded and the work was performed in a most satisfactory manner. Every precinct in the County had reported and turned in its cards at the office of the Board by one o'clock P. M. of September 13 and these reports were tabulated and results telegraphed to the Adjutant General at 3 o'clock P. M. of September 13.

This registration resulted on that day in the names of 3287 additional registrants being added to the Lee County list, of whom 223 were 18 years of age, 1447 from 19 to 36 and 1617 from 36 to 46. 70 late cards subsequently came in making the total for this registration 3357.

A few days afterwards a report of the result of the September 12, 1918 registration was made to the Provost Marshal General, containing the following details, and embracing only those registered on that day:

Total registration	3287
Native born citizens	2974
Naturalized citizens	91
Citizens by reason of father's naturalization	63
Declarent aliens	66
Non-declarent aliens	93
Whites	3271
Negroes	14
Orientals	2

The aliens, by birth, were from the following countries:

Belgium 1, England 12, Ireland 4, Canada 2, Italy 23, Russia 6, China 2, Denmark 7, Holland 1, Norway 8, Roumania 2, Sweden 7, Switzerland 5, Mexico 5, Greece 2, Austria-Hungary 43, Bulgaria 5, Turkey 2, Germany 15, Miscellaneous 7.

Subsequently a report of the total registration of September 12 of 3355 as to the number of men of each year's age was made as follows:

Age	No.	Age	No.	Age	No.
18	228	28	2	38	220
19	206	29	2	39	166
20	232	30	none	40	163
21	10	31	1	41	185
22	2	32	144	42	189
23	None	33	238	43	193
24	2	34	211	44	145
25	None	35	223	45	185
26	None	36	203		
27	2	37	203	Total	3355

Immediately after the registration copies were made of all cards by a force of 35 or 40 volunteer clerks and serial numbers given the registrants, lists of the names were made for publication and transmission to the Provost Marshal General. This work was completed within three days through the zeal and industry of the clerks, both men and women, who volunteered.

On September 21, 1918 the mailing of questionnaires was begun to the registrants between 19 and 36 years of age, 15 per cent per day of the total being mailed. The Legal Advisory Board again went into action and for a period of about two weeks the completed questionnaires came pouring in. Classification of these registrants commenced immediately upon the return of the questionnaires and continued without interruption until all had been returned.

On November 4, 1918 the mailing of questionnaires to the 18 year old and 36 to 46 year old registrants began. All of them were mailed, but all had not been completed and returned on November 11, the date of the signing of the armistice. Subsequently the Board was directed to procure the completion and return of all questionnaires delivered to the 18 year old registrants and to classify them but not to require the completion of those mailed to the 36-46 registrants. Definite directions as to this course of procedure was not received by the Board until the latter part of November.

Because of the failure to complete all questionnaires it was of course impossible to compile statistics or the results as has been done with respect to the registrants of the Class of 1917.

Physical Examinations.

The important task of sorting out the physically fit was of course under the direction of the physician member of the Local Board.

When the Board was created Dr. Edmund B. Owens of Dixon was appointed as a member and served as such until he left for the army on October 17, 1917. He entered the military service as a First Lieutenant, was soon made a Captain and shortly thereafter a Major.

Assisting him as examining physicians until his resignation from the Board were Dr. C. H. Bokhof of Dixon, Dr. F. M. Banker of Franklin Grove and Dr. T. F. Dornblaser of Amboy.

Camp Grant, Sept. 5, 1917

Camp Grant, Sept. 20, 1917

Within a few weeks after Dr. Owens' resignation from the Board Dr. C. H. Bokhof became his successor and served until the Board was discharged. He had as his aids Dr. W. R. Parker and Dr. R. L. Baird, both of Dixon, and Drs. Banker and Dornblaser who had served from the beginning.

All of these examiners carried on their work efficiently and intelligently and rendered a high degree of patriotic service practically without compensation as the very small amounts of money paid to them in no case adequately compensated them for the many days of arduous work done by them. They are entitled to and should have the approbation of the people of our county and the Board is glad to have this opportunity of testifying to the thorough and just manner in which they performed their duty in every case.

Induction of Men into Military Service.

The end for which the Board created was to select men for military service and when called upon to induct them into service.

By computations made at the office of the Provost Marshal General it was determined that Lee County's gross quota of the army first to be raised was 295 men, but having 122 men recorded as enlisted, our net quota was the balance of 173 men. That number then was Lee County's portion of the original National Army, as it was then designated, of 687,000 men.

On August 31, 1917 the Board was directed to induct into service on September 4 and to send to Camp Grant on September 5, 1917 ten men. The Board was directed to send, if possible, men with previous military experience and to take volunteers but if a sufficient number did not volunteer, to send in order of order numbers.

It was not necessary to send any men who did not volunteer for as soon as it became known that this increment had been called for the Board was overwhelmed with volunteers.

While but 10 men were called for, the quality of the first 12 men enlisting was so high that the Board determined to send the 12, which was done and all of whom were accepted. The first man to enlist was Paul W. Charters of Ashton, who subsequently entered the third officers training school, was made a 2nd Lieutenant and afterwards promoted to 1st Lieutenant.

The names and addresses of the first 12 and the order in which their names were listed is as follows:

Order No.		
561	Paul W. Charters	Ashton
295	Everett C. Dutcher	Dixon
45	Bert F. Davis	Amboy
435	Gordon B. Tingle	Dixon
204	Medrie Hussey	Franklin Grove
124	Harry W. Hogan	Dixon
121	Joachim Prestegaard	Lee
347	James E. Sterling	Dixon
53	Wm. B. Furgeson	Dixon
94	Harold L. Spencer	Dixon
	John L. Rosbrook	Dixon
39	John I. Guffey	Amboy

William B. Furgeson was appointed by the Board as leader of the party and they left for Camp Grant on the Sterling Passenger at 7:20 A. M. of September 5.

Camp Grant, October 4, 1917.

It is the understanding of the Board that Furgeson, Guffey, Sterling and Charters afterwards became commissioned officers and that all of the remainder of this party became non-commissioned officers and that all but two saw service in France, the first to leave for France being Spencer, who was at Camp Grant but a few weeks.

On September 18, 1917, at 2 P. M., 71 men were inducted into service and they left for Camp Grant at 4:20 P. M. of September 20, as follows:

Glen W. Palmer	Thomas McGovern, Jr.	Orlando Adkins
Claude E. Heldman	Harold Leo Bennett	Douglas Dow Stultz
Chester L. Carnahan	Albert J. Haueter	Jesse R. Johnson
Lonnie P. Wilcox	Milton L. Snider	Elwood C. Hintz
Leslie L. Squier	Roy L. Hannaman	Roscoe E. Lally
Ogden A. Moore	Roland Benjamin	Ernest A. Luxton
Charles Edwin Lloyd	James P. Atkins	Robert L. Warner
Lyman P. Callahan	George C. Grohens	Gilbert A. Stephenitch
Mark M. Trostle	Urban M. O'Malley	Clarence E. Maronde
Herbert D. McDermott	Lawrence D. McCoy	John A. Tompkins
Albert G. Lemmon	Russell J. Hoyle	Roy Biddle
John Behrends	Rush I. Bose	Harry F. McDermott
Ivan R. Miller	Martin J. Wilhelmson	Herman C. Rettke
Otto William Schade	Clare V. Parker	John T. Rotenberry
Lester S. Wallace	George W. Krehl	Amil J. Bernardin
Sanford B. Gardner	Herbert S. Nichols	Albert Johnson
Ira O. Wells	Frederick C. Otterbach	Adelbert L. Feldkirchner
Frank J. Kennan	Earl H. Palsgrove	Fred J. Vaughan
Oliver C. Portner	Warren C. Zoeller	August F. Klingebiel
Clifford C. Eatinger	Orlin E. Abell	William H. Nitsckhe
Morris H. Johnson	Albert D. Smith	John C. Fielding
George Townsley	Fred M. Kipler	George J. Papadakis
Dudley Friedline	George W. Smith	Walter M. Smith
Raymond C. Smith		Karl H. Nelson

Leslie L. Squier was appointed as leader of this party and Gilbert A. Stephanitch, Ira O. Wells, Elwood C. Hintz, John C. Fielding, Dudley Friedline and Oliver C. Portner as assistants.

The third contingent of 35 men was inducted into service on October 3rd and left for Camp Grant at 4:20 P. M. of October 4 and consisted of the following men:

Joe Ringenberg	Patrick D. McCaffrey	Walter E. Heckman
Charles F. Gascoigne	Jess H. Aughenbaugh	Alex S. Henry
Theodore L. Trouth	Henry A. Johns	Richard W. Zimmerman
Michael W. Drew	Signey C. Stewart	Wesley J. Attig
Victor C. Haines	Clyde J. Shore	LeRoy J. Feldkirchner
Earl J. Stauffer	Floyd Kuyrkendall	Thomas B. Clapper
Philip L. Odenthal	Charles Nagle	Fred Luke
Frank E. Chapman	Walter H. Girton	Ray A. Gardner
John N. Prentice	Dwight C. Rolph	Alvin S. Madison
Richard M. Newman	Joseph Schweiger	Wilbur W. Hutchinson
Louis B. Oltmans	Carl Marxman	Oscar E. Eckberg
Thomas L. Rossiter		Paul Leslie Bothe

Dwight C. Rolph was leader of the party.

Camp Grant, February 25, 1918.

On October 9, 1917, the following man was entrained for Camp Lewis, Washington; from Bozeman, Montana: George Hendrix.

On October 30, 1917 the following man was entrained for Camp Grant, Illinois: Robert Martin Peniston.

On December 10, 1917 the following man was entrained for Camp Grant: Robert H. Espy, transferred from Chicago Board No. 55.

On January 5, 1918, the following men were entrained for Camp Grant; from the University of Illinois as officer candidates at the 3rd officers Training School:

S. S. Carney — David C. Welty

On January 9, 1918, the following man was entrained for Fort Ogelthorpe, Ga.: Ross F. Mahon

On January 23, 1918 the following man was entrained for Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga.: R. A. Hoyle.

On January 28, 1918 the following man was entrained for Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga.: James W. Mulock.

On January 27, 1918 the following man was entrained for Fort Thomas, Ky: K. H. Durston.

On February 14, 1918 the following man was entrained for Camp Meade, Admiral, Maryland: Wylie R. George.

On February 6, 1918 the following men were entrained for Camp Greene, N. C.:

E. F. Bates — G. A. Osbaugh

On February 15, 1918 the following man was entrained for Fort Riley, Kansas: M. A. Crawford

On February 25, 1918 the following men were entrained for Camp Grant:

John S. Palmer	Floyd P. Drew	Fred W. Schmidt
Peter P. Barr	William G. Gewecke	Elmer C. Janguenat
Clifford W. Brown	Jesse Keister	Charles M. Becker
T. R. Mason	G. W. Zimmerman	Robert M. Latimer
George L. Davis	Theodore E. Spencer	Olaf Kaalaas
George J. Schweiger	Frank I. Card	Henry C. Vaupel
John Berger	Wallace M. Hicks	Thomas Baird
Jacob S. Miller	Roy J. Ullrich	Paul E. Landuer
Willie B. Herron	Martin J. Broderick	Steve Majewski
	Harry D. Kuhn	

Theodore R. Mason was appointed leader of the party and Theodore E. Spencer, Frank I. Card and Charles M. Becker assistants.

On April 1, 1918 the following men were entrained for Camp Grant:

Thomas J. Lavelle	Daniel Coakley	James E. Kelly
Flave W. Plock	Peter Kittleson	Albert Ruggles
Ralph A. Clark	Leslie E. Warburg	Dora G. Bell

Albert Ruggles was appointed leader of the party.

On April 3, 1918 the following men were entrained for Fort Williams, Maine:

Russell G. Erbes	John M. Oesterheld	William F. Klingbiel
Charles Asher	Richard P. McKeown	Frank R. Shook
Raymond J. Lally	Olaf Strand	Joseph M. O'Malley
	Harold L. Tennant	

Harold L. Tennant was appointed leader of the party.

On April 10, 1918 the following men were entrained for Bradley Institute, Peoria, Illinois:

John R. Curran Floyd D. Chapman James G. Schrock

Camp Grant, April 26, 1918.

On April 26, 1918 the following men were entrained for Camp Grant:

Harold S. Bosley	Samuel M. Butler	Ive Schmahl
Carl E. R. Carlson	Elmer L. Stevens	Clifford R. Brown
Rheuben E. Bogard	Timothy D. Timmons	William F. Root
Nicholas A. Knapp	Hans Peterson	Richard Long
Leo Rynski	William F. Brannigan	Alfred M. Clem
John A. L. Koch	Charles E. Nelson	John Duffy
	William M. Loftus	

William M. Loftus was appointed leader of the party and Nicholas A. Knapp and R. E. Bogard assistants.

On April 30, 1918 the following men were entrained for Camp Grant:

Frank A. Hatcher Alfred Hendricks

On May 1, 1918 the following men were entrained for Jefferson Barracks, Mo.:

Lester E. Potter	Joseph J. Dietz	Perry John Remsburg
Ephriam B. Johnson	Walter Olson	Alfred M. Johnson
Elmer E. Berg	Lewis R. Jorgenson	Amor A. Lauer
Thomas O. Dooley	Albert M. Dirksen	William F. Stewart
George E. Keifer	Peter P. Kelly	Harold W. Edous
Arthur F. Irwin	Otto Friese	John C. Murphy
John E. Busser	Thos. G. Rydholm	Martin Meanger
Peter P. Detig	John A. Auchstetter	John F. Carroll

Jefferson Barracks, May 1, 1918

Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, May 22, 1918.

Harry J. Kersten
John A. Carnahan
Fred Gardner
Floyd F. Lambert
Silas J. Heng
Harry W. Maronde
Edward N. McBride
Jerimith E. Haley
Edward Montavon
John L. Murray
William M. Herbst
Eugene F. Henry
Peter Kitchmark
Thomas F. Atkinson
Fay F. Snow
Ramond A. Mansfield
Warren Plummer

John A. Carnahan was appointed leader of the party and Alfred M. Johnson, John A. Auchstetter and John L. Murray assistants.

On May 16, 1918 the following men were entrained for Fort Benjamin Harrison:

William J. Mahan
William E. Reilly

On May 20, 1918 the following men were entrained for Camp Meade, Admiral, Maryland:

William Agnew
Clayton Miller

On May 22, 1918 the following men were entrained for Jefferson Barracks:

Joseph H. McCleary
Jacob R. Shank
Christian J. Kehm
Harry Vaupel
David Gordon Moore
Martin Howell
Harry E. Crouse
Sterling D. Wilson
Marion E. Powers
John P. Rife
Fred W. Jansen
William Rubenstein
John J. Scully
Herchel A. Pruitt
Joseph Heckman
Edward T. Kelleher
Lawrence E. Timmons
Walter Suckran
Frank W. Bowers
Edward W. McCary
Alfred J. Herrmann
Henry Zinke
Roy Carlsen
McCord S. Holler
Ray B. Lepley

Joseph H. McCleary was appointed leader of the party and David G. Moore and McCord Holler assistants.

On May 25, 1918 the following men were entrained for Camp Gordon:

Timothy F. Keane
John Bott
Adolph G. Scheffler
Herbert A. Kersten
Jake Nafziger
George H. Engelhardt
Walter G. Taylor
Edward F. Humphrey
Ernest O. Bryant
John S. McKeel
Walter J. Morrissey
Chauncey A. Lindsey
Ira M. Leggitt
Edgar W. Resser
Thomas C. Garland
William V. Mondlock
Michael H. Sondergroth
August J. Knefer
Roy Eccles
Clifford C. Emmert
George W. Carr
Dudley A. Ward
Wm. MacBeth
Carl D. Rosenkrans
Neil McL Hopkins
Lonnie Alsman
Thomas McKay
Christian W. Jansen
Oscar J. Kersten
Sam Buccola
Philip Groth
James T. Hood
James Biggart
Frank J. Andrews
George W. Eberly
Guy E. Moulton
John A. Cormer
Elmer H. Woods
Aaron F. Kelley
Albert H. Weinrich
Charles D. Hotchkiss
Frank J. Sullivan
Fred B. Duncan
Roy Fay Lovering
Bernard F. Faley
Harry Fishback
Fred F. Buchanan
William T. Edwards
Lewis T. Long
Raymond C. Pyatt
Mike Kummer
John W. Myrtle
Arthur E. Tennant
John H. Eisenberg
John Ryan
Charles E. Walker
William F. Edwards
Clifford J. Washburn
Jasper J. Doan
Fred Peiper
Frank H. Thornahlen
John H. Powers
Frank E. Gramer
Ruben C. Crain
Raymond Ortgieson
James F. Cashion
Harry Norton
Leonard Johnson
Vernon C. Shippee

Camp Gordon, Georgia, May 25, 1918.

Fort Thomas, Kentucky, May 30, 1918.

George W. Fox	Gordon G. Utley	Joseph Zjmorn
William L. Penrose	Earl Whitsell	Elmer E. Slagle
James R. Kelly	Lloyd Pettinger	Leslie F. Lovell
Jerome Strange	Fred E. Schoaf	Earl Bowman
Magnus J. Reis	Stanley Sofolo	Clarence Watson
John J. Ryan	Henry O. Snyder	Lewis R. Rock
Willig C. Rabbitt	Luther Fockler	Joseph P. Brannigan
Ralph J. Fanelli	Leroy J. Kent	Lloyd E. Overcash
Jerome M. Elsasser	George E. Willard	Rex D. Flach
Wilbur K. Fox		Wellington Butler

James R. Kelly was appointed leader of the party and Wm. L. Penrose, Dudley A. Ward, Vernon C. Shippee, Gordon G. Utley and Walter J. Morrissey assistants.

On May 30, 1918 the following men were entrained for Camp Thomas:

James E. Whitford	Charles E. Whitford	Wilson H. Meyers
Edward Girton	Edward Leyan	Harley L. Swartz
Orley Webber	Byron H. La Fever	Fred W. C. Schulz
Leo H. Blass	Albert F. King	Henry C. Schafer
Guy M. Book	George J. McKenny	Levi N. Paige
Benj. A. Sandmer	William H. Baker	Raymond Losey
Ezra J. Lam	Edward J. McFadden	Joseph F. Villiger
Daniel Klein	John P. Yetter	Thomas Douglas
Jesse H. Slaybaugh	Paul Dunseth	Murray L. Clapp
John Siemans	George I. Brace	Samuel A. Miller
Oliver D. Thomas		Clarence Gantleman

Jos. Villiger was appointed leader of the party and John P. Yetter, Raymond Losey and Charles E. Whitford assistants.

Northwestern University and Valparaiso University, June 14, 1918

On June 1, 1918 the following men were entrained for Camp Dix:

Otto Nathan Goldsmith — Paul A. F. Zick

On June 14, 1918 the following men were entrained for Northwestern University:

Raphael J. Drew	Frederick W. Oesterheld	Guy H. Simonson
Harold H. Brierton	Joseph C. Graff	Charles F. Bishop
	Frank S. Perry	

Charles F. Bishop was appointed leader of the party.

On June 14, 1918 the following men were entrained for Valparaiso University, Indiana:

Hugh A. Senneff — Herbert F. Smith

On June 14, 1918 the following men were entrained for Sweeney Auto School, Kansas City, Missouri.

Ira R. Oakland	George W. Brenner	William H. Tully
Jules M. Hurd	Otto Blum	Charles J. Gillan
August W. Munson	Edward J. Collins	Clarence L. Shaver
Henry P. Klein		Richard G. Reilly

Jules M. Hurd was appointed leader of the party and Geo. W. Brenner assistant.

On June 14, 1918 the following men were entrained for Rahe Auto School, Kansas City, Missouri.

Francis E. Duvall	Wilbur Smith	Thomas P. McCann
William E. Kite	Lee B. Kreitzer	Fred Doudos
Frank Ruggles	Henry L. Drew	Silas W. Hatton
Charles Roy Archer	Frederick L. Biester	William J. Buckley
	Daniel McIntyre	

Silas W. Hatten was appointed leader of the party and Thomas P. McCann assistant.

On June 23, the following men were entrained for Sweeney Auto School:

Howard E. Tompkins	Ralph E. Pugh	Emil P. Boehme
John Joyce	Frank M. Shaffer	Lawrence E. Moeller
William Maloney	Horace O. Boone	Lee H. Cool
Faustin Murphy	Frank J. Oester	Oscar S. Smallwood
George E. Downey	Clayton C. Elliott	John J. McIntyre
Clayton F. Coon		Marvin E. Wooddell

Clayton C. Elliot was appointed leader of the party and Marvin E. Wooddell assistant.

On June 25, 1918 the following men were entrained for Camp Grant:

Hugh McKay, Jr.	Harvey W. Norton	William R. Bradley
Edward Ventler	William McGuire	William C. Mason
Elmer E. Kessel	William H. Plum	Earl E. Emery
Job M. Welker	Otto C. Kastner	Ernest Crouch
William Untz	Charles W. Fryborg	Leonard T. Bowers
Leon C. Fritz	Charles L. Derr	Marvin L. Ohsann
Harry P. Pothe	Melvin L. Thurm	Otis M. Johnson
Martin G. Marxmann	Zachariah Adams	Paul R. Haun
Elwood J. Reister	Russell A. Wilhelm	Frank J. Miller
Roy C. Mackley	Stuart E. Wilson	David Butler
Herman A. Rednour	Alvin O. Olson	Lewis J. Bucher
Martin Witzel	Hope Billeter	Orville W. July
Chester W. Shaulis	Arthur John Mensch	Owen Andrew Youngblood

Rahe Auto School, Kansas City, Missouri, June 14, 1918

Sweeney Auto School, Kansas City, Missouri, June 14, 1918

Sweeney Auto School, Kansas City, June 23, 1918

Camp Grant, June 25, 1918

Charles H. Freed	Chrystal Witzel	John W. McInerney
Carl L. Clink	Everitt A. Bollivar	Irving B. Countryman
Harvey G. Willett	Fred H. Holler	Martin W. Sieberne
Harrison Wagner	Charles Plock	Ray Leas
Alfa Snyder	Bennie E. Olson	Roy M. Jones
John Thomas, Jr.	Andrew J. O'Malley	Joseph M. Lupton
Joseph W. Wilson	Charles H. Buckley	Roy A. Shoemaker
William Adams	Percy Williams	Wilbur W. Wilhelm
Hobart E. Gentry	Arthur Pieper	Ray Brogley
Conn B. Williams	Benedict C. Jeanblanc	Claude E. Berkey
John M. Keay	Valerie Dragan	Emery C. Erbes
Edward J. Henry	Charles E. Skinner	Carl Bishop
Francis P. Becker	James Groth	Thomas P. Burke
William J. Long	William U. Biggart	Ole Stiensto
Luigi Minnoci	Amel Priebe	Sherwood P. Jacobs
Benjamin F. Fowler	Robert McDonald Walker	Earl J. Long
Haile Jones	Charles H. Ponto	George E. LeFevre
Christian F. Klingebiel	Joseph W. Polony	Francis B. Emmans
	Alfred Krabenbiel	

Conn B. Williams was appointed leader of the party and Charles H. Buckley, Andrew J. O'Malley, John Thomas, Wm. McGuire and Earl E. Emery assistants.

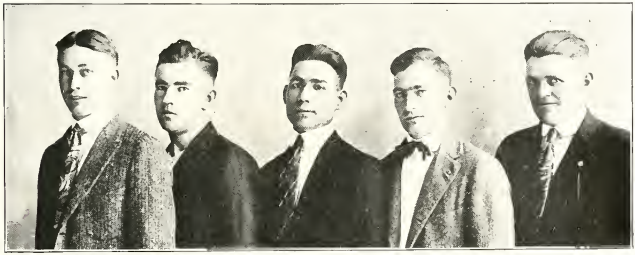
On July 12, 1918, the following men were entrained for Lewis Institute:

Lloyd E. Birdsong	Francis F. Haynes	Arthur T. Hefley

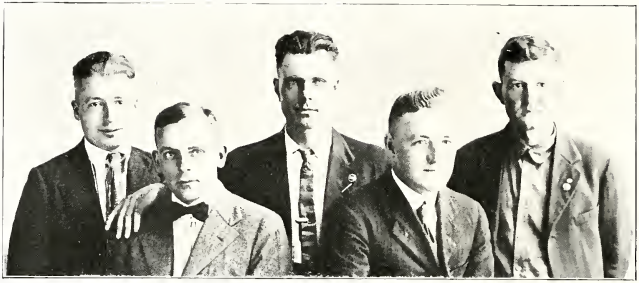
On July 29, 1918 the following men were entrained for Camp Forrest, Georgia:

Thomas G. Kachos	Hugh V. Duffy	John O. Selgestad
Norman A. Berogan		James M. Devine

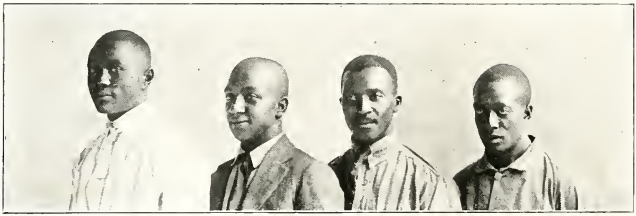
James M. Devine was appointed leader of the party.



Camp Forrest, Ga., July 29, 1918



Syracuse, N. Y., Recruit Camp, July 31, 1918



Camp Grant, Aug. 2, 1918

Harrison High School, Chicago, and University, Chicago, Aug. 15, 1918

On July 31, 1918 the following men were entrained for Syracuse Recruit Camp, Syracuse, New York.

William Philip Burhenn Fred Enichen Oscar E. Schoenholz
Henry Francis Briscoe Francis W. Heckman

Wm. P. Burhenn was appointed leader of the party.

On August 2, 1918 the following men were entrained for Camp Grant:

James Dickerson George W. Strange William Stones Ernest Nelson

Ernest Nelson was appointed leader of the party.

On August 14, 1918 the following men were entrained for Chicago University:

Stanwood J. C. Griffith Irving D. Banker

On August 15, 1918 the following men were entrained for Harrison Technical School:

Frank W. Branigan Stephen W. Virgil

On August 19, 1918 the following man was entrained for Camp Grant:

Alban F. Saunders

On August 30, 1918 Robert M. Cullen was entrained for Fort Riley, Kansas:

South Division High School, Chicago, Sept. 1, 1918

On September 1, 1918 the following men were entrained for Old South Division High School, Chicago:

Lloyd H. Duffy Walter R. Hoffmaster

Camp Grant, Sept. 3, 1918

Camp Grant, Sept. 4, 1918

On September 3, 1918 the following men were entrained for Camp Grant:

Myron N. Cummins	Percy Lee Thompkins	George H. Walker
Rae E. Chadwick	John Bott	Clarence A. Sanford
William H. Collins	Clarence Powell	Frederick W. Zanger
Cecil R. Sunday	Wayne A. Milliken	Ralph O. Will
James F. Wood		Ralph W. Ruckman

Ralph W. Ruckman was appointed leader of the party and Myron N. Cummins assistant.

On September 4, 1918 the following men were entrained for Camp Grant:

Fred Smith	Edward F. Harvey	Joseph L. Hommor
Elijah C. Jones	Charles G. McGrew	John M. Honeycutt
Joseph T. McCaffrey	William O. Auchstetter	John H. Bell
William K. Miller	Raymond R. Brown	Leslie N. Corwin
Franklin F. McCray	John C. Gardner	Elmer L. Holcomb
Joseph H. Eichler	Joseph Herzfeldt	Byron I. Atkinson
Ralph W. Spielman	Henry J. Kelly	Leo L. Henry
Cecil W. Tollinger		Ralph P. Thompson

Edward F. Harvey was appointed leader of the party and Fred Smith and John M. Honeycutt assistants.

On September 5, 1918 the following men were entrained for Camp Forest, Ga.:

Floyd E. Cox	Nathan Loan	John F. Brasel
Edward Hazlip	Conrad Irtel	Galen Gerdes
Irving S. Baker	Irving Loring	Clayton Miller
Rueben J. Levan	Albert Florschuetz	George H. Johnson
Guy E. Freas	David Westboe	Howard Edwards
Vernon C. Perkins	Howard Bennett	Michael Charvat

John F. Brasel was appointed leader of the party and Howard Edwards assistant.

Camp Forrest, Ga., Sept. 5, 1918

On September 5, 1918 the following man was entrained for Camp Forest, Ga.:
Richard P. Marshall

On September 6, 1918 the following men were entrained for Camp Grant:
Harold F. Sheller
Fred E. Furin

On September 6, 1918 the following man was entrained for Camp Grant:
Jesse N. Sarver

On September 16, 1918 the following man was entrained for Aviation Mechanic School, St. Paul, Minnesota:
Rubert I. Tarr

Motor Transportation, Aviations and Tanks, October, 1918

Camp Grant, Sept. 6, 1918

Bremen High School, Sept. 18, 1918

On September 18, 1918 the following men were entrained for Brennan School, Chicago, Illinois:

Glen C. Rosecrans Lloyd J. Turner

On September 23, 1918 the following men were entrained for Columbus Barracks, Columbus, Ohio:

Ray T. Luney Gordon G. Utley

On October 14, 1918 the following men were entrained for Camp Colt, Pa.:

Carl D. Hess Lawrence J. Kelly Archie C. Martin

On October 14, 1918 the following men were entrained for Chicago University:

Clarence L. Bothe James H. Vaile Earl P. Bettendorf
Thomas H. Geiger Wilder A. Richardson Frank D. Gardner

Thomas H. Geiger was appointed leader of the party.

Officers Training School and Tanks, Aviations and Motor Truck Transportation

On October 14, 1918 the following man was entrained for Washington Barracks, Washington, D. C.:

Wm. A. Dixon

On October 14, 1918 the following men were entrained for Camp Polk, Raleigh, N. C.

Irving N. Bauer Lee W. Gilbert James D. Knetsch

On October 14, 1918 the following men were entrained for Payne Field, West Point, Miss.:

Harold Rossiter Dwight B. Chapman

On October 15, 1918 the following man was entrained for Columbus Barracks, Ohio:

Scott K. Byers

Tank and Aviation Service, October 14, 1918

Chicago University, October 14, 1918

On October 22, 1918 the following men were entrained for First Reserve Training Brigade, Mineola, L. I.

Joseph Bucher Clarence L. Kelly Florian F. Mack
Otto H. Cutter

On October 22, 1918 the following men were entrained for Tank Corps, Camp Polk, Raleigh, North Carolina:

Lyal E. Cook John H. Herrera

On October 22, 1918 the following man was entrained for Payne Field, West Point, Mississippi:

Harry A. Schuler

On October 21 1918 the following men were entrained for Dept. Milit. Aeronautics, Aero. Gen. Sply. Depot & Gard:

Lyle C. Taylor Dewey F. Parke

On October 23, 1918 the following men were entrained for Jefferson Barracks:

Ray P. Finland Anthony J. Herrmann

On October 30, 1918 the following man was entrained for Fort Sheridan, Illinois (Motor Transport Corps).

Amos R. Richardson

On October 30, 1918 the following man was entrained for Aeron, Gen. Sply. Dep. & Conc. Camp Garden City, L. I.

Evans A. Kettley

On October 30, 1918 the following man was entrained for Camp Upton, Long Island:

Philip E. Pomeroy

On November 6, 1918 the following man was entrained for Field Artillery, Central Officer's Tr. Camp, Louisville, Ky.:

John L. Davies

On November 2, 1918 the following man was entrained for Camp Johnston, Florida:

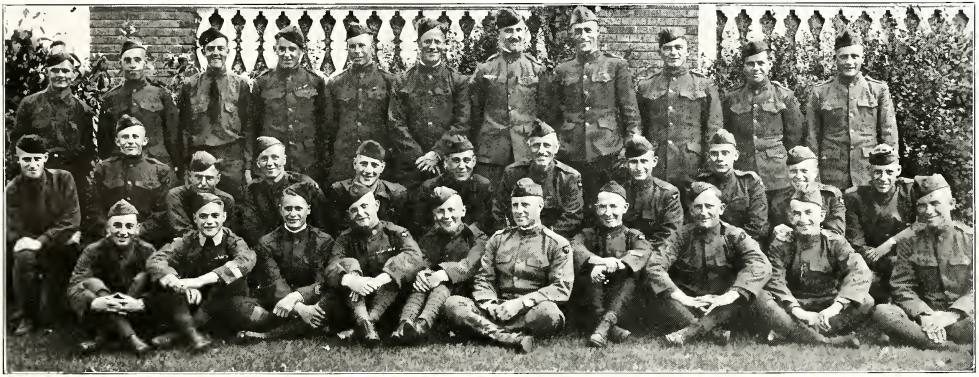
George E. Poynton

On November 11, 1918 the following man was entrained for U. S. Navy Mobilization Station, 619 S. State St., Chicago, Ill.

James E. Haley

On October 30, 1918 the following man was entrained for Tank Corps, Camp Polk, Raleigh, North Carolina:

Wilbur H. Brecunier



Men from various Batteries of 123 Field Artillery, who were formerly in Co. G 6th Illinois Infantry. Taken at Dixon, Illinois, June 12, 1919

During September and the early part of October, 1918, the following registrants enlisted, were inducted into service as members of the Students Army Training Corps and went into training at the several Universities and Colleges named below. In order to be admitted into this Department it was necessary that the registrant be over 18 years of age and under 21 and that he have a high school education.

The men so enlisting and the institutions to whom they were sent were as follows:

Howard E. Smith, University of Chicago	Ralph M. Carnahan, Chicago Uni.
Charles Chandler, Chicago Uni.	Cecil L. Emery, Chicago,Uni.
John C. Brady, DePaul Uni., Chicago	Thomas H. Rock, DePaul Uni., Chicago
William L. Kugler, Iowa Agri. Uni.	Clifford McKinely, Iowa Agri. Uni.
Allen J. Wiener, Uni. of Illinois	Albert B. Whitcombe, Uni. of Illinois
Earl S. Rynearson, Uni. of Illinois	Frederick R. Gridley, Uni. of Illinois
Sterling D. Schrock, Uni. of Illinois	Mervin C. Lawton, Uni. of Illinois
Elmer D. English, Uni. of Illinois	Lloyd T. Bartholomew, Uni. of Illinois
George L. Schuler, Uni. of Illinois	Robert E. Edson, Uni. of Illinois
Edward B. Wingert, Uni. of Illinois	Rodney E. Spangler, Uni. of Illinois
Charles F. Andrews, Uni. of Illinois	Forest D. Merriman, Uni. of Illinois
James R. Keigwin, Uni. of Illinois	Robert P. Powell, Uni. of Illinois
Vernon Knapp, Uni. of Illinois	Dorman C. Anderson, Uni. of Illinois
Edward J. Ryan, Uni. of Illinois	Raymond E. Worsley, Uni. of Illinois
William P. Rock, Uni. of Illinois	Raymond Dysart, Uni. of Wisconsin
Eugene G. Cahill, Uni. of Wisconsin	Luther L. Durkes, Uni. of Wisconsin
Benj. E. Roberts, Milliken Uni., Decatur	Jerome F. Dixon, Notre Dame Uni.
James H. Tosney, Notre Dame Uni.	Vincent L. Downs, Notre Dame Uni.
Frank F. Fitzsimmons, Notre Dame Uni.	Edward J. Root, Notre Dame Uni.
Royal Gerald Jones, Notre Dame Uni.	Leo J. Hurd, Northwestern Uni.
George A. Graham, Northwestern Uni.	Orno J. Kersten, Northwestern Uni.
Edwin M. Bunnell, Northwestern Uni.	Lyle H. Searls, Northwestern Uni.
Cordell A. Wood, Northwestern Uni.	Stanley F. Thorpe, Bradley Institute
John D. Kempster, Jr., Carthage College	Earl B. Carlson, Carthage College
Eric Alvin, Carthage College	A. P. Kent, Cornell Col., Mt. Vernon, Ia.
Wilbur Lee Hoff, Cornell Col., Mt. Vernon	Clyde H. Emmert, Cornell College, Iowa
Carroll P. Lahman, Cornell Col., Iowa	Arthur J. Oester, Dubuque College
Daniel P. Raymond, Knox Col., Galesburg	Ralph M. Flick, Lewis Institute, Chicago
Norvald G. Maakestad, Luther College, Decorah, Iowa	
William N. Rogers, School of Engineering, Milwaukee, Wis.	

For a number of months registrants were permitted to enlist in the army but ultimately enlistments were stopped except through the agency of Local Boards.

In addition to the induction into military service of the increments listed above there were scores of cases of individual inductions, some of them being enlistments in the department of the army selected by the registrants.

In all, through the agency of the Local Board, 925 men were inducted into service divided among the several towns of the County as shown in the succeeding table.

It is understood that upwards of 600 more men went from this county to the army and navy, consisting of the unit that was formerly Company G, 6th Infantry Illinois National Guard, which afterwards became Battery C, 123rd F. A. and of about 500 more who enlisted before enlistments were forbidden.

The registered men inducted into service through the local Board, the percentage from each town, the population of each Town by the latest official figures, being the 1910 census and the percentage of population of each Town in the County follow:

Name of Town	Number of men inducted	Percentage of Total	Population 1910 Census	Percentage of Population
Alto	30	.032	916	.032
Amboy	87	.094	2600	.093
Ashton	45	.048	1069	.038
Bradford	11	.012	689	.024
Brooklyn	45	.048	1365	.049
China	43	.046	1174	.042
Dixon	382	.413	8591	.309
East Grove	11	.012	598	.021
Hamilton	18	.019	469	.017
Harmon	23	.024	764	.027
Lee Center	14	.015	871	.031
Marion	16	.017	654	.023
May	13	.014	613	.022
Nachusa	11	.012	699	.024
Nelson	17	.018	539	.019
Palmyra	20	.021	880	.031
Reynolds	23	.024	643	.023
South Dixon	15	.016	797	.028
Sublette	22	.023	963	.034
Viola	18	.019	604	.022
Willow Creek	23	.024	886	.031
Wyoming	38	.041	1366	.049
	925	100	27750	100

Clerical Help.

Reference has already been made to the persons helping at the time of the organization of the board and for several months thereafter.

In November 1917, Tim Sullivan was appointed Chief Clerk and R. C. Bovey assistant chief clerk. Many volunteer aids worked from time to time until the close of the work, chief among them being Charles H. Johnson, Abram Ackert, Louis Pitcher, A. E. Simonson and others, all of whom were available when needed and some of whom were present almost daily and rendered most valuable services. Miss Marguerite Burke, stenographer in the office of State's Attorney Edwards, whose office was next door to the rooms occupied by the Board, did a large part of the letter writing and other stenographic work.

Mr. Johnson was on duty daily for many months and his work was of special value.

In September 1918 Private Harold L. Sheller was detailed as office assistant of the Board and sent home from Camp Grant to Dixon. He rendered proficient services from that time until immediately before his discharge from service after the work of the Board was concluded.

Mr. Sullivan was on hand daily from the time he became Chief Clerk and attended to the countless details of his office in a conscientious and able manner.

In the early summer of 1918 the Board was directed to, if possible, provide for the giving of some preliminary military training to all men then or thereafter placed in Class one.

Accordingly an effort was made to locate in the county men capable of supervising this training. The effort was successful and capable drill masters were obtained. The county was divided into districts and the men directed to attend at stated periods for drill. Those near Rochelle, were trained at Rochelle, those from Hamilton Township at the Village of Walnut in Bureau County and the others at Dixon, Amboy, Franklin Grove and Paw Paw. The men reporting at Dixon drilled twice a week and those at the other towns once a week. This work continued until the signing of the armistice.

The drillmasters, place of training and the names of the Towns from which the men came are as follows:

Dixon—Capt. Samuel W. Cushing, commander. Towns of Palmyra, Nelson, Dixon, Nachusa and South Dixon.

Amboy—Mr. F. B. McCreary, commander. Towns of Amboy, Marion, Harmon, East Grove, May, Sublette, Lee Center.

PawPaw—Mr. Arthur Chowning, commander. Towns of Wyoming, Willow Creek, Brooklyn and Viola.

Franklin Grove—Mr. H. P. Hilbish, commander. Towns of China, Ashton and Bradford.

Rochelle—Capt. Theodore Schade, commander. Towns of Alto and Reynolds.

Walnut—Capt. commander. Town of Hamilton.

The work done by both the commanding officers and men was eminently satisfactory and resulted in great good to the men having the training who were afterwards inducted into service. When they reached the training camp they had acquired some of the rudiments of military drill and discipline and did not enter upon their military life with the handicap as to such matters that were borne by the others who had not had the advantages of some military training. The thanks of all concerned are due to the men whose names are above given, together with the many unnamed capable assistants whom they called to their aid for the incompensated labor that they performed in this matter.

Newspaper Aid.

The newspapers of Lee County were of great assistance to the Board. From the beginning to the end the columns of all of the County papers were at our disposal for any publicity desired.

The Dixon daily papers published complete lists of all registrants together with the order and serial number of each. The weekly papers in the other Towns in the County published such lists as to all of the Towns in which they circulated largely. Almost daily it was necessary for the Board to call upon the papers for necessary publicity and there was a prompt response in every instance.

The papers published in the County during this period were:

Dixon Evening Telegraph	Franklin Grove Reporter
Dixon Evening Leader	Ashton Gazette
Amboy News	Lee County Times (of PawPaw)

The point of view of the Board as to the service performed by these papers is perhaps best shown by an identical letter to each which was sent by the Board on December 9, 1918, as follows:

"The work of the Local Board for Lee County has been completed and its records closed.

On behalf of the Board I wish to thank you for the generous aid which you have given us.

We have called upon the newspapers of Lee County very often for necessary publicity during the past 18 months and to every call every paper has promptly, generously and efficiently responded.

An acknowledgement of your good work and friendly aid is due and is gladly given.

Yours very truly,
Local Board, Lee County, Illinois.
By Henry S. Dixon, Chairman.

A considerable portion, in fact it seems to the writer the principal part, of the difficulties of the Local Board was caused by the erratic conduct, of a majority of the District Board.

Under the rules the Local Board had original jurisdiction over cases of alleged dependency and the like, with its findings subject to appeal by the registrant or the Government to the District Board.

The District Board had original jurisdiction over claims to deferred classification presented on account of business or occupation, such as farming, railroading and the like. The Local Board was required to investigate and make recommendations in such cases, which was done in every instance.

The result of such classification and recommendation of the first registration is shown by Townships on a previous page. The work was done by separating the questionnaires by townships and taking up the investigation of one town at a time. As a result the average number of men placed in class one by the Local Board in the purely agricultural towns of the county was but 18.7, or one man for each 1179 acres in each full size town. In handling matters in this way it was possible for the Board to and it did treat men of the same type in the same way and thus deal in a reasonably fair manner with all registrants. The questionnaires of the men taking appeals or making claims for deferred classification because of their occupations were sent to the District Board assembled by Townships and that Board requested to handle them by Townships in order that men in the same town of the same type should receive the same treatment. They were not so handled but on the contrary were disposed of in a very loose jointed manner, with the result that a man on a certain farm was placed in class one and another of the same type with exactly the same character of claim and living in the same neighborhood was placed in class 2 and some other neighbor of the same character and surroundings put in class 4. The result can be imagined. Initially the Local Board was criticized but finally in the majority of cases at least it was learned where the fault was and who was to blame. The District Board gave deferred classification to approximately 250 young men of the first registration whom the Local Board had recommended for class one. In some cases there was room for doubt but in others a great mistake was made and a great wrong done both to the registrant, to others similarly situated who were placed in class one, and to the Government itself.

As a result whole families were excused from military service. We know of one instance where a family had eight sons of military age, all claiming to be farming, although one left tending l ar but a short time before and this family had no one in the army. Another family with six sons and all claiming to be farming and none in the army. In each of the cases cited most of the sons were genuine farmers and should have been given deferred clas-

sification but each family should have been represented in the army and would have been had the Local Board findings been followed.

When one compares such conduct of the registrants and their families with the conduct of other families in the county such as the Broderick's, Branagan's, and the Kelehers of Amboy, the Buckley's of Maytown and the Mahans and McIntyres of Dixon, each with three sons in the service or the four Tompkins brothers and the four Gardner brothers of Dixon in the service it is enough to make one feel that a few removals from office of men in authority who tolerated and permitted such misconduct would have been a good thing for our country.

The conduct of the District Board was so much criticised by the Local Boards in the District, by registrants and citizens generally, that a reorganization of it was made through the office of the Adjutant General. Steps to that end were begun in the summer of 1918 and four additional members of the Board recommended for appointment by the Governor and the names sent to Washington for appointment by the President. The appointment met with unfortunate delay at Washington and was not made and announced until November 8, 1918, too late for the new appointees to take hold, and institute the reforms that it is hoped and believed would have been made effective.

The four additional members so appointed were Judge James S. Baume of Galena, J. C. Seyster of Oregon, L. H. Burrell of Freeport and L. C. Thorne of Sterling, all of them strong men, perhaps the leaders in their respective counties. It would have been most helpful to have had these men on the Board from the beginning, for in conjunction with Judge Carpenter, who had done good work on the District Board, it is manifest that the proper attention would have been given to the gauzy tales and fraudulent representations made by some of the Lee County registrants and from all of the other counties as well.

In General.

The Board had no easy task. Its work was in many ways arduous, yet in some respects pleasant. In the beginning it had but little assistance from the general public. Many persons would sign the supporting affidavits of registrants without reading them, apparently as readily as many persons sign letters of recommendation. The language in the affidavit to the effect that the alleged dependent was actually dependent upon the labor of the registrant for support, or, that the registrant was the manager of some farming enterprise meant nothing to some of the signers of the supporting affidavits, at least it so seemed to the Board. This was in the early stages of the work. However, conditions as to such matters improved remarkably as the war progressed. In the early days the situation as to such matters was so bad that it was thought necessary by the Board to call before it several hundred registrants and their witnesses and personally interrogate them. As a result of such inquiry the tendency to present untrue or unjustified claims diminished. In some instances severe treatment of the claimants and witnesses was necessary. There were some cases, in the early experience of the board, where it is quite likely that criminal prosecution for perjury and for conspiracy would have been warranted, but the board was of opinion that such misconduct arose either through want of proper understanding of the matter, cowardice, selfishness, or lack of sympathy with the prosecution of the war and that it was the policy of the government to raise an army and not to fill the penitentiary. Consequently no prosecutions were instituted, although a number of the offenders were investigated and warned by Federal officials and others dealt with by the Board in such a manner as to make it reasonably certain that there would be no further ground for complaint.

As time progressed the Board was given more aid from the people of the county by letter and by personal interview as well. In every town in the county we had several loyal intelligent aides whose information given us could be relied upon. Then with the progress of events a different and better spirit on the part of all concerned became evident. The young men wanted to go into the military service and not be excelled in that particular by their neighbors who had gone. Parents became braver and less selfish. Long before the end of the war a most creditable and worthy condition obtained over the whole county and the fraudulent or false attempt to evade military service became the exception.

All the way through the attempts at evasion of duty were minor on the part of the registrant himself as compared with such action on the part of parents and other relatives and of employers. We had but few cowards in Lee County. The Board's troubles were caused more by the cowardice and avarice of third persons than by any other cause. And there was comparatively little of that after the situation became thoroughly understood.

However, it was hard to always keep in good humor. It was difficult at all times to control one's temper. Perhaps the greatest aggravation of all was the insistent telephone. During the busy times the telephone at the Board office was constantly in use—several hundred calls per day. And outside of business hours the Board members had no rest. One of the Board members latest telephone call was at 1:30 A. M. and his earliest call 3:30 A. M. Another at one meal time was called to the telephone on Board business 18 times during the course of that meal. Very frequently the members were called at home by someone in town or down in the County and asked what the speaker's order number was. Of course with over 6000 numbers it was certain that the answer could not be given without reference to the record.

Hundreds—probably thousands—of requests were made for the doings that could not possibly be done. It seemed in many instances any action that interfered with the personal pleasure or convenience of the registrant should, from his point of view, be avoided or he should be excused.

The correspondence was very large. 5000 sheets of letter paper were used in less than the first year. Perhaps 10,000 letters in all were written.

The detail was very great, for every registrant had the right to have and did have an individual record and an individual treatment of his case. The wonder is that the work was done as well as it was and we fully realize that in many particulars it could have been done better.

While there was trouble, and plenty of it, there were many pleasant and amusing instances, many ridiculous occurrences and some that were pathetic. To recite them would in many instances lead to a disclosure of the names of the persons involved and this we feel would not be liked by the parties concerned and therefore a recital of them had best not be made.

However, perhaps no harm will be done in printing a letter from a colored brother who has gone away. He had been locked up at Dixon, but got out of jail and left town. He wrote as follows:

> "i am at 206 Bentor St. Joliet. if you want me to come back to Dixon i will gite ways i dont no how to rite to white folks no how so please dont get mad and have me put in no jail case i dont want to go to no more jail this is Lawarnee martin if you dont get this letter let me no and i will rite you another one case i dont want to get in jail-no more i told you how i was how i want on the other side i spect i better tell you again lawarnee martin ease i dont want to get in jail no more.
>
> lawarnee martin"

Aid from Public Officials.

States Attorney Edwards was government appeal agent and was a valuable aid to the Board in conducting its investigation.

The Sheriff's office and police departments of the City of Dixon and Amboy all did everything in their power to assist us. Particular mention should be made of Sheriff R. R. Phillips, Chief Deputy F. A. Schoenholz and Deputy Stanard, Commissioner A. B. Whitcomb and Chief J. D. Van Bibber, Officers Winters and Wettstein of Dixon and Marshal Kelleher and Officer Holleran of Amboy.

The postmasters of the county and their clerks should have particular commendation. The activities of the Lee County Board and other Boards required that they handle thousands of pieces of mail and almost without exception their service was one hundred per cent. The bulk of the labor of the consequent good work was done by and under the direction of the following postmasters, Wm. F. Hogan of Dixon, John P. Harvey of Amboy, and Joseph A. Roesler of Ashton. And the postmasters in the county not named should be commended and have the thanks of the Board for their duty so well done.

The Day's Work.

It is to be doubted if those not closely in touch with Board affairs have any information with respect to the daily pressure of work on the Board members and clerks. In brief they were on duty, subject to public call, and, in fact actually called on occasion, for 24 hours a day. True this did not happen every day but the telephones at the office and at the residences of the Board members were in use nearly every day before day light until midnight. The annoyance in this respect got so bad that the writer finally did not answer his home phone when it would ring before his ordinary rising time in the morning, or at meal times or after going to bed. To have done otherwise would have required spending practically all of his time at home and while awake at the telephone. He felt that the business of the board ought to be done as far as possible in business hours during the 9 and 10 hours a day that the Board office was open.

In Conclusion.

Each Board member was drafted as effectively as the men whom they sent to military service. They were not consulted as to their desire to serve but simply notified that if they had any notion of resigning that resignations would not be accepted, but that in the absence of the most imperative reasons each was expected to serve for the duration of the war. They served practically without pay, the trifling allowance made to them being recognized by the War Department as constituting no proper measure of compensation.

The work done by the Board while confining and somewhat arduous was not always unpleasant as there are many pleasant memories and a constant recognition of the fact that before them and in their presence was proved the loyalty and patriotism of the great body of the young men of Lee County. We can testify truly and do so gladly, that the young men of Lee County, taken as a whole, are loyal and good citizens, and that we believe those who went from us into the military service of our country demeaned themselves as good soldiers and sailors and that in case of need we could have sent as many more.

CHAPTER XVI

Medical Advisory Board

By A. E. Simonson

The Medical Advisory Board for the 6th District was organized February 5, 1918 although the members of the board had been appointed by Governor Lowden some weeks before in January and although the members soon took up the active work of examination of registrants, the appointments were not confirmed by the President until nearly a year later. This was true of most of the Medical Advisory Boards of the state and was not due to any objection to the qualifications of the members but to the confusion and rush of work at Washington and also to the many changes in the personal of the various boards due to enlistment in the service and transfer to other boards. The 6th District Board, composed of Physicians from Lee and Whiteside, had at different times on their roster sixteen medics, the best in the profession in the two counties.

Personell of Board.

When the war closed and the armistice had been signed, the Sixth District Medical Advisory Board consisted of the following members.

Medical Advisory Board
State of Illinois.

District No. 6—Will embrace Whiteside and Lee Counties and serve all local boards therein.

Headquarters—Grand Jury Room, Lee County Court House, Dixon, Ill.

Personell as given the Department at Springfield.

Internists—Dr. Clinton H. Ives, Dixon, Secy.; Dr. Chas. C. Kost, Dixon; Dr. Chas. G. Beard, Sterling; Dr. George Maxwell, Sterling.

Surgeons—Dr. Edward S. Murphy, Dixon; Dr. William H. Perry, Sterling.

Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat—Dr. T. O. Edgar, Dixon; Dr. K. B. Segner, Dixon; Dr. Franklin W. Esky, Sterling; Dr. E. A. Sickels, Dixon.

Neurologists—Dr. H. B. Carriel, Dixon.

Dextists—Dr. William McWethy, Dixon; Dr. Fred E. Morris, Dixon.

They were all, on December 20, 1918, awarded the bronze Service button of the War Department, designed and cast for Medical Advisors Boards of the United States.

The board sent from its membership three members into the service, Dr. Z. W. Moss, Dr. W. H. Perry of Sterling and Dr. E. A. Sickels although the Armistice was signed before Dr. Sickels could overcome the red tape of the various departments of the Service. Dr. Perry was stationed at Ft. Riley for a time and came out a captain and Dr. Moss, in the South. Dr. Kost, his only son in the service as was the two sons of the Chief Clerk, so you see the members of the Medical Advisory Board of the 6th District really did their part in helping to make an army. From the day they organized in January 1918 to that in September when the Armistice was signed and they knew their work was done they all came to the front ready and willing to do a little more than was required of them if by doing so they could contribute a little help towards the goal for which all loyal people

were striving—and believe us, those examinations were not all a continual round of pleasure for the Doctors and Clerks as some of the cigar store orators seemed to think. Men with affidavits of broken legs that an X-ray showed to be perfectly sound, men with glass eyes who had got by the first examination and cried when they were turned down by the eye expert—Registrants who on the other hand had every conceivable ailment and wanted to trim the Doctors when told they were on their way to the Army. Days when Chairman Mitchell of the Whiteside County Local Board got his dates mixed up and sent us half of the population of his county to be examined and even then we sent back one hundred and fifty with complete examinations, working from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. Those were days of real sport.

The Board at its regular sessions made nearly one thousand complete examinations of registrants and some examinations lasted an hour, frequent X-ray plates were made and many chemical tests made by John Roberts, Dr. Murphy's office assistant, and one of the really valuable assistants in the work of the board. Mr. Roberts served day after day without pay as did all members of the Medical Board. Members even paid their own car fare taken in attendance at meetings. The only expense to the Government of the meetings of the board was the salary of the Chief Clerk, and a few assistants during the rush hours, when the board and Chief Clerk called to their aid to assist in the Clerical work during examinations, the following gentlemen:

Charles H. Johnson	Mayor Mark D. Smith
Walter Earl Worthington	George B. Shaw
George Beals	E. T. Fulmer
Stewart Neetz	Att'y George C. Dixon
Richard C. Bovey	Father James J. Clancy
William Krohn	Vernon Cortright (deceased)

and Corp G. H. Simonson of Camp Grant.

The story of the workings of the board would not be complete without an acknowledgment of the assistance and invaluable help given by Henry S. Dixon, Chairman of the Lee County Local Board. No sacrifice seemed to great for him to make in time and personal effort to speed up the examinations and especially to get the Slacker into the Service.

This board not only examined the registrants living in Lee and Whiteside County but also examined for other local boards hundreds of registrants from nearly every state in the Union, made duplicate copies of the examinations and returned them to the board where they had registered.

After the appointment of Major John M. Dodson, former Dean of Northwestern University, as medical aid to the Governor and the selection of Major Edgar B. Tolman of Chicago to have charge of all the draft work in this state with headquarters at Springfield, there at once was a better understanding in all departments of the draft work and between the different boards and work at once speeded up. Had Major Tolman been in charge from the beginning the work of the members and clerks of the various boards would have been a joy forever.

However, all tried to do their best, all gladly gave of time and money and their best efforts to the Cause and now that it is all over—We are content to

"Palmam que merent ferat"

CHAPTER XVII

Dixon's Young Men's Christian Association

By E. B. Raymond

With the signing of the armistice on November 11, 1918 suspending hostilities between the armed forces of Germany and other Central European powers and those of the United States, France, Great Britian and their allies, this tremendous conflict which for four years has involved many and affected to a greater or less degree all of the nations of the world, is virtually ended. The period of the war closes and the period of re-adjustment and re-construction begins. Perhaps never before in this country has there been such a union of all forces, such a blending of all classes, creeds and conditions of people working together for the accomplishment of a common purpose, as in the rallying of American citizenship for the defeat of Prussianism, and the permanent establishment of democratic liberty and justice.

With the thought that efforts put forth in each community and the names of the men, women and organizations contributing to the success of the war policies will be of interest to future generations and that a record thereof should be preserved, it is the purpose of this article to set forth some of the activities undertaken by the Young Men's Christian Association of Dixon, Illinois, during the war period.

Soon after the outbreak of hostilities in 1914 and before the United States became involved, the International Committee of the Association with headquarters in New York was asked to undertake welfare work among the armies in the field and in hospitals and prison camps. Similiar work had been successfully carried on by this organization in the Spanish-American War, the Russo-Japanese War, and during the mobilization of American forces on the Mexican border. Work was at once inaugurated in Russia with the British forces in Flanders and in Germany, and American Secretaries placed in charge. Later the military authorities of France and Italy appealed to America for men and funds to carry on similiar work, as it was found effective and of great value in sustaining the morale of the men while away from their homes and in army camps. A national campaign for funds was inaugurated in the United States and campaign managers appointed for each State. In Illinois, Lee County and Ogle County were districted together, and the Dixon Association being the only organized unit in the two counties, was asked to be responsible for the campaign. The Directors of the Dixon Association at once met, accepted responsibility, sent representatives into the towns and villages of the two counties to enlist local co-operation and in November 1916, raised and forwarded the account requested from this District, about $1200.00.

At about the same time an urgent call came from the Foreign Work Department of the International Committee stating that the work in China, India, Japan and South America had been seriously embarrassed thru conditions in Europe from whence support for this Department had previously been drawn, and the Dixon Association held a public meeting in the Methodist Church with Harry White, a returned Association worker from India, as speaker and thru a canvass conducted locally about $700 was raised and forwarded for this foreign work.

After the declaration of war by the United States, and with the expansion of military and naval forces, the gathering together of millions of men in training camps, and the immediate transportation of troops abroad, the demands upon the Association for its work multiplied many fold. In the Autumn of 1917, John R. Mott, Chairman of the National War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A., and Sherwood Eddy, who had spent four months on the Western Front, issued a call for $35,000,000 to provide for the needs of the Association War Work for the coming six months. The country was appalled at the magnitude of the sum. Men accustomed to raising money stated that it was impossible. Lee and Ogle Counties together were given a quota of $35,000 and the Dixon Association was asked to organize a campaign and raise it. The Directors met one Sunday morning at the Association Building, accepted the quota and arranged to cover the two counties in automobiles on the following Tuesday and enlist local leaders. A week or so later, representatives of both Counties met at luncheon in Dixon, accepted the quota and agreed that each County should assume 50% thereof. In Lee County workers were secured in nearly every Township, amounts apportioned and a definite week set for the campaign, in November 1917. More than $36,000 was raised, a report from State Headquarters of subscriptions and collections under date April 3, 1918 being as follows: Lee County $20,053.26, Ogle County $16,035.57, total $36,088.83. Subsequent collections were made and remitted, increasing this amount, but definite record is not now available. The Campaign throughout the whole country resulted in the raising of more than $53,000,000.00.

The success of Mr. J. Der Kinderen, General Secretary of the Dixon Association in effecting a county organization which made the above campaign a success, led to his appointment as Executive Head of the Membership Campaign for the Lee County Chapter American Red Cross in January 1918. He accepted the appointment, providing the Association released his time, which request was readily granted. At a Business Mens' Luncheon where the Red Cross Membership Campaign was discussed, Mr. Der Kinderen modestly stated that he believed 10,000 members should be secured in Lee County, which was more than three times the membership then existing. Certain Dixon men present replied that if he would put on a campaign and secure 10,000 members, they would present him with a suit of clothes, a hat and a pair of shoes. The campaign was organized, launched and completed in midwinter with snow and drifts making the roads impassable, and weather conditions which made public meetings out of the question, but more than 12,000 members were secured. Mr. DerKinderen soon afterwards left for Europe to take up Association War Work, but the suit of clothes, hat and shoes were not overlooked.

At about this time the Lee County Finance Committee was organized with representatives in each Township and Village, which Committee undertook the direction of all subsequent campaigns for war purposes. Many of the workers enlisted by the Association, accepted positions on the County Finance Committee and rendered splendid service in every undertaking throughout the entire period. A complete record of the work of this Committee has been preserved and it is unnecessary to duplicate that record in this article. Suffice it to say that the next campaign for funds for Association War Work was merged in the United War Work Campaign in November 1918 wherein $170,000,000 was raised to provide for the needs of the various organizations including the Y. M. C. A. This is the largest sum ever known to have been raised by voluntary subscription for any philanthropic object. Lee County maintained its record and over-subscribed its quota.

The men officially connected with the management of the Dixon Young Mens' Christian Association and active in war undertakings during the foregoing period are as follows:

Jos. Der Kinderen, General Secretary, 1914 to March 1918 when he entered oversea's service.

Allen W. Davis, General Secretary May 1918 to present.

DIRECTORS

E. B. Raymond (President 1914 to May 1918)

H. H. Hagen (V. President and President since May 1918)

E. H. English	Oliver M. Rogers	Homer E. Senneff
Jno. B. Crabtree	J. C. Wadsworth	Carl Buchner
Jno. E. Moyer	H. W. Harms	Jno. T. Laing
J. W. Cortright	A. W. Leland	Dr. W. C. McWethy
Ray Miller	B. S. Schildberg	Dr. K. B. Segner
Harry Stauffer		Robt. W. Sterling

The Dixon Association sent from its membership four Secretaries, three of whom saw oversea's service, and nearly 100 officers and enlisted men. Many public meetings were held with able speakers, thus contributing to the right formation of public sentiment.

With the close of the war and the return of the men to civil life, three months free membership with all the privileges of the building was at once extended to every returning soldier and sailor including young men in the Student Army Training Corps. A special Assistant Secretary and Physical Director has been secured to study the particular needs of the young men returning to civil life and assist in finding suitable employment. It is the aim of all those connected with the Organization to serve to the utmost these splendid young men who have gone from this community, laying aside every personal ambition, and enduring privation, hardship, separation from home and friends, and in some cases, returning disabled and incapacitated for manual labor, in order that the ideals of our country for right and justice, might be established and maintained.

CHAPTER XVIII

Food Administration

By A. B. Whitcombe

On September 1, 1917, Mr. L. S. Griffiths of Amboy was appointed Food Administrator of Lee County. He proceeded to organize the county by appointing township administrators, wherever it seemed feasable, to help him in carrying out the requirements of the Government. This he did throughout the winter and spring until it became apparent that his duties as soil expert, which by the way was as necessary to the war activities as that of Food Administrator, would necessitate his resignation.

In the spring of 1918 he was succeeded by Mr. Amos H. Bosworth who had held the position of township administrator since September 1917. Mr. Bosworth's work was very complicated and became more so as time went on, for it meant the checking up of all the elevators of the county to prevent their overloading and to see that the grain was shipped to the market as rapidly as possible, to see that farmers and laborers cooperated in the handling of wheat so that there might be no delay in getting it to the consumer, and to ferret out the hoarders of flour and sugar by those who were unscrupulous enough to defy the country's call to rally to her aid in caring both for the soldier and civilian population of the country.

Very few realized that when one man hoarded a quantity of flour or sugar it meant that some one of his neighbors might have to go without. This of course had to be investigated promptly and the injustice pointed out to the offender. The conservation of all kinds of food products had to be carefully watched and effectively promoted. This took untiring activity.

From September 1, 1918 to October 15, 1918 the allotment of sugar for Lee County was 2700 pounds, not nearly enough to care for the needs of the people in the preserving of the fall fruits that would otherwise have gone to waste. The Food Administrator succeeded in having this allotment increased to 6700 pounds. It took hard work to accomplish this and to see that all were treated fairly in the distribution of this allotment. Then there were the complaints of the dealers and consumers which came into the office daily and hourly and which must be separately investigated and justly dealt with.

Mr. Bosworth loyally and faithfully devoted his time to the work of food administration, he succeeded in keeping the grain moving to the markets, he helped the dealers with their allotments and he was always ready to explain the requirements of the Government to those who were entitled to know.

The Food Administration was one of the most necessary adjuncts of our war activities and its successful accomplishments in Lee County was due largely to the untiring energy and skill of Mr. Bosworth.

CHAPTER XIX

Memoranda of Delinquency Committee

By Albert Borst

As the various measures for financing the war were promoted, such as Liberty Bond sales, Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., Knights of Columbus, and other war fund drives, the determination to get as wide a distribution as possible became a part of the policy of those carrying on this work, and was a point constantly urged by the Government.

This was based on the true principle that this was a just war in which every individual within the confines of the United States should be interested, and should show an interest proportionate to his or her means in the support financially of these various endeavors.

It also became apparent after the experience in floating the first and second loan, that there was not as wide a distribution as there should be. The attitude being that bonds were for people having ready money, people of means rather than the average individual. In most instances, this was through lack of knowledge of bonds, and because of the fact that the ordinary investments of the average individual had not heretofore had within its scope the buying of bonds.

It developed however, that there were a certain number of people who were amply able to do so, who did not perform their part in these activities. Naturally, those who were consistently doing their duty felt that all should do likewise.

This situation resulted in the creation of a committee on delinquent subscribers, which committee was created by the Finance Committee of Lee County, and had as its personell the following members:

Albert Borst	Henry S. Dixon	Jno. P. Devine
A. B. Whitcomb		Henry Kenneth

Within a reasonable time after the date set for voluntary subscription in these various campaigns, the township chairman of each town within the county transmitted to this committee the names of those who had failed to subscribe together with the amount of their quota, and the committee mailed to these individuals a notice stating a time and a place at which they might subscribe, and also stating that in the event they considered their quota excessive, the committee would hear such arguments as they might produce to prove this to be the fact. In most instances these people appeared and paid the full amount of their quota, as in most cases it was evident that there was good and sufficient reasons why they could not attend to this on the day set apart for that purpose. In some instances, it was agreed that the quota was too high, and these quotas were reduced.

A second letter was then sent out to those who still failed to respond and another opportunity given them to do so. This brought in considerable number of those still in arrears, but whom through carelessness or otherwise had failed to perform their share.

Later, a final and more drastic letter was sent calling in those who up to this time had not performed their duty. This means resulted in narrowing the matter down to a few individuals, and in some instances resulted in the receipt of letters by the committee from some of these people in which they asserted what they seemed to feel were their rights and in effect stated that it was no part of their obligation to support these

war activities. Usually a conference with the committee caused them to change their minds and subscribe.

As a result of this process of elimination, there were but few individuals who failed to respond. For instance, in the last Allied War Fund drive, the names of nine hundred throughout the county who had failed to subscribe on the day set apart for that purpose, were given to the committee. When the committee had completed its work, but about sixty remained.

After the day set apart for subscription to the Fourth Liberty Loan the names of four hundred non-subscribers throughout the county were turned in to the committee, and through the process previously stated, this was reduced to a point where there were but two men in the entire county to whom a quota had been assigned who had not performed their duty.

Every individual in Lee County who performed their share in these matters expected every other individual to do so likewise. Each also felt that they had a right to know whether or not other persons were performing their duty. There was demand that this be made known, and the committee decided that the best way of making this known was through the medium of a bulletin board, hence such a board was erected and located in a prominent place in the County Court House square. This was used in the Fourth Liberty Loan and on it was written the names of the individuals who failed to subscribe to the Fourth Liberty Loan, after having been given every opportunity to do so, and after their cases had been carefully reviewed and the committee had come to the conclusion that they were amply able to do so, and that it was simply a question of unwillingness on their part to perform a just obligation.

The committee on delinquents endeavored at all times to show no injustice to anyone, and a careful review of their work shows that this attitude was maintained throughout the entire course of their work. The bulletin board was not used so as in any manner to force, intimidate, or scare people into taking a part in these activities, as it was not introduced until after the day set apart for voluntary subscription to the 4th Liberty Loan.

The people of Lee County may well be proud of the spirit of patriotism that manifested itself in concrete form through practically universal subscription to all war activities, in fact we doubt if there is a county in the State of Illinois which is so nearly 100% perfect in this respect.

CHAPTER XX

Committee on Meetings and Speakers

HENRY C. WARNER, Chairman

Doubtless the most enjoyable features of the war activities in Lee County, were the speaking campaigns conducted throughout the County, on behalf of the Liberty Loans, and the various charitable organizations.

Able speakers addressed numerous meetings in each Township in the County, and proved conclusively that from the viewpoint of platform talent, Lee County could rightfully claim a position in the front rank, as well as in all other features of the splendid war record which her citizens made.

The patriotic spirit engendered as a result of the first meetings held, increased perceptibly as the campaigns progressed, and some of the communities that were perhaps a trifle tardy about heeding the appeals made through other channels, rapidly responded to the eloquent and convincing arguments of the members of the speakers' bureau, and interest in the meetings and the results obtained, increased perceptibly as the work progressed and the organization became more proficient.

Reynolds Township in one of our last drives, adopted the unique method of getting results by holding a meeting on a certain Friday evening in each school house in the Township. A prominent citizen of the Township invited the speakers of the evening to his home for supper, where his good wife provided a most bountiful and sumptuous repast, and one of the most effective speakers, an earnest and devout member of the Catholic Church became so enthusiastic and so interested in the work that he partook freely of a delicious pork roast, entirely oblivious and unmindful of the fact that by so doing he was infringing upon one of the established rules of his Church.

On this same evening, the local chairman of at least two meetings in the township, very thoughtfully and perhaps wisely, obtained subscriptions for the entire quota allowed to the school district, before introducing the speakers of the evening. If space permitted, much more might be related of the interesting incidents of the various campaigns; of the borrowing, without permission, of a Ford auto for a trip to a meeting at the Maytown Church on a stormy evening, and of its miring in the mud on the return trip late that night, and of the very spicy and entirely impolite conversation that evening between H. S. Dixon and M. J. Gannon after the chains, somewhat hastily and loosely adjusted, had torn both rear fenders from the car; of Clyde Smith, returning in great haste from the Reynolds Church to a beautiful object of his affections in Dixon, and forgetting to stop at Franklin Grove for Albert Borst, who reached Dixon by train about three A. M.—how John Byers in a heated argument at Compton related a boyhood experience of having his feet frosted by going barefooted to a pasture in Lee County after the cows the morning following the Fourth of July, and of Hon. J. P. Devine and H. C. Warner in a Ford auto floundering in the sand endeavoring to negotiate one of the sand hills in the southern part of the County, when they were finally rescued by a good farmer's wife and daughter who helped them out.

It is sufficient to say, however, that from the viewpoint of all who participated, the efforts made were highly compensatory, and will always afford most pleasant recollections of an agreeable service well performed.

CHAPTER XXI

Town of Alto

By M. M. Fell

The war activities of the town of Alto were conducted by committees organized by the Lee County Council of Defense. The organization appointed the town committee consisting of M. M. Fell, chairman, Andrew Richolson and Thomas F. Kirby. This committee had charge of the war work in the town. Under them, and having charge of the respective school districts, were the following, also appointed by the County organization of the State Council of Defense, as follows:

Steward district—M. M. Fell, Andrew Richolson, Thomas F. Kirby, H. K. Sherlock, Ira Cooper, L. D. Hemenway.

Bates district—Albert Bates, H. G. Herrmann, B. C. Chambers.

Bly district—M. H. Bly, Peter M. Johnson, Thomas Burke.

Peterson district—Isaac Peterson, Louis Prestegaard, Morris Cook.

Hill district—A. O. Hill, Martin Hall, E. C. Espe.

Thorpe district—R. C. Thorpe, C. J. Ferris, Patrick Kerry.

Smith district—Elmer Smith, H. W. Harms, Jr., Martin Hermann.

Acting under the general direction of the committees above named the town after the creation of these committees, in the fall of 1917, subscribed liberally to every call made upon it for money, and in each instance the amount called for was oversubscribed. The allotment of the town for the First and Second Liberty Loans was purchased entirely by the First National Bank of Steward, and by the bank sold afterwards to its customers. The amount so taken under the First loan being $25,000, and under the Second $50,000. The Third loan and subsequent loans were handled in a different way by individual subscribers, and this also was true of the War Savings Stamps campaign.

The total money raised in the town for war loans was as follows:

First Liberty Loan	$25,000	Third Liberty Loan	$45,900
Second Liberty Loan	50,000	Fourth Liberty Loan	58,450
		Fifth Liberty Loan	$41,300

War Savings Stamps

Quota	$21,450.00	Amount Raised	$22,145.00

The town was also a liberal subscriber to all funds such as Red Cross and the like. The first Y. M. C. A. campaign realized $600; for the Knights of Columbus $137 was raised. The first Red Cross subscription resulted in $2231.37 being collected, and the United War Work drive in the autumn of 1918, realized $2180, when the town's quota was but $1563.75.

The Red Cross local organization was very active and a vast amount of work was done by the women of the town. Mrs. Albert Daum was secretary of the organization, and attended to the greater part of the detail and management of the work, but was supported to the fullest extent by substantially all of the other women of the town.

As nearly as now can be ascertained forty-one men from the town of Alto entered the military service, and a considerable number of them became members of the Ameri-

can Expeditionary Forces, and were engaged in the great battles in France and Belgium. It has been impossible to ascertain the names and the military record of all of the men. This is to be regretted but a diligent attempt to secure all of this information has resulted in getting the names and records only as hereafter given.

The following is a list of men from the town with such other information as it has been possible to obtain at this time.

HARRY WATTS STRAWBRIDGE—Son of Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Strawbridge, was born Jan. 31, 1891. He enlisted in the Navy Dec. 5, 1917; was a member of Co. H 3d Bat., 4th Regt. at Great Lakes. He was taken sick with Spanish influenza and sent to Great Lakes Hospital and died the 27th of September, 1918.

PVT. L. E. SHERLOCK—Enlisted Oct. 1, 1918. Was in the student's Army Training corps and sent to De Paul University, Chicago, Oct. 3, 1918. While there he contracted influenza, and after a few days illness, died Oct. 11, 1918.

CHAPTER XXII

Amboy's War Activities

By P. M. James

It is my privilege and pleasure to write the account of the activities of Amboy during the war period. Before proceeding to outline the various branches of work and making the list of our boys in the service, I would like to state briefly that there has been a very loyal and enthusiastic response to the country's demands and that the people of Amboy have done themselves credit, in the most robust manner they have shouldered the various obligations and they with millions of others have willingly sacrificed in order to promulgate the great principle of truth and democracy.

These men were at the head of Amboy's war activities:

P. M. James member and secretary of the Lee County auxiliary of the State Council of Defense; member of the county executive committee; member of the Amboy township finance committee; county director of the Red Cross and of questionnaires.

F. N. Vaughan, chairman of the Amboy finance committee; member of the Neighborhood committee; Red Cross, and chairman of the Amboy Liberty Loan committee, and member of State Council of Defense.

John M. Egan, member of the county's auxiliary of the State Council of Defense; member of the finance committee, State Council of Defense, Lee County; member of the county executive committee, and member and secretary of the Lee County exemption board.

Herbert Conner, chairman of the Food and Conservation Committee.

Dr. T. F. Dornblaser, on the examining board of the Lee County exemption board.

Dr. W. L. Berryman, served in an excellent manner in caring for the teeth of our soldiers.

SOLDIERS' RELIEF WORK

Mrs. W. J. Kebo was chairman of the committee on conservation and thrift of the Amboy township Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense. The other members of the committee were: Mrs. C. A. Zeigler, Miss M. J. Burnham, Mrs. B. L. Hewitt, Mrs. F. N. Vaughan, Mrs. J. P. Brierton and Mrs. B. Kiefer.

This committee made a thorough house to house canvass in the city and country districts securing signatures of housekeepers to the pledge cards issued by the United States food administration. Although many of the citizens had previously signed and forwarded the cards to the proper authorities, the committee mailed 257 of the pledges to the federal food administrator in Chicago on Nov. 21, 1918.

The work of this committee was well received by every housekeeper who also expressed a willingness to comply with any request our government thought necessary to make for the welfare of the nation.

FINANCE CAMPAIGNS IN AMBOY TOWNSHIP

	Quota	Amt. Sub.	No. Subscribers
Second Red Cross, May 20, '18	$27,000.00	$27,000.00	840
First Y. M. C. A., Nov. 11-18, '17		1,838.97	
United War Work	3,002.40	4,866.89	876
War Savings Stamps	39,600.00	42,125.00	678
First Liberty Loan taken by Bank		59,700.00	
Second Liberty Loan		19,750.00	
Third Liberty Loan	45,500.00	84,600.00	
Fourth Liberty Loan	104,000.00	119,550.00	

AMBOY RED CROSS

The Amboy Red Cross unit was organized by Miss Mary Burnham with the help of Mrs. J. McCleary of Dixon who came on April 30, 1917 upon invitation of Miss Burnham and presented the nature of the Red Cross work to the ladies. Following are the first officers:

President—Miss Mary Burnham.

Secretary—Miss Mae Egan.

Committee—Mrs. Dornblaser, Miss Mae Egan, Miss M. J. Egan, Mrs. F. N. Vaughan.

On May 1, 1917 the Amboy unit was formed, the petition for membership being signed by F. N. Vaughan, president; R. W. Ruckman, treasurer; W. E. Clark, secretary; C. Aschenbrenner, A. G. Kauffman, H. H. Badger, P. M. James, W. V. Jones, W. J. Edwards, J. W. Pankhurst, J. O. Edwards, J. M. Egan and Rev. T. J. Cullen.

On May 8, 1917 the first meeting was held in G. A. R. hall which was donated for a meeting place. Mrs. Egan taught knitting and meetings were held each Tuesday and Friday afternoon. Mrs. Dornblaser was in charge of the work of making surgical dressings and hospital garments.

Activities of the Red Cross soon became noticeable. An exhibit of the work was shown in R. L. Jenkins' store window, and at the Lee County fair in August. Messrs. Green and Vaughan gave a registered calf to the Amboy unit which was sold at the county fair for $132.

On Sept. 1, 1917 Mrs. J. M. Egan gave the use of her home to the Red Cross and words cannot express the appreciation for this contribution to the success of the work of the auxiliary.

In September 1917, the comfort kit committee was formed with Mrs. Carmichael, president, and Mesdames Epperson and Braman as members.

On Nov. 8, 1917 Christmas boxes containing kit, socks, wristlets, were sent to the boys in France. In November 1917, boxes of used clothing were sent to France and Belgium. This work was in charge of Mrs. Maude Brierton.

Evening classes one evening a week were established in 1918. The average of employed women at these meetings was twelve. At the day meetings the attendance was thirty.

The total number of surgical dressings was 26,225 and of hospital garments, 90.

The Amboy unit of the Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense was organized in August, 1917 with Mrs. G. M. Finch as chairman. The first meeting was held in September of that year. Between that time and the end of 1918, when the last shipment of clothing was made, this committee collected and sent to Chicago for shipment to France 1000 pounds of clothing.

All of these garments were looked over, repaired and put in good wearable condition by this committee, and a large number of garments for children were made, some from partly worn garments and others from new goods purchased by the committee or contributed by others to its work.

WORK FOR THE FATHERLESS CHILDREN OF FRANCE

In the fall of 1918 when the council of national defense organized the work for the Fatherless Children of France, Mrs. G. M. Finch was again made chairman. Three circles of ten persons each, contributing $3.65, were formed. In addition through its influence the Lend A Hand Society was induced to form a circle. Four French children are being supported by Amboy people.

REV. JOSEPH BURROWS WRITES

One cannot refrain from expressing a strong note of gratitude for the results produced in our town and the vicinity thereof, for the fine results produced during the war strain and its abnormal, and at times, very tremendous obligations. Let us make mention of a few of the results.

1. United Loyalty to the government.

It is worthy of note that Amboy has gone over the top in all the drives for the Liberty Loan, the Red Cross and the United War Work fund. The very psychology of this has been productive of good locally. The vision of the people has been widened. The fraternal spirit has been cultivated and the interests in the more international things of life and of men have stimulated to a phenomenal degree.

2. We are justly proud of our young men, both those who were able to go across and those who have given the ultimate sacrifice and those who have done such fine work in the United States.

No town has ever possessed a cleaner, more responsive, more intelligent group of young men than Amboy. In making this remark, the writer is cognizant of the fact that other towns have produced fine specimens of manhood, but we remind you that Amboy was on the map when it came to the production of efficient manhood.

3. Splendid home service by citizens.

As a local pastor, I have been brought into touch with our people, and I have watched the untiring devotion of the people, along every legitimate and worth-while avenue of activity, for supporting the nation, and preserving the democracy which is so dear to us all. Business men, professional men, teachers, people of all religious beliefs and all social ranks have met on one common ground for the various kinds of activity and duty imposed upon them through the war.

This is not only gratifying, but it has produced a condition which will continue to serve the good of the town, and promote the best fellowship and strongest patriotism.

Joseph Burrows

WOMANS' COMMITTEE COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE: AMBOY UNIT

On Wednesday Sept. 19, 1917, representatives from all the women's organizations in Amboy met at the home of Mrs. C. A. Zeigler to organize the Amboy unit of the Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense. The officers elected were: President, Mrs.

C. A. Zeigler; Vice-President, Mrs. Chas. Kiefer; Secretary, Mrs. A. C. Kauffman; Treasurer, Mrs. W. A. Green.

The various departments of work were organized as follows: Registration of Women, Mrs. Ara Morgan who was later succeeded by Miss M. J. Egan; Allied Relief, Mrs. G. M. Finch; Publicity, Miss Mary Burnham; Finance, Mrs. W. A. Green; Conservation and Thrift, Mrs. W. J. Keho; Red Cross, Miss M. J. Egan. Later three other lines of work were assumed: The Enrollment of Student Nurses was undertaken by Mrs. A. C. Kauffman; Child Welfare, Mrs. W. B. Vaughan, Mrs. T. J. Hodges and Mrs. E. P. Underwood; the forming of circles of ten to support fatherless children of France was added to Mrs. Finch's work in Allied Relief. Reports from these various departments will follow.

In addition to the city organization, there was a chairman in every school district in the township whose co-operation aided very greatly in the work throughout the township. These were: Mrs. Lee McCracken, later succeeded by Miss Winnie McCracken; Mrs. G. P. Fitch; Miss Emeline Welch, later succeeded by Miss Sadie Welch; Mrs. Frank Keller; Mrs. Frank Meeks; Mrs. John Honeycutt; Mrs. Henry Walters; Mrs. Herbert Conners; Mrs. Rose Morrissey.

DETAILED PERSONAL MENTION OF AMBOYS' SOLDIERS

Earl Ewart Emery—Private first class, Battery B 333rd Heavy Field Artillery, 86th Division, was a son of Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Emery and was born at Amboy, Illinois, January 25, 1895, and was married to Miss Clara Weaver of Amboy, June 15, 1918. He was inducted into military service at Dixon, Ill., June 24, 1918, and sent to Camp Grant. He went to France with the 333d F. A., 86th Div.

Mr. Emery returned to his home in Amboy, and after a brief rest resumed his position with the First National Bank of that city. On March 22, he was taken ill with tubercular peritonitis, which was contracted while in foreign service, and passed away May 14, 1919.

Harry Philip Poths—Pvt., Born Oct. 18, 1893, Co. G 354 Inft., Amboy, Ill., Camp Grant, France. In Argonne-Meuse offensive; wounded by shrapnel, and died from infected wounds at Beau Desert Hospital, or Base Hospital No. 114, Nov. 3, 1918. Buried in Beau Desert Cemetery, or A. E. F. Cemetery No. 27, in grave No. 104, about six miles from Bordeaux, France, November 14, 1918.

Frederick Dillow—Son of C. P. and Laura Dillow. Was born at Kenney, Ill., July 23d, 1895, and in 1913 moved to Amboy. On September 2d 1918, he was inducted into service and sent to Camp Grant, and on Oct. 3, 1918, died of pneumonia and influenza.

LONNIE ALSMAN—son of Wm. Thomas and Sarah Mann Alsman; born May 20, 1892, near Danville, Ky., and in early life moved to Lee County, residing near Amboy. He was called to military service May May 27, 1918, and sent to Camp Gordon, Ga., and placed in the 41 Co. 4th Reg.; transferred to July Auto Regt., 37 Co.; was sent overseas July 27, 1918, and then placed in 329th Inft. Co. M., in which company he was in at the time of his death, Oct. 2d, 1918, at Camp Lewan, near Paris, France. He was taken sick with pneumonia and sent to the hospital and was buried at Camp Lewan. His Captain, in a letter to his parents, praised him very highly. He says: "He performed his military duty in a way which should bring credit to his name, going through the strenuous daily routine with a smile, and bearing hardship without a murmur."

T. J. LAVELL—Pvt., Camp Grant Apr. 1, 1918. Camp Logan, Texas. Battery C 124 Field Artillery, Camp Merritt, N. J. Sailed from Hoboken May 27, 1918; England, June 8, 1918; France, June 12, 1918. In action St. Mihiel, Sept. 14, 1918; wounded by shell Nov. 1, 1918, in battle at Romagne near Argonne Wood. Base Hospital, Orleans, France. Died as result of wounds Nov. 5, 1918; last resting place, Orleans, France. His sergeant writes—"You have every reason to be proud of your son for the stoic manner in which he bore his wound and wish to say that he proved himself every inch a soldier."

The Thirty-Third Division American Expeditionary Forces.

Private Thomas J. Lavelle,

Battery C, 124th Field Artillery.

The report of your Commanding Officers testify to your gallantry and splendid performance of duty at Romagne, France, on November 1st, 1918.

Your conduct on that occasion has afforded me genuine gratification, and I have accordingly directed that your name and action be inscribed on the ROLL OF HONOR of the "PRAIRIE DIVISION".

Geo. Bell, Jr.

Major General, Commanding 33rd Division.

CHAPTER XXIII

Account of Ashton's Activities During Period of World-War

By Ralph J. Dean

The story of Lee County's part in the great World war would not be complete without recounting the work performed, sacrifices made, and funds loaned by the citizens of Ashton township, which geographically is the smallest town in Lee County, yet in men sent to the service, and funds loaned, ranks among the top of the list of towns of the county.

With the declaration of war on Germany, in April 1917, a number of the young men of the community immediately volunteered their services in the defense of their country, little caring whether these services would be needed in this country or far across the sea.

At the outbreak of the war Henry Wallace was already serving in the United States Navy, the important organization which was responsible for carrying our boys so successfully across the Atlantic.

When the call came for volunteers the militia organizations of the country were also summoned, and it found a number of boys from this community ready to enlist, which was virtually the first opportunity. Henry Stephen, Raymond Allstedt, Sanford Hutchinson, Paul Hurd and Forrest Paddock responded and went with the Illinois National Guard, which later became a part of the 33rd or Prairie division.

Others who were prompt to enlist were Earl Pierce who went with the Marines and was the first Ashton boy to arrive in France, and who fought on that memorable occasion at Chateau Thierry and Bellau Wood, when eight thousands of America's finest marines helped turn defeat into victory and started the Hun on his retreat towards Berlin. Others who enlisted early were Bremmer Hanson, who was also in the Second division with Earl Pierce, Dwight Hartzell, who enlisted in the Navy, and saw much service on the battleships Delaware and Wyoming, and many others. Dr. C. R. Root offered his services to the government a few days after the outbreak of hostilities and was commissioned a first Lieutenant, but owing to so many dentists having volunteered, Dr. Root was not called into active service for one year.

THE RED CROSS

What was accomplished by the men in battle was partly done by the efficient work of the Red Cross, and in this work there were many noble women of Ashton township who sacrificed most of their time for a period of a year and a half, that the work might be carried on in this township, and that we would do our part in furnishing supplies of various kinds for the comfort of the soldier boys.

The Ashton Chapter of the Lee County Red Cross was one of the first to be organized, being formed a few weeks after the outbreak of the war. The following officers were chosen:

Ralph J. Dean,	President
Mortimer N. Glenn,	Secretary
Paul W. Charters,	Treasurer

The first membership committee consisted of Mrs. O. W. Griffith, Mrs. E. H. Chadwick, Mrs. L. J. Sindlinger, Mrs. Clifford Knapp, Mrs. Martin Henert, and Mrs. George F. Schafer. Ashton township was canvassed house to house for members, and in the space of a few days 307 members were secured.

Work rooms for the Red Cross were secured in the High School building, which made very convenient and comfortable quarters. The working committee consisted of Mrs. Fred A. Richardson, Chairman, Mrs. George R. Charters, Mrs. J. C. Griffith, Mrs. M. L. English, Miss Bessie Andrus and Miss Mary Leslie.

Two meetings were held regularly each week, and special meetings were often held in order to get off some rush shipment of supplies which were badly needed.

In the line of hospital supplies and garments 332 were sent, relief clothing 25 large cases, Gun swipes 9,000. There were also many knitted garments given to the Ashton soldiers and a comfort kit was provided for each one.

When the soldier boys first went to Camp Grant in the fall of 1917 there was little or no bedding, and Ashton responded to the emergency call and sent two great automobile loads of comforters to the boys, many housewives taking the comforts off of their own beds that the soldier boys would not suffer in their roughly built barracks which had not yet been supplied with heat.

The Ashton Red Cross was very active in the campaign in the interests of the Lee County Tuberculosis Sanitorium which proposition carried in this township by a very substantial vote.

At the re-election of officers in 1918 the following were elected: Ralph J. Dean, President; G. A. Hamel, Vice-President; Mrs. Lucy Bates, Secretary; and Miss Mary Charters, Treasurer, the latter serving in the place of her brother who was called to the service. These officers served throughout the remainder of the war and in the campaign for members in 1918, a total membership of 804 was secured for that year. In 1919 after the armistice had been signed interest was not quite so strong, yet 450 of our citizens renewed their membership.

The work of the Red Cross only ceased in Ashton when orders came to make no more supplies as they would not be needed. While this was most welcome news, there was a little band of forty or fifty women of Ashton who were ready at a moment's call to respond to work, and who had no time for a thing that did not contribute to the winning of the war.

A great deal of cash was raised for the work of the Red Cross. Hundreds of dollars of donations were made by individuals and societies to the local chapter to purchase material There was a donation of $100 forwarded to headquarters, and in the one drive for Red Cross funds, the subscriptions amounted to $1,776.75.

The Liberty Loans

While the sons of the township were willing to go and fight, and the women were willing to work and save, the moneyed people of the township were just as willing to put their funds at the disposal of the government.

The First Liberty Loan came early in the war and the holding of government securities was something new to the people of this community. However no organization was perfected, and only $15,000 was subscribed, the bulk of which was taken by the Ashton Bank.

In the organization of the county which followed to raise funds, Nathan A. Petrie, the veteran President of The Ashton Bank was placed on the executive committee of Lee County and also made chairman of the finance committee of Ashton township. Although at 77 years of age, when men are usually shelved, he led the organization which made every drive for funds in Ashton township successful, and which gave Ashton township an honored name among the towns of the county.

Mr. Petrie associated with himself a number of men of the town, and organized each school district, and in the succeeding loans Ashton township made their subscriptions all in one day, and in the War Savings Stamp drive were the first over the top in the county and showed the citizens of Lee County a new method to use in the raising of large sums of money.

The amount of the subscriptions of the Second Liberty Loan was $55,000; the Third Loan $47,250, the Fourth Loan $57,300 and the Victory Loan $59,350, making a total of Liberty Bond subscriptions of $233,900.00. In the War Stamp sales Ashton township always made their quota, and numbers among its people several maximum subscribers. The total War Stamp sales made to people of Ashton township as reported by Postmaster Joseph A. Roesler is $30,125.00.

The Y. M. C. A.

Ashton was personally represented in the work of the Y. M. C. A. Fred A. Richardson volunteered for overseas service with the Y. M. C. A. and sailed from New York on June 19th, 1918, arriving in London, England, July 2nd, where he was assigned to duty connected with the Y. M. C. A. warehouses of that city and establishing area warehouses throughout the kingdom, later having management and being general travelling representative of the same.

In the first drive for funds for the Y. M. C. A. over $1,800 was raised in this township to carry on the work. The second drive was known as the United War Drive, including with the Y. M. C. A. six other kindred organizations, and the amount of subscriptions in this drive was $1864.27.

Financial Report.

First Liberty Loan	$15,000.00	First Y. M. C. A. drive	1,800.00
Second Liberty Loan	55,000.00	United War Drives	1,864.27
Third Liberty Loan	47,250.00		$3,664.27
Fourth Liberty Loan	57,300.00		
Victory Loan	59,350.00		
War Saving Stamps	30,125.00		
	$264,025.00		

Benjamin G. Schafer—age 22, and son of Mr. and Mrs. George F. Schafer volunteered for service in the navy at Chicago June 7, 1918 and after being given training at the Great Lakes Naval training station was sent to sea as a sailor on the U. S. S. Pittsburgh and was assigned to duty along the South American coast. When the epidemic of influenza broke out he with hundreds of his comrades aboard the ship fell a victim to the disease which later developed into bronchial pneumonia which caused his death October 20, 1918. He was buried at Rio Janerio, Brazil.

Chrystal Witzel—age 27, a farm laborer, and son of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Witzel was selected for service in the infantry and was sent to Camp Grant where he was assigned to Co. M, 341st Regiment, 86 Division where he was given his training. He was promoted to the rank of corporal and went overseas with the division in the summer of 1918. He arrived first in England and was later transferred to France. He was transferred out of his division and assigned to Co. B, 310 Regiment, 78th division and saw active service in France. He was killed in action October 20, 1918, and was buried upon the field of honor.

Earl H. Palsgrove—a farm laborer, residing in the west part of Ashton township was selected for service among the first from Lee County, and in September 1917 was sent to Camp Grant where he was assigned to Co. M, 342nd Regiment. He was united in marriage November 24th of that year to Miss Aureola Roe of Franklin Grove. Private Palsgrove was taken ill Saturday evening, February 16th, 1918, and passed away soon after midnight, the cause of his death being attributed to the bursting of a blood vessel. The funeral services were held at Franklin Grove Wednesday morning February 20, conducted by Rev. Fred A. Graham, pastor of the Methodist Church. An honor squad from his company attended the funeral and he was buried with full military honors. Private Palsgrove was born in Pennsylvania and attained the age of 27 years. Besides his wife he is survived by his parents.

CHAPTER XXIV

Bradford Township

By Andrew Aschenbrenner

The town of Bradford did its part in winning the war. This is a purely rural township without a city or village. It does not have a large population but it met all of the calls for men and money.

The Bradford organization of the State Council of Defense was composed of the following persons:

Township Committee.

Andrew Aschenbrenner, chairman; Peter A. Kelly, Charles Wagner.

The Neighborhood Committee of the State Council of Defense was organized by school districts and was as follows:

District 84—George Mong, I. H. Schmucker, C. F. Huyett.

District 85—Clarence D. Sanders, Roland P. Eisenberg, Adam Fonnerman.

District 86—Henry Newman, John G. Griesse, William Messer.

District 87—George Hann, Harfey Heibenthal, J. W. Baldwin.

District 88—Ed Herwig, William G. Krug, Charles Wagner.

District 89—Benjamin Richwine, Charles J. Hart, John W. Nass.

District 90—R. Aschenbrenner, George A. Perry, William E. Jones.

District 91—John J. Vaupel, Clarence Hart, Frank Butler.

District 94—Louis Wiser, George Lahman, William E. Taylor.

The subscription to Liberty Loans made by the people of the town aggregated the following:

Second Loan	$27,600
Third Loan	22,850
Fourth Loan	51,350
Fifth Loan	38,700
Total	$140,500

The State Council of Defense organization was not in existence when the First Liberty Loan was sold and the town does not have credit for subscriptions but the people of the town bought bonds to a considerable amount through the banks at Ashton, Amboy and Franklin Grove.

War Savings Stamps to the amount of $18,442.75 were bought in 1918. There were Red Cross donations of $1260.75 and to the United War Work fund of $1530.30. Besides these there were other donations to a considerable amount the record of which can not be obtained.

In addition to money donations the Red Cross Chapter met regularly and did a great amount of sewing and knitting.

So as a whole Bradford's record of service is first class and her people did their fair portion toward winning the war.

CHAPTER XXV

Brooklyn-Viola Townships

(Comprising the western one-half of both townships).

By Oliver L. Gehant

That old adage, "You cannot tell by the looks of a toad how far he will jump," can well be used with reference to the work done by the people of Brooklyn and Viola townships during the war.

From the beginning these people were liberal contributors towards the needs of the war and they set about their work with a spirit which made their efforts appear very small. Like the toad who makes his leap so easily that the real effort he has expended seems as nothing, so it is with these patriotic people in Brooklyn and Viola township" They set about their work so willingly, they did their work so well, that the real effort required of them seems small.

In these two townships are found people of all extractions. Yes, even many who were born within the boundaries of those countries with which we were at war. But this proved no handicap in doing the work set before them and in most instances their foreign birth urged these people onward all the more.

Many of them had left the home of their birth because of such grievances as caused this war and they could now see an opportunity to aid those they had left behind by helping to win this war. They felt it a duty to aid their former countrymen to throw off the yoke of a mighty emperor and help secure for them a freedom such as is enjoyed in America. These people therefore had a two-fold reason for helping to win the war and contributed in no small way towards its success.

When the war broke out Brooklyn and Viola were like the entire county—unprepared for meeting the demands to be made upon them, but despite this their people contributed well from the very first. Their boys were leaving for the training camps along with those of every community and those who remained at home dug deep down into their pockets to help in a financial way.

The first subscriptions for Red Cross work and for the Soldiers Comfort fund, also the First Liberty loan, were launched before any form of organization was perfected within the two townships but this did not prevent them from being successful. There were but fifteen or twenty persons who subscribed to the First Liberty Loan in West Brooklyn, whose territory comprises Precinct No.1 of Brooklyn township and much of Viola township, but yet this small band proved equal to the occasion and subscribed all the quota asked of their townships. A government loan was a new and unheard of thing for most of the people and with no organization of any kind to boost their cause and explain their purpose, it stands as a great credit to these people to find that even the very first loan was a success within their borders.

After these first efforts had been put forth and it was realized that we were in a war which would tax our resources to the very utmost, it was decided to perfect some sort of organization within the county so as to be better able to handle the various war activities which must come.

Therefore we find at West Brooklyn the following executive committee named by the county organization:

Oliver L. Gehant, F. W. Meyer and Dr. E. C. White, with the first named being the chairman.

This committee was termed the Finance committee of the State Council of Defense and had charge of practically all the war work during the balance of the war. It had as assistants a neighborhood or sub-committee within each school district.

In Brooklyn township, District No. 130 had John C. Henkel, Peter Barnickel, C. C. Schnuckel, and J. G. Halboth on its committee.

District No. 131 had C. A. Jeanblanc, William Schnuckel, and Arthur Foulk as the members of its committee.

District No. 125 had August Bettner, L. L. Philips, Louis Montavon and Fred Gilmore.

District No. 124 had the same members on its committee as constituted the executive committee.

In Viola township T. C. Kelly, Henry L. Gehant, John Montavon and Frank G. Knauer, with the first named as chairman, were selected as the executive committee and the following were the various neighborhood committees:

District No. 119, Joseph P. Sondgeroth, Louis L. Gehant and Joseph B. Bauer.

District No. 120, Henry J. Lipps, Charles W. Clopine, and Henry Kehm.

District No. 117, J. W. Ackland, William Danekas and S. E. Anderson.

District No. 122, Oscar Ikens, S. J. Holdren, B. A. Hartley, and Christ Mossiman.

District No. 164, Charles Mackin, W. E. Taylor, and Carl Gardner.

These sub-committees did a vast amount of good in helping with the education of the public to the needs of the government for the proper conduct of the war and to them belongs practically all the merit for the success of the Second Liberty Loan and the War Savings Stamp campaign. When the volunteer plan for raising the quotas was decided upon before the Third Liberty Loan the work of the sub-committees was mostly done away with but the effects of their earlier canvasses remained and to their credit belongs a great part of the success attained in the work which continued until the end of the war.

Of equal importance to the above is the work done by the Red Cross. The West Brooklyn auxiliary of the Lee County chapter was organized in the spring of 1918 and as a result of some earnest soliciting on the part of a few patriotic women, we find that nearly everyone in the community joined the Red Cross. The women gathered each week to work for the soldiers and much knitting and sewing was done.

Dr. E. C. White was president of this auxiliary; Mrs. A. L. Derr, secretary and Oliver L. Gehant, treasurer.

It was supported financially by various donations made by the people of the community and by the Business Mens' association of West Brooklyn. On May 23, 1918 the business men held a big benefit bazaar and this undertaking was so well patronized and proved so successful that the association was able to finance all the needs of the auxiliary for the remainder of the war.

The Woman's Committee Council of Defense was well represented at West Brooklyn. Mrs. E. C. White was the chairman and had for assistants in handling the work most of the women of the township. On her committees we find the following:

Mrs. Amel Henry, Mrs. A. L. Derr, Miss Ruby Johnson, Miss Leafy Gehant, Miss Madolyn Derr, Miss Frances Meyer, Mrs. H. A. Bernardin, Mrs. Frank Herman, Mrs. Prosper Gander, Mrs. F. M. Yocum, Mrs. Frank Hoggard, and Mrs. Catherine Fassig.

These women took charge of the registering in their precinct and so ardently did they

set about their work that we find only thirteen women who refused or failed to volunteer their services to their Country as members of the Woman's Committee Council of Defense.

They did much sewing, making 38 hospital garments, 36 suits or 72 pieces of pajamas and 36 day shirts, a total of 144 articles.

Mrs. Catherine Fassig was the champion knitter and made many pairs of socks for the soldier boys. These ladies also did much relief work, sending many bundles of clothing to headquarters for the benefit of those suffering as a result of the war. They also had charge of the weighing of the babies during the better babies movement and were instrumental in procuring ten of the women of West Brooklyn to adopt a little French orphan. Their work is deserving of much praise.

When the government sent out a call for the conservation of food and other materials essential for the war, the people of Brooklyn and Viola eagerly did their share to save and help provide these necessities. Practically every farm had more acres planted to crop and those who had retired from work for several years, went out again and did their share. Food reports were handed in at the churches on Sundays and one family would hope to out-do another in the number of meatless and wheatless meals served during a week. Oliver L. Gehant was the local food administrator.

Dr. E. C. White, the post-master at West Brooklyn, had charge of the sale of War Savings Stamps during the war and the fact that approximately $20,000.00 of these stamps were sold during the year of 1918 proves how well he handled the campaign. In his work he was aided by the H. F. Gehant Banking Co., Inc. and the government awarded both Dr. White and the bank, a handsome certificate showing their appreciation for the work done in selling the war stamps.

The bank also received a certificate of distinguished financial service for its work in aiding the Fourth Liberty Loan by purchasing 100 per cent of its quota of the certificates of indebtedness put out by the Treasury department in anticipation of that loan and the previous issues.

West Brooklyn and Viola township's financial contribution to the war is represented by the following figures which are secured from the records of the bank and are as near accurate as it is possible to get them.

First Liberty Loan	$13,000.00	Y.M.C.A. and K. of C.	$1,000.00
Second Liberty Loan	28,000.00	Red Cross, 1918	1,500.00
Third Liberty Loan	32,700.00	United War Work Fund	2,500.00
Fourth Liberty Loan	66,700.00		
War Savings Stamps	20,000.00		$5,000.00
	$160,400.00		

It can be seen by the above that the people of these two parts of townships did well and certainly must have worked together in a harmonious manner. But yet their work is not to be compared to that of the boys who left for the training camps and for the army or navy. These are the ones who have made the sacrifice and it is to these that we wish to dedicate this bit of history touching upon the work of the people of that community during the war. The soldier had the help, but it was left to him to save for us that freedom for which our forefathers fought and bled. We owe him a debt of gratitude which money can never repay.

HONOR ROLL

HARRY EUGENE LAHMAN—eldest son of Edgar E. and Geneva Lahman was born at Delavan, Ill., Nov. 11, 1893 and in early life moved to Lee County. He was inducted into service at Dixon. He was a member of Co. D, M.G. Bat. 88. He was transferred to Mott, N. D. and from there to Camp Dodge, Ia. He remained there but a short time when he was sent to Camp Upton, N. Y. From there he sailed for England and from there went to France, arriving there about Sept. 1, 1918. He soon went into action and during a heavy bombardment near Hagenback on Oct. 12, 1918 was killed. He was buried at the Hagenback cemetery.

HARRY K. WATTS—private, was the son of Edgar and Agnes French Watts. He was born Nov. 26, 1894 in Jefferson County, Illinois. Enlisted in the service of his country on June 24, 1918 and was sent to Mt. Vernon, Ill. From there he went to Camp Taylor, Ky.; thence to Camp Buerguard, La. Then he went to Camp Mills, N. Y. In September 1918 he went overseas as a member of the 400th casuals, A. E. F. While in France he was taken ill with pneumonia and died Oct. 8, 1918.

CONRAD MILLER—the only information available is that Conrad Miller was inducted into the army from West Brooklyn June 24, 1918; that he served and was killed in France.

Among the injured are Privates James E. Kelly, Raymond Gwenip, and Jesse Aughenbaugh. These heroes received their wounds while fighting on the front lines with General Pershing's army on the western front in France.

BROOKLYN TOWNSHIP (Second Precinct)

BY CHAS. BRADSHAW

When war was declared against Germany by the United States only a few people realized what the far reaching effects of this action meant. A great many did not realize that the responsibility of carrying it on successfully should be equally divided. Educational work was needed. Public speakers and the newspapers began to enlighten the people and to arouse the spirit of true Americanism. Every citizen was urged to assume his full obligation. Some of the best young men of the land stepped forward to make the supreme sacrifice, if necessary. Men and women soon began to see the necessity of individual cooperation and war work committees and organizations were immediately formed and put in operation.

The first registration board consisted of John W. Banks, Charles Bradshaw and John S. Archer. The first registration was held June 21, 1917 and the second, Sept. 12, 1918. The work of this board was conducted in a fair and impartial manner.

The local Council of Defense consisted of the following members:

Charles Bradshaw, J. W. Banks, S. O. Argraves, J. S. Richardson, John S. Archer and Louis C. Bauer.

The work that fell upon this committee was very heavy and was handled in a very commendable manner. These men whenever necessary left their business and gave their time and talent to war work. Many times they could be found at work during the greater part of the night. The work handled by this committee will be summarized later.

A local organization, known as the "Business Mens' association" was also formed for the purpose of aiding in war work. The officers were:

J. W. Banks, President; Charles Bradshaw, Secretary.

The members were C. L. Ogilvie, W. H. Dishong, Charles Stout, E. A. Kettley, J. S. Archer, Jesse Fox, W. N. Hills, Joseph Kaufman, Robert Anglemier, S. O. Argraves, Arthur A. Anglemier, William Webber, H. M. Chaon, Dr. C. G. Pool, Guy D. Archer and Roy Tribbett.

The principal work of this organization was the raising of money for Red Cross and other purposes. Charles Bradshaw was appointed as chairman of a committee to hold a fair. He organized teams and under his direction every one in the community was solicited. A large amount of eggs, butter, poultry, sheep, hogs, cattle and other articles was donated for this sale.

Through the efforts of Mr. Bradshaw the 342nd Infantry band, of Camp Grant, was secured for that day. This was a great treat for a town the size of Compton. This band was highly appreciated and went away feeling they were treated royally. Dinner was served by the ladies of the O. E. S. for the band and also the committee. The auctioneers who donated their services were W. A. Webber, Howard Blair and James Larabee. The receipts of this fair amounted to the neat sum of $2263.72.

The Y. M. C. A. officers were J. W. Banks, chairman, and S. O. Argraves, Secretary. Mr. Banks appointed the following committees to assist him:

J. S. Richardson, W. A. Webber, John Eggers, Fred P. Gilmore, Clifford Ogilvie, J. W. Burd, Delos Butler and Roy Miller. The amount raised by this organization was $274.75.

The Women's Committee Council of Defense consisted of Daisy D. Paine, chairman; Emma Fox, Secretary and Treasurer, Mae Bradshaw, chairman of registration committee. The registrars were Mesdames Alexander Beemer, Elizabeth Banks, Daisy D. Paine, Marie Miller, Amy Dishong, Ruth Carnahan, Edna Cole, Misses Gladys Carnahan, Roma Krebbs, and Nellie Oderkirk. Two hundred ninety-three women registered for war work. On Christmas, 1917, the school children, under the supervision of the Woman's Council of Defense, sold $23.75 worth of Christmas seals. This amount was sent to the Illinois Tubercular Fund. Under the babies welfare department, thirty-five babies were weighed and measured. This work was under the supervision of Dr. C. G. Pool, and the women doing this work were Mesdames Florence Pool, Edna Cole, Ruth Carnahan and Daisy Paine.

A general survey of all the war work will show that the people of this precinct did their full duty and more. Every loan drive, every Red Cross drive and every other demand for money was fully met and more. They gave their quota in money, they gave their time and talent and their boys offered their lives. Could they have done more?

The First Liberty loan was handled mainly by the First National bank. There were only a few subscribers to this loan, and most of the bonds were taken by the bank. The Second loan was handled in a similiar manner, with a larger number of outside subscribers, but the bank assumed a larger part of the quota.

The third loan was handled by the local Council of Defense, J. W. Banks acting as chairman. This loan was taken by the people. Everyone in the precinct was asked to take his proportionate share of bonds. This made the work very heavy on Mr. Banks and his committee. The quota of this loan was fully subscribed.

The Fourth loan was also handled by the Local Council of Defense, with Charles Bradshaw acting as chairman. This loan was fully subscribed, Brooklyn township being third in the county to report.

The Victory loan was handled in a similiar manner except that the subscriptions were voluntary. Joseph Richardson acted as chairman of this loan and the loan was oversubscribed.

The above named committee handled the sale of W. S. S. in a similiar manner to that of the sale of bonds. The amounts raised were:

First Liberty loan	$ 6,000.	Business Mens' Ass'n.	$2,263.72
Second Liberty loan	16,000.	Y. M. C. A.	274.75
Third Liberty loan	20,150.	Red Cross	3,223.20
Fourth Liberty Loan	45,000.	Women's Com. Council of Def.	47.05
Victory loan	31,250.		
W. S. S.	20,600.		$5,808.72
	$139,000.		

Grand total of all money raised $144,808.72.

This precinct assumed and raised not less than 60 per cent of the quota for Brooklyn township.

The first public meeting was held September 19, 1917 at the time the boys' of the first draft were called. This meeting was held on the street and was well attended. The speakers were Harry Warner and John H. Byers of Dixon, Clarence White of West Brooklyn and J. W. Banks of Compton.

The next meeting of much importance was held in the opera house at the time of the Third Liberty loan. Henry S. Dixon and John E. Erwin of Dixon were the speakers.

The fourth loan was started off with a meeting, Charles Bradshaw presiding. The speakers were John H. Byers and Harry C. Warner of Dixon, and Herbert Chapman, a Canadian soldier, who had seen overseas service. The house was crowded, many being turned away. Unusual interest and good will toward war activities was shown.

The Red Cross was organized at Compton, July 17, 1917 and included precinct No. 1 of Brooklyn. The officers were:

J. W. Banks, president; Mrs. Emil Henry, secretary, and Charles Bradshaw, treasurer.

The Trustees were:

Mrs. Prosper Gander, Rev. M. B. Krugg, F. W. Meyers, U. G. Dysart, Mrs. George Webber, Andrew Little, Rev. A. Biederman, Rev. Ella Niswonger, and Rev. William Kaufman.

The total number of members up to the time of division was 683. The total amount collected was $1455.42. Work done: several sweaters, 51 wristlets, 87 scarfs, 89 helmets, 52 pair of socks, 4812 pieces of muslin, and 8589 pieces of gauze.

In May, 1918, this organization was dissolved and a new one formed in each of the

two precincts. The officers of the second precinct were W. A. Webber, President; Mrs. J. W. Banks, Secretary, and Charles Bradshaw, Treasurer. Mae Bradshaw was appointed chairman of the work committee. This meant a heavy responsibility and very much work. She gave nearly all her time to this work as long as it was needed. She also saw that every soldier was supplied with a complete knitted outfit when he left for service. The amount of work done was: 265 sweaters, 97 scarfs, 60 pair wristlets, 150 pair socks, 80 helmets, 15 pair stump socks, thousands of surgical dressings and muslins for bandages, consisting of many sizes of compresses, wipes slings, head bandages and a number of relief garments.

The amount of work done shows that this department was well managed and was also well supported by the ladies of the precinct.

East Half of Viola Township

Viola township, being without a town within its limits, was handicapped somewhat in organizing for war work. Much of the land is owned by non-resident owners. These conditions made the burden of the war work fall more heavily upon them than other precincts. But there was no lagging in the spirit of true patriotism. People readily stepped forward to assume their equal share of the burden. The township was divided near the center, and the east half of the township united with Compton and worked with them in the Red Cross work. They are entitled to their full share of credit in the work that was accomplished at Compton. The First and Second loans were handled by the township as a whole working together. U. Grant Dysart and T. C. Kelly did most of the soliciting for this loan. These men also solicited for the Red Cross.

The third and fourth loan in the east half of the township was handled by T. C. Kelly with the following school directors as committeemen:

Julius Kugler, Jay Stiles, Milo Stevens, Henry Kehm, Charles Clopine, B. W. Hunt, Charles Walter, T. C. Kelly, John Galliseth, Zene Johnson and L. H. Lutz.

These men were very faithful in handling every loan drive or Red Cross drive.

The soldiers from this half of the township were:

Eugene F. Henry, Elmer Jeanguenat, Oscar Schoenholtz, Privates.

CHAPTER XXVI

Account of China's Activities During Period of World-War

By Dr. F. M. Banker

In writing a brief history of the part China township has taken in the war with Germany, I wish to pay tribute to the loyalty, patriotism and cheerful attitude its citizens have displayed. During the past eighteen months China has responded to every call made upon her with courage and determination, whether the demand was for her sons, her money or any other requirement, she has readily responded in the most creditable manner.

When war was declared between the United States and the Central Powers, April 1917, the situation in China township was much the same as elsewhere; many of its citizens being of the opinion that the war would not effect them much, the battle front was three thousand miles across the sea and that conditions here would remain about the same.

At the time the first liberty bonds were placed on sale, very little interest was manifest, only a few of our citizens making any purchase. The Franklin Grove Bank, however, having assumed the responsibility of taking over the balance of the allotment, created renewed interest and confidence to such an extent that the succeeding issues met with a more ready response and at the third and fourth issues, more money was offered than the allotment required. The same may be said of the war offerings; money for the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A. and other organizations being donated freely and cheerfully, the result showing a determination to contribute in every way to the vigorous prosecution of the war and its successful termination. The sacrifices and economies practiced by the citizens of Franklin Grove and China township were numerous and varied in character and throughout the entire period their citizens have never faltered, but responded in a most splendid manner to each and every call.

China township furnished sixty nine men to help Uncle Sam win the war; four of whom have given their lives in defense of home and country. Two of these are buried in France, the other two are buried in our beautiful little cemetery. Six have been wounded, two of whom have suffered the loss of their right arms.

Amount of subscription to First Liberty Loan	$10,300.00
Amount of subscription to Second Liberty loan	49,300.00
Amount of subscription to Third Liberty loan	56,550.00
Amount of subscription to Fourth Liberty loan	75,400.00
Total	$191,550.00
Total amount subscribed to Red Cross to Jan. 1, 1919	3,660.79
Amount donated to Company M Comfort fund	1,500.00
Amount of sales of W. S. Stamps	5,000.00
Amount subscribed to first Y. M. C. A. drive	1,072.34
Amount subscribed to fifth Victory Liberty loan	102,800.00
United War Work Nov. 1918	2,270.00
Total subscriptions	$352,853.13

The following are the names of our soldiers and their ranks so far as known:

HARRY ALTENBERG—Private. Killed in actual combat, on Sept. 26, 1918, in the Argonne. Priv. Altenberg was born in Pine Creek Township, Ogle County, Illinois, Dec. 27, 1893. He was the son of William and Paulina Altenberg, who survive him. Private Altenberg was a member of the 33rd Division, Co. A, 132nd Inf., and an exemplary soldier, beloved by his officers and comrades.

LEE GILBERT—Private. The next one to lose his life in our country's service was Private Lee Gilbert, who died after a short service in the Tank Corps at Camp Polk, Raleigh, N. C., his death being a result of influenza and pneumonia.

HERMAN LESLIE WILSON—Private, was born in Westminister, Carroll County, Maryland, March 9th, 1899; died in Base Hospital No. 18 France, May 10, 1918. He was the son of Columbus and Florence Wilson, who came to Franklin Grove, Illinois, September 1904. He enlisted in the Marine Corps on May 23rd, 1917 at Chicago, Illinois and was assigned to Camp Quantio, Virginia, where he served in the 80th Cp., 6th Regular Marines until January 19, 1918 when he was transferred with his company to France. A few months later he was taken with a severe cold which developed into nephrites and broncho pneumonia, which resulted in his death. He was buried with military honors in French Military Cemetery, attached to Base Hospital, No. 18, France.

CHAPTER XXVII

Dixon Township

By F. C. Preston

Dixon township, immediately after the declaration of war, became the center of all war work carried on in Lee County by reason of the fact that it contained the county seat and was the center of population. All of the war drives were directed from Dixon and upon the township fell the burden of raising the greater share of Lee County's quota of each sum asked. In many of the activities Dixon township lead the way, but in others a few outside communities realized their goal first.

The approach of hostilities was vividly brought home to Dixon when its militia company —Company G, Illinois National Guard—was called into service for guard duty at Rock Island, Ill., on Mar. 27, 1917, leaving Dixon in command of Capt. E. J. Soper. After service at Rock Island, and East St. Louis, and a training period at Houston, Texas, this unit, which became Battery C, 123d U. S. Heavy Artillery on September 15, went overseas the following May and was lost to home folks until June 8, 1919 when it arrived home from Camp Grant, where it was mustered out after gallant service in the war on autocracy.

Many Public Meetings Held

Dixon's first war meeting was held on the evening of April 4, 1917, two days before the United States declared war on Germany. It was a rousing meeting held in the Opera House when its young men were urged to show the true American spirit and be ready to fight for Uncle Sam, if necessary.

Col. W. B. Brinton presided at this gathering and speakers were Capt. Charles Frisby, Maj. Sam Cushing, Attorney John E. Erwin and Rev. E. C. Lumsden, pastor of the First M. E. Church. These speakers pointed out the grave danger facing the United States, urged support of the president in his German policy and pleaded for true Americanism.

The declaration of war two days later was received in Dixon with solemnity, but with a firm determination to see it through to the bitter end. Flags were everywhere flying when President Wilson on April 2, 1917, delivered his memorable address to Congress and they remained conspicuous until the armistice was signed.

Many prominent speakers and famed organizations visited Dixon during the war.

One of the first public gatherings for war work was the appearance at Assembly Park on June 27, 1917 of the Paulist choir in a concert for Red Cross benefit. Besides adding impetus to the drive, already under way, this organization raised $1,000 by its concert.

Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis, the fearless and patriotic federal judge of Chicago, visited Dixon on June 29, 1917, speaking for the Red Cross. He delivered one address to business men at a noon meeting and delivered another to a great mass meeting in the evening.

Under the auspices of the Woman's Committee Council of National Defense, Capt. Hugh Knyvett of the Australian army, a veteran of the battlefield, spoke to a large Dixon audience on Dec. 20, 1917. He was making a tour of the United States, while on a furlough, painting a terrible picture of the horrors of war. Some months later he died from the effects of many a hardship in the trenches.

During the Fourth Liberty loan campaign, the Jackie band of Great Lakes Naval Training station, visited Dixon while on a tour of the middle west and gave a concert at a great mass meeting at Nachusa Tavern. Accompanying this splendid musical organization were D. E. Shanahan, speaker of the Illinois House of Representatives, and Judge Fenton W. Booth of the Court of Claims, Washington D. C., both of whom made appeals for a great response to the government's call for money.

Lieut. J. F. O'Hagen spoke in behalf of the United War Work drive on Nov. 6, 1918.

On April 16, 1919, preceding the Victory Loan campaign, the United States war exhibit train visited Dixon, bringing for exhibition many of the grim implements which were used in beating back the Huns. Thousands of people saw the display, watched the whippet tank give an exhibition and attended the mass meeting in the Countryman building. A military band accompanied the train.

Red Cross Work in Dixon

Too much cannot be said of the splendid spirit which marked the work of the Red Cross in Dixon township. No sooner had the war started than the Dixon chapter responded to calls for funds, knitted garments, comfort kits and other articles. The number of loyal workers rapidly increased as the need for their services became apparent.

One thousand members was the goal in the first membership drive which was launched Apr. 24, 1917. George C. Dixon, Tim Sullivan, W. W. Gilbert, R. W. Thompson and B. F. Downing served as a committee to direct this drive, and the results justified the efforts put forth.

On May 14, 1917 the Dixon chapter was merged into the Lee County chapter and W. B. Brinton was elected president. Thus the work of the Red Cross was made county-wide. On May 21 the workers began making comfort kits to give to men entering the service.

The first Red Cross drive for money ended July 7 with a subscription of $12,629. The quota was only $10,000. Judge R. S. Farrand was chairman at the start of this drive, but retired in favor of E. H. Brewster when his health became poor.

The first membership drive in 1918 closed January 6 with 4065 members in this township as against a quota of 3500. The third precinct held the honor of being the first "over the top."

The final Red Cross drive was conducted May 20, 1918, when the voluntary subscription plan was used for the first time. This plan, which was afterwards extensively used throughout the United States, was unique in that it placed every citizen on his honor to go voluntarily to his polling place and subscribe a quota fixed by a committee for that purpose. Dixon's quota was $9,552 in this drive and $9,659 was subscribed the first day. Dixon township was the first in the county to reach its quota.

Liberty Loan Campaign

Subscriptions to the First Liberty Loan were asked of Dixon people following a meeting on June 6, 1917 when O. H. Martin was made chairman of the drive. By personal solicitation and assistance from the banks the quota of $230,000 was subscribed.

Dixon's quota in the Second Liberty loan was $391,000. The campaign opened Oct. 16, 1917 and on October 24 the campaign was declared closed with total subscriptions of $427,350, an oversubscription of $36,350. Edward Vaile was chairman of this campaign which was featured by a parade and mass meeting on Liberty Day, October 24. Henry

Rathbone of Chicago, Rev. E. C. Lumsden, Judge R. S. Farrand and Rev. Michael Foley of Dixon delivered addresses at this meeting.

Headquarters for the Third Liberty loan were established in April, 1918 in the Dixon Realty building, now the building occupied by the Dixon State Bank & Trust Co. Edward Vaile was the township chairman during this drive, which was opened by a parade and mass meeting on April 9. The 342nd Regiment band of Camp Grant took part in the demonstration. Dixon's quota of $468,000 was raised in record time, subscriptions being closed on April 17.

The Voluntary subscription plan was used during the Fourth Liberty loan in the fall of 1918. On September 28, citizens of the township went to their polling places and subscribed to $538,700 worth of bonds, an oversubscription of $161,800. Albert Borst was chairman of the township committee in this drive.

The final or Victory loan drive was opened April 21, 1919 and Dixon's quota of $273,000 was oversubscribed by $139,250 on the first day by the voluntary subscription plan. This campaign was given impetus by the visit here of the United States war exhibit train.

Y. M. C. A. Activities During the War

The Dixon Y. M. C. A. took a prominent part in all war work in Dixon township during the war. Every campaign was aided by the Dixon association, besides carrying on the extra activities caused by the war. Details of activities of Y. M. C. A. are fully covered by the report contained in Chapter XVII.

Dixon Churches and the World War

Churches of Dixon, without exception, took up war work with a will immediately upon the start of hostilities. Pastors, from their pulpits, constantly pleaded for a united people during the great crisis, urged compliance with government regulations as to food, fuel, and service.

On Aug. 12, 1918, St. Patrick's parish dedicated a service flag containing 118 stars, one for each boy from the parish in the service. Two silver stars appeared on the banner, representing two boys who were wounded in action. During the program of the evening addresses were made by John J. Armstrong, Martin J. Gannon, John E. Erwin, John P. Devine and Henry S. Dixon. The names of the 118 men in service were read by Frank Cahill, secretary of the parish war council. Recitations by junior members of the parish and patriotic songs by the whole assemblage were a feature of the service.

The first united action was taken on April 15, 1917 when a union service was held for the purpose of raising money to send workers to France. At this one meeting $450 was raised.

Farewell services for boys entering the service were held in the various churches from time to time, and when members paid the supreme sacrifice on the field of duty, memorial services were held to honor their memory.

The Methodist church conducted a public farewell service on Feb. 24, 1918 for 28 Lee county boys who were called for service. Rev. E. C. Lumsden, pastor; Mayor Henry Schmidt, State's Attorney Harry Edwards and J. Der Kinderen spoke.

War Activities of Dixon Schools

Pupils of Dixon schools heard the call for greater food production on Apr. 24, 1917 when the school garden movement was inaugurated by the Junior Chamber of Commerce. Hundreds of new gardens were planted that year, adding materially to the supply of food.

In January 1918, during the coal shortage the pupils took up the slogan "save a shovel a day" and helped relieve the suffering throughout the country during the cold weather.

Thrift stamp clubs were formed in all schools, pupils saving their pin money for investment with Uncle Sam. These clubs continued during the duration of the war with the result that many children laid the foundation for a saving campaign.

Service flags for men in service from the two high schools were raised soon after the war started and stars were added from time to time during the conflict.

For the Soldiers' Comfort

All Lee county soldiers who left for their training camps from Dixon were presented with comfort kits, the work of the Red Cross and other patriotic orders.

Lee county's first drafted contingent, Company M of Camp Grant, was given $1,772.40 for a comfort fund, the result of a campaign which began on Sept. 22, 1917. O. H. Martin was chairman of this campiagn. A dinner at Armory hall netted $103 to this fund.

On March 9, 1918 Company M boys were given a furlough and were given a royal reception in Dixon. They took part in a parade and were the guests of the Dixon Evening Leader at supper.

Allied Bazaar

Under the auspices of the Woman's Committee Council of National Defense, the Allied Bazaar was held in Dixon the week of March 2-9, 1918. The organization, through its units in every township, gathered together a vast amount of saleable goods, which were sold at auction during the week. The proceeds of the bazaar were $5,600. A handkerchief donated by Mrs. Woodrow Wilson sold for $14 during the auction, the purchaser being W. A. Schuler. Congressman Medill McCormick spoke the evening of March 7, the start of the auction. Edward Vaile was chairman of the committee having in charge the bazaar, the most successful benefit event of the war period.

Registration of women for war work was sponsored by the Woman's Committee and Mrs. L. F. Cooling was chairman of this work. In the entire county 4,401 women were registered.

In September 1918, the committee carried on the baby weighing campaign and 517 Dixon township babies were examined.

War Savings Stamps Campaigns

The first campaign for the sale of War Savings Stamps was conducted beginning Dec. 3, 1917 with Wm. F. Hogan as chairman. Citizens were asked to pledge themselves to buy a certain number each during the year of 1918. On June 13, 1918 Dixon township was assigned a quota of $140,250 in war savings stamps and during the drive that opened June 17, the quota was subscribed.

The sale of thrift stamps in the schools of the city helped greatly in securing the quota for Dixon township.

Conservation Campaigns

Conservation, one of the slogans during the period of hostilities, was observed by practically all Dixon people.

Food conservation was first asked by the Government. The first meatless day was observed in Dixon on Oct. 30, 1917. It is estimated that 500 pounds of meat was saved on this day alone.

Fair price lists for all staple foods were published Jan. 10, 1918. Porkless days were observed beginning Jan. 22, 1918.

Fuel conservation was practiced during the early part of 1918, heatless Mondays being initiated January 16 and revoked February 13. Gasless Sundays during the summer of 1918 were generally observed.

Dixon Home Guards

After the departure for service of Company G, I. N. G. a movement was started to raise a company of home guards to perform such service as would be required. The Dixon company of the reserve militia was organized Nov. 19, 1917 with Louis Pitcher as chairman of a membership committee of fourteen. Tom Richards was selected as the first captain. Later he was succeeded by Sam Cushing, and upon the appointment of Mr. Cushing to major of the Sixth regiment I. R. M., Lieut. George Fruin was promoted to captain. The company was accepted by the state on Feb. 25, 1918, when it had 40 enlisted men, and on April 9 was mustered into state service by General Wells of Springfield.

City Council and War Work

The City of Dixon, through its city commission, took an active part in war work. Besides helping individually, members of the city commission worked as a group in patriotic drives and lent every assistance possible.

The city commission on Aug. 6, 1918 passed a resolution of sympathy to parents, whose boys fell on the field of battle. A copy of these resolutions were sent to every family in which a death occurred.

On Aug. 1, 1918 the city commission adopted a resolution asking Dixon citizens to pause a moment at noon each day and offer silent prayer for the safety of our boys in France.

Proclamations on fuel and food conservation were issued by Mayor Henry Schmidt during the early part of 1918 and in compliance with his wishes flags were flung to the breeze on the first anniversary of the war, April 6, 1918.

The Library in the War

The Dixon Public library lent its assistance during the war in more than one able manner. The first activity was a drive in September, 1917 for books for the men in service. In this campaign $153 was raised with which to purchase books.

Later during conservation drives, the institution distributed many booklets pertaining to food, thrift and economy.

Armistice Celebration

Dixon celebrated the advent on peace on Nov. 11, 1918 in a manner not surpassed by any city. The news came shortly after 2 o'clock on Monday morning after a night of tenseness to all. All throughout Sunday word of the end of hostilities was momentarily expected. When it finally came factory whistles, locomotives and every known noise producer was placed into use. By daylight the whole city was apprised of the glad tidings and the streets were crowded to learn more of the armistice signing.

In the afternoon after President Wilson had announced in congress the terms of the armistice, a gigantic parade was formed on downtown streets and was in progress an hour. Factories were closed and their delegations in the line of march added to the completeness of the celebration.

Homecoming Celebration

Lee County's homecoming celebration for all boys in service was held on June 12, 1919, four days after Company G, 123rd F. A., returned from service.

Weeks were spent in preparation for this occasion and thousands of Lee County people gathered in Dixon to honor the boys who had fought their battle.

A welcome arch was erected on South Galena Avenue just south of Second street, through which the honor men marched in a great parade in the late afternoon. Throughout the day the crowds were entertained by free open-air performances and in the evening two large dances were held for the entertainment of the boys who had seen service. The ladies of Dixon furnished the food for a great dinner at the Elks club.

Col. Henry J. Reilly of Chicago, commander of Reilly's backs, the famous artillery unit of the 42nd division, delivered the address of the day. Music was furnished by Dixon and Sterling bands.

Gilbert A. Stephenitch—son of John and Catherine Stephenitch, was born May 17th, 1896, at Sublette, Ill. He was called to Camp Grant, September 18th, 1918, and was a member of Co. M. From there he was sent to Camp Green, North Carolina, and at this time was transferred to Co. L, 7th Inf. From this camp he went to Camp Mills, N. Y., thence to France. He was wounded on Oct. 10th, 1918, from the effects of which he died Oct. 15th. He was buried at Senoncourt, Meuse, France.

Clayton Elliott—Son of Amos and Mary E. Elliott, was born at Rapattee, Knox County, Ill., October 20, 1894, and moved to Dixon in the year of 1901. On June 23, 1918, he was called into service and was sent to Camp Sweeney, Kansas City, Mo. He became an instructor in auto truck driving, and was made a Sergeant of Training Detachment No. 1, 3Co. A, U. S. A. On October 5th he died at Camp Sweeney Hospital, from influenza and pneumonia, and was brought home to Dixon, and buried in Oakwood Cemetery, October 10th, 1918.

Ward A. Sindlinger—Son of Mr. and Mrs. L. Sindlinger, was born at Mt. Carroll, Ill., July 12, 1886. In early life he, with his parents, moved to Dixon, which place remained his home until the time of his death. On September 29th he went to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and joined the army (cavalry, Co. 27) and there remained three weeks. He, with his Company (Troup F, 4th Cav. U. S. A.) were then sent to Schoefield Barracks, Hawaiian Islands, and there remained until August 1917. The last year of his service he was Corporal of Troop F of the Fourth Regiment of Cavalry. He then returned to the United States with

one of the Colonels, and brought back two valuable horses, taking them to Fort Ogelthorpe, Ga., and there died from the effects of gun wound. He was buried in Oakwood Cemetery, Dixon, August 22, 1917.

STANLEY SOFOLO—Son of Frank and Lena Sofolo. He was born in Chicago, October 28th, 1895, and on May 27th, 1918, was inducted into the army at Camp Gordon, Georgia. From there he went to Camp Merritt, New Jersey. He was placed in infantry service (Co. L). In August 1918, he landed in France, and was killed in action September 29, 1918. He was buried at Guillemont Farm Cemetery, near Ronsoy, France.

LLOYD KAYLOR BARTHOLOMEW—Son of Eugene Albert and Emma Kaylor Bartholomew, was born at Dixon, Ill., Feb. 22, 1899. Before the war he was a Corporal in Co. F, Home Guards. He was inducted into the service October 1, 1918, and became a member of the Students Army and Training Corps at Illinois University, Champaign, Illinois. He became a Sergeant in Co. 4, and had passed an examination for 2nd Lieutenant when he was suddenly taken ill with pneumonia, on Oct. 4th, and died December 4th at the University Hospital, Urbana, Ill. On December 8th he was buried in Oakwood Cemetery.

ELIJAH DOAN—Son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Doan of Dixon, was born August 28th, 1889. He was inducted into service May 28, 1918, and was killed in action in France Oct. 17, 1918. A brother, Jasper J. Doan, also saw service in France and was one of the last to be returned home.

THEO. TROUTH—Son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Trouth, was born in Dixon, July 14th, 1888. On September 5th, 1917, he was called to service at Camp Grant. He remained there but a short time before being sent to Camp Logan, Houston, Texas, thence to New York, and from there to France. He belonged to Co. A, 132 Infantry, A. E. F. The following letter received by Mr. Trouth from John R. Weaver, Captain of 132d Infantry, will show the esteem the young soldier was held in by his officers and comrades:

My Dear Sir:

I regret to inform you of the death of your son, Private Theodore L. Trouth of this company, who died at Casualty hospital No. 53, June 25, 1918, at 10 p. m., of Pyaemia.

About two weeks ago, to be exact, June 11, Private Trouth was taken ill and sent to the hospital by the regimental surgeon, where he remained until the time of his death.

Private Trouth was an excellent soldier, who was universally liked by his officers and fellow soldiers, and his death is a source of genuine sorrow to all of us.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN R. WEAVER,
Captain 132nd Infantry.

EDWARD BOTT—Sergeant, Son of Frederick August and Amelia Bott, was born in Dixon, May 24, 1889. At the age of 21, in 1910, he enlisted in the Federal Army at Fort Logan, Cal. After training, his first enlistment was ended by a two years service in the ice and snow regions of Alaska. His love for military life was shown by the fact that he reenlisted after receiving his honorable discharge. After his second enlistment he was sent to the Mexican border at El Paso, where he experienced the trials of real army life. He was wounded in a night attack which laid him up for a few weeks, but again went on the firing line. After that event he was recommended as Orderly for Gen. Pershing, and served him faithfully. At Columbus, New Mexico, he was transferred to a very responsible position, having exclusive charge of all government supplies, and was given a Corporalship. From here he went to El Paso, Texas, and was attached to the 17th Inf. His next move was to Atlanta, Ga., his duty being the guarding of interned Germans. He was later sent to Chattanooga, Tenn., and was assigned to the 55th Inf. Next he was sent to Camp Dix, N. J., where he was appointed Traffic Officer and was advanced to a Sergeancy. He was then in the 311th Infantry, and they were called to France. He was on the Metz front twenty-one days, and the Verdun front, where he saw some terrible battles. He died at the American Base Hospital 103. Dojon Cote D'or, France, January 22, 1919, at the age of 29 years.

HORACE FLINT ORTT—Son of Rowley R. and Rachel P. Ortt, was born at Morristown, Pa., March 20th, 1895, and later moved to Dixon Illinois. He left home in June 1917, with Co. G, of Dixon, for Rock Island, and from there went to East St. Louis on July 20th. From this city, on September 9th, he went to Camp Logan, Houston, Texas, and remained there until May 18th, 1918; then went to Camp Merritt, N. J., May 27th; sailed for Europe, and landed at Liverpool, England, June 7, 1918; then traveled to La Havre, France, arriving June 12. The St. Mihiel battle on September 11th, was his first battle. In this battle his Company, the 123d Field Art., was cited for honors by Maj. Gen. Summerall, commander of the 1st Div. From there marched to the Argonne. It was here that Horace volunteered to deliver a message, for his Captain of the Battery, through heavy shell fire, and was killed in the attempt. He was in Battery C, 33d Div., 123d Field Art. He was cited by Brig. Gen. Todd, on Dec. 31st, 1918, for extraordinary heroism and distinguished service; also on May 17th, 1919, by Maj. Gen. Bell for gallantry in action against the enemy; also the following citation:

Private Horace F. Ortt, Battery C, 123d F. A., for distinguished and exceptional gallantry at Very-Epinonville on 4th October 1918 in the operations of the American Expeditionary Forces in testimony thereof, and as an expression of appreciation of his valor, I award him this citation. JOHN J. PERSHING,

Awarded on March 27, 1919. Commander-in-Chief.

Horace was buried with military honors in a church cemetery in the town of Very, France. The American Legion Burial Lot in Oakwood Cemetery, Dixon, has a special marker bearing his name. A beautifully engraved certificate, issued June 1, 1919, by direction of the President of the United States, was received by Mr. Ortt, expressing his deep and sincere sympathy on the death of his son.

In the Spring of 1920 the Distinguished Service Cross was awarded to him, for bravery in action, and was sent by the War Department to his parents.

Fred Oscar McWethy—Son of Geo. P. and Mary A. McWethy, was born Dec. 8, 1896, at Eldora, Hardin Co., Iowa, and when a child moved with his parents to Dixon, and knew no other home. He enlisted at Oregon, Ogle Co., Illinois, June 15th, 1918, and on August 5th was sent to Chicago University to complete his training, which was finished October 12th. On October 15th he was sent to Camp Hancock, Ga., and after two weeks service was declared fit for oversea service. He was then transferred to Camp Johnson, Ga., where he secured his oversea equipment. He was in waiting when the armistice was signed, November 11, 1918. He was a member of the 16th Co. 161 D. B. He returned to Camp Grant, and on January 15, 1919, received his honorable discharge. Returning to Dixon he was taken seriously ill with pneumonia, and was taken to the Dixon Hospital, where he died on January 21, and was buried at Oakwood Cemetery, January 23, 1919.

John Parsons enlisted in the Quartermaster Corps at the outbreak of the war, and served in Texas, where he was promoted to Corporal, Sergeant and Second Lieutenant. He went to France in 1918 and was promoted to First Lieutenant. While returning to the United States, he contracted pneumonia and died at sea.

CHAPTER XXVIII

123 Field Artillery

By Capt. Lloyd G. Lewis

On March 26th, 1917, the members of Company G, Sixth Regiment, Illinois National Guard, reported at the Armory at Dixon, Illinois, in response to the call of President Wilson.

During Monday and Tuesday, March 26th and 27th, the Company remained at the Armory, prepared to move, and at one o'clock A. M. Wednesday, the 28th, the Company entrained at the Chicago and Northwestern Station, and left for Rock Island Arsenal, going into camp there about noon of the same day.

The Arsenal was operating to its fullest capacity at this time, getting out material in preparation for the entrance of this country into the war, and it was considered necessary that the plant be well guarded, as the large water power plant, which furnished electrical power for the operation of the Arsenal factories, and the four bridges which connected the Island with the main land, were easily accessible to enemy agents, and should any of these important points be destroyed, the operation of the plant would be greatly impaired, so it became the duty of Company G, together with Companies A, E, F, H, & L of this regiment, under command of Major Edward H. Dunavin, to guard the Arsenal and the island, from March 28th to July 30th.

Company G, at this time, consisted of 68 men and three officers, Captain Elijah L. Soper, First Lieutenant Clarence G. Preston, and Second Lieutenant Lloyd G. Lewis.

When the company left Dixon, Lieutenant Preston remained in the city to secure recruits to fill the ranks of the company to war strength; he rejoined the company about a week later, bringing eight recruits with him.

The initial muster roll of the Company was dated April 21, 1917. This date marked the change from a State to a Federal status.

From May 12th to June 13th, Lieutenant Lewis was on recruiting duty in the home cities of Companies G, E, I, and the Machine Gun Company, the latter two being in camp at Springfield, Illinois.

About this time, the War Department decided not to retain any married men in the service, and all of the married men of Company G were discharged and returned to their homes. This took from the Company many of the older men who had been advanced to the grade of Non-Commissioned Officers, on account of long and faithful service in the National Guard.

On July 30th, the Company left Rock Island for East St. Louis, arriving there at six A. M. the next day, and went into camp at Nineteenth Street and Missouri Avenue, relieving some of the Chicago troops that had been on duty there since the riots of July 4th, 1917. The Company remained here until September 8th together with Companies A, C, D, I, K, L, and Machine Gun Company. Colonel Davis, with the remainder of the regiment, was at Springfield.

Leaving East St. Louis on September 8th, the entire detachment went to Camp Logan, Houston, Texas, where the Sixth Regiment was all together for the first time since it was called out in March.

On September 19th, the Sixth Infantry was changed into a regiment of heavy artillery and became known as the 123rd. Field Artillery, and part of the 58th Field Artillery Brigade of the 33rd Division, which was being organized at Camp Logan out of the National Guard of Illinois, under command of Major General George Gell, Jr. The 12 companies of the old sixth regiment were organized into six batteries, a supply company and a headquarters company. This automatically relieved six of the twelve captains. Company G and Company M were organized into a battery, and henceforth were known as Battery C. Captain H. F. Hall, the commander of Company M, being the senior of the two captains, was placed in command of Battery C.

This reorganization into a Field Artillery unit was quickly perfected, and the regiment entered upon a period of intensive training in the various branches of Artillery work, which lasted through the winter and until the next May, when the Division commenced moving towards the port to sail for France.

In the well-equipped regimental infirmary, each man received a long course of inoculations and vaccinations against Typhoid Fever and Small Pox. This treatment, while it caused much inconvenience and discomfort while being taken, was of inestimable value and undoubtedly accounts for the almost entire absence of these diseases among our boys while at the front, where they often were compelled to drink water that was anything but pure.

Wireless stations and telephone systems were put up, and details of men from each battery were instructed in this work by experienced operators.

The regiment, at first planned, was to be a horse-drawn artillery unit, and horses were issued to each battery. The men who had had some experience with horses were assigned as drivers and instructed in the care and training of artillery horses, the care and adjustment of harness and saddles, horseshoeing, etc.

The men of the Battery were divided into two departments—the Horse Department or Drivers Squads, and the Cannoneers or Gun Squads. Lt. Preston had charge of the training of the horsemen and Lt. Lewis the Gun crews.

In the evenings, schools were held for the officers and non-commissioned officers, at which the principles of Artillery firing and tactics were taught by instructors from the Regular Army. For several weeks the men drilled with improvised wooden guns, then with some very old three-inch guns, and later with a battery of 4.7 inch howitzers. These howitzers, although very old, were still in good serviceable condition, and many interesting as well as profitable days were spent with them on the artillery range.

During the stay at Camp Logan there were many changes in the officers of the Battery. Lt. Douglas Elliott was assigned to Battery C on September 20th, and remained with them until December when he was transferred to Headquarters Company and sent to Fort Sill to study Aerial Observation. On November 17th, Lt. Lewis was advanced to 1st Lieutenant, and in December, 2nd Lt. John Lawson and 2nd Lt. Roy Tuckbrieter were assigned to the Battery to make up its quota of four Lieutenants.

On January 1, 1918, Lieutenants Preston and Lewis were transferred to Headquarters Company to take up the study of Aerial Observation. About February 1st Lt. Preston was transferred from Headquarters Company to Battery F and placed in command of that organization and advanced to rank of Captain, and Lt. Lewis was returned to Battery C. Lt. Tuckbrieter was advanced to 1st Lieutenant. 2nd Lieutenant Waterhouse of the 108th Engineers was transferred to the Battery. About May 1st Lt. Lewis was transferred to Battery B, and again in August he was transferred from Battery B to Headquarters Company and placed in command of that organization, remaining with it until

the close of the war. In May, Lt. Berg was assigned to Battery C. In March, Captain Hall was transferred to the staff of Gen. Bell, and Capt. John C. Bohan, who, at this time was Adjutant of the 3rd Battalion, was placed in command of the Battery; a month later, when Capt. Bohan was made Major of the 2nd Battalion, Capt. Howard Selover was placed in command of C Battery.

About May 1st the Division commenced moving towards the port of embarkation. Part of the 123rd regiment entrained on the 13th, for Camp Merritt, New Jersey, and on the following day the 2nd Battalion, consisting of Batteries C and D left by way of Fort Smith, Arkansas; St. Louis, Mo.; Decatur, Ill.; Fort Wayne, Ind.; Detroit, Mich.; passing through Canada to Niagara Falls, Rochester and Syracuse, New York, to Camp Merritt, near Jersey City, New Jersey, arriving there May 19th. The trip was an enjoyable one, being made in Pullmans which were not crowded. Strict orders were issued against mailing letters or cards in any of the stations we passed through, or informing any person about the stations we passed through as to what organizations were on the train, or what seaport we were bound for, as the German Government was watching closely this gigantic military machine which this country was putting in operation and enemy agents were working in this country to learn the names of organizations and the number of troops moving overseas, also the boats they would sail on.

The seven days stay at Camp Merritt was spent in bathing, and completing the equipment of the men. The new steel helmets were issued to us here.

Before leaving Texas, we received from the ladies of Dixon a large box of heavy woolen stockings and wristlets which were distributed to the Dixon boys, also a sum of money raised by the business men of Dixon and sent to us, which was spent for articles which the Government did not furnish, but which helped greatly to equip the men for overseas service. So when we reached Camp Merritt, we were well equipped, but the Red Cross was on hand with a large quantity of woolen knit goods which were being made by the women all over the United States, and any men who arrived at the seaport without a good sweater, wristlets or heavy socks was given these articles by the Red Cross.

As soon as the men were equipped, and while waiting for orders to sail, the men were given 24 hour passes to New York.

May 26th, 1918, found the regiment once more on railway trains, this time bound for a transport. It was a short trip, lasting one hour and thirty minutes. Arriving at Hoboken docks, the regiment boarded the ferry boat, Jamestown, and crossed the Hudson river to the New York side where the steamship Scotian was waiting to convey us to France.

The men were carefully checked on board, assigned to quarters, and issued hammocks and life preservers. One day and night the boat remained at the wharf, but neither men nor officers were permitted to go on shore. On the morning of May 27th, a tug towed the Scotian out of the harbor. Owing to the dense fog and the fact that all men were kept below decks while leaving the harbor, in order that a possible German spy might not recognize it as a troop ship, we were not able to witness the forming of the Convoy, but by 11 o'clock we were well out on the high seas, and as the fog cleared, we could see that we were in a convoy of 13 ships, one of which was the English cruiser Victorian. The other ships were the Cedric, Melita, Ulyses, Armagh, Toloa, Kshmire, Khiva, Cyclops, Derbyshire, Bramble Leaf and Pear Leaf. The officers and men were required to wear the life preservers at all times. Life boat drills were held frequently. A look-out guard of 13 men were kept posted at all times on the upper deck, to watch for Submarines. This guard was in addition to the regular watch furnished by the ship's crew. It was increased

by a detail of six officers when we arrived in the Submarine zone. Calisthenic exercises were held every morning for the benefit of the men.

The third day out, the sea became very rough, and nearly every one on board experienced an attack of seasickness. In spite of the rough weather, the boys were jolly and in good spirits the most of the time, as is characteristic of the American soldier, improving every opportunity to derive pleasure or amusement from any situation, however unpleasant, in which they found themselves. The crew, which were all English, were apparently not used to the ways of the American soldier, for one was heard to remark, "The bloody Yankees would laugh if the ship was going down."

The voyage required 13 days, due to the convoy's policy of constantly zigzaging in its course to avoid any possible submarine that might be lying in wait for it. On May 30th, a U. S. Cruiser joined the convoy and accompanied it until a short distance from the Irish coast. The danger zone was entered on June 3rd. The Submarine guard was strengthened, and a careful watch was kept for Submarines day and night. On June 6th, about six A. M. 11 destroyers joined the convoy, and remained with it during the rest of the journey. On June 7th, we entered the Irish Sea from the north, with the hills of Scotland plainly visible on our left and Ireland on our right. As we passed over the spot where the Tuscania was sunk, two dirigible balloons joined us, and accompanied us to Liverpool, which place we reached about 7 P. M., but did not debark until the next morning, June 8th, at 11 A. M.

Marching through the streets of Liverpool, we reached Camp Knotty Ash, a rest camp about 6 miles from our landing place. The streets were lined with people who gave us a warm welcome. We left this camp the next day at 1:30 P. M. over the Grand Central Railroad of England. It was our first view of an English train, which, with its odd looking engine and compartment cars, was quite a curiosity. Passing through Sheffield, Oxford, and Lancaster, we arrived at Winchester at 1:30 A. M. where we spent the next day in the barracks on Morn Hill Camp. We again entrained for South Hampton, June 11th, where we boarded a small channel steamer, crossing the channel at night, debarking at LeHarve, France. A march of 3 miles brought us to another rest camp, where one day was spent.

On the evening of June 13th, we were loaded onto a train of French box cars for a long trip to Ornans, France, near the city of Besancon, in the midst of the Jura Mountains, and near the Swiss border, In order to get the regiment on the trains assigned us, it was necessary to crowd 50 men in each of the cars which were supposed to accommodate only 40, making the trip a very unpleasant one.

We arrived in Ornans in the evening of June 15th, pitched our shelter tents, and slept comfortable in spite of the rain which continued nearly all night. The next day, motor trucks transported the battery to Etray, a small hamlet about 12 miles farther up in the mountains. The entire regiment was quartered in a number of small villages in this neighborhood.

This district had been taken by our Government for an Artillery training area. Schools were established in the village of Ornans to which all the officers were sent, and special details of non-commissioned officers. At these schools we were taught to operate the French 155 mm howitzers with which the regiment was to be equipped, also the use of the various Range-finding and Fire-control instruments used with these guns.

On July 20th, we finished this part of our instruction, and on July 22nd, the regiment left the small villages in which it had been billeted and moved into the large barracks at the French Camp Du Valdahon, where we received our equipment of howitzers, cais-

sons, wagons, rolling kitchens, water carts, horses, harness, and saddle equipment. We also received Gas Masks for both men and horses. The following month was spent in strenuous range practice, (most of the time in the rain), and preparations were made for the move to the front.

In the middle of August, the battery learned through unofficial sources, which were invariably the only means of information, that it would move within the next few days for the front, nobody knew definitely where we were going. Rumors said it would be the Toul Sector.

In the little railway station at the Camp, there was not sufficient side track to allow the loading of the entire regiment at this point, so several of the batteries were marched to neighboring villages to load, and it fell to the lot of Battery C to march overland to the city of Besancon. Arising at 3 A. M. on the morning of August 22nd the horses were fed and harnessed, breakfast served, and the battery started on its 20 mile march to Besancon, arriving there in the evening of the next day. It was our first move with full equipment, and both officers and men had not yet learned the advantage of traveling light, of getting along with the minimum amount of baggage, so every wagon was overloaded, and each man found himself carrying a pack which grew heavier with each hour's march. Upon arrival in Besancon, the Battery loaded upon trains and started on the journey of about 165 miles to the Toul Sector. Orders were given that the battery must be prepared to detrain in 15 minutes, as its destination would be within range of the German guns. There were enough box cars to give each man sufficient room, and the realization that the long drudgery of the training season was over, in spite of what fresh hardships were in the future, kept the men in good spirits. A day and half of traveling took the various units of the regiment through the city of Toul to the small village of Pagny sur Meuse, a short distance beyond, where we unloaded and marched a short distance to the village of Foug, where we spent the night and next day. Here and in Toul we saw the effects of the German air raids. Two days were spent at the village of Foug.

On the evening of the 25th of August the regiment started for its position at the front. This night march will long be remembered by us all. As we approached the front, we could see in the distance the signal lights and rockets which were a marked feature of night war-fare, and the sheet lightning flash of artillery. Just about dawn the regiment passed through the deserted village of Boucq and passed about a mile farther on into a large timber known as the Boucq Woods. There was much difficulty and confusion in getting the heavy guns and wagons off the road and into the timber and concealment. A couple of hours were consumed in this operation. It was our first experience at concealment and camouflage, and we often smiled as we thought of it in the days that followed, when, after a little experience, we were able to move the regiment into a piece of timber and conceal it in about 15 minutes' time.

Preparations were being made for the reduction of the St. Mihiel salient. Gen. Pershing for a long time, had been planning this as our first great American drive. The Marne salient had just been reduced, and nearly all the American Divisions and a few French Divisions, or approximately 600,000 troops were used in this drive. While our regiment was in training on the artillery range in July, the Infantry of the 33rd Division had been sent up to the front. Our brigade was never again with our Infantry. Upon our arrival at the front, we became the artillery support of the 89th Division. Upon the relief of the 89th Division by the 1st Division on August 28th, our regiment was assigned to the 1st Division, and supported the Infantry of this Division during the battle which followed.

At this point, No Man's Land was over 1000 yards in width. On the German side

rose the high bare hill known as Mont See, which was strongly fortified. The French lost in the neighborhood of 30,000 troops trying to take this hill in the early part of the war and were confident that we could not take it. A large amount of our artillery was brought into this sector, also air craft, tanks, and ambulances. Field Hospitals were located, and even small railways built to carry the artillery ammunition up to us from the rear. Records show that 90,000 tons of ammunition were used in this drive. The entire operation was planned to be a surprise to the Germans, so all of the work and the movement of troops had to be done at night.

After a stay of 5 days in the Boucq Woods, we moved forward about 3 miles into another more extensive woods, known as the Forest de la Reine of which the Boucq woods were really a part. Here nearly two weeks were spent in preparation for the drive. Many nights were spent in digging the pits in which the guns were placed and concealed. Dugouts were made near the gun positions and all available wagons and caissons were used in hauling ammunition from a large ammunition dump in the rear of these gun positions. The men worked hard but cheerfully these nights, often in rain, and slept day times. In the day time, all horses and wagons were concealed in the thick timber. Every morning fresh brush was cut and scattered over the roads to hide the track the wagons had made during the night. If the men did any washing of clothing during the day, the garments had to be hung well under the bushes. The bugler was kept posted at all times where he could observe the approach of an enemy plane and send the warning note on his bugle, at which any who might be moving in the open, immediately sought concealment. Absolutely no lights of any kind were allowed at night. Motor trucks and motorcycles traveled over strange roads on the darkest nights without any lights, and in the day times the fire necessary for cooking was handled in such a way as to cause as little smoke as possible.

Of considerable importance were the preparations for gas defense. Every man wore his gas mask slung over his shoulder while working, and slept with it beside his head. Gas masks for horses were kept fastened to their halters at all times. Every dugout had a gas proof curtain at its entrance. During these preparations, we received the information that the Germans were gathering material for a gas attack on our immediate front, but our offensive was launched before this gas attack came off. Troops continued every night to come into this sector by thousands, also many artillery units. The Germans suspected that some kind of operation was in progress on our side, as we learned from prisoners later, but they did not imagine that it was to be on such an immense scale. A German patrol captured one night gave us the information that the Germans were moving troops from the Marne sector to this sector. Their artillery fired occasionally on our lines. On the evening of September 5th, Archie Latourette, of Battery C was killed by a German shell while working at the gun positions. Also Sergeant Monacelli and Private Blair were severely wounded and Sergeant Ellis Nelson slightly wounded by shell fire. A German shell striking in a pile of our ammunition, burned up 1800 powder charges and wounded three men in D Battery, one of whom afterward died.

On the morning of September 12th, 1918 the drive started. At 1 A. M. every gun on the American side opened fire on the German trenches, and continued firing until five o'clock in the morning, when the Infantry went over the top and crossed No-Man's-Land, preceded by a number of tanks. The attack was a complete surprise. Our Infantry found the German first line trenches swept clean and deserted after the artillery barrage, and the formidable defenses of Mont See in ruins. All through that day and the day following, the Germans continued to retreat before our Infantry, our Artillery

preparing the advance of the Infantry by a rolling barrage. In fact, our Infantry advanced so rapidly during the latter part of the engagement that our heavy artillery was unable to keep up with it. The light artillery, however, advanced eleven kilometers. On the evening of this, the second day of the battle, we had reached our objective. 2000 prisoners and 150 cannons had been taken.

At this time it was planned that the 1st Division with the artillery that had supported it should go a short distance to the rear for a period of rest. But just as we were about to start, we received orders to march westward to the Argonne sector to take part in another offensive which was being planned at that point. This journey required six nights of marching, and sleeping day times under the cover of woods. Our first stop was in a small piece of timber near Gironville. As we left these woods and were proceeding up a long hill about two miles distant, German planes came over and dropped a number of bombs on the woods we had just left, believing us to still be there. The remainder of the trip was uneventful. Our principal camping places were in the vicinity of Koeur, Pierrefitte, Beauzee, and Wally, arriving in heavy woods near Parois Sept. 24th. The guns went into position in the Forest de Hesse, which was a short distance in advance. Here we were assigned to the 91st Division. The same elaborate preparations were made here as for the drive at St. Mihiel. 15 American Divisions occupied the front line through the Argonne Forest and to the east as far as the Meuse River. West of the Argonne was the 4th French Army, which was to operate in conjunction with the American forces. On the German side were 21 divisions in line and 13 divisions in reserve.

The drive started on Sept. 26th. During our stay in the Parois woods we were shelled frequently by the Germans, but as these woods had been occupied some time before by a detachment of French troops, there were a number of dugouts in the vicinity which afforded us protection. At 3 o'clock in the morning of September 26th, the artillery opened up with a barrage which was the starting of an offensive which was to continue through October and the first part of November. In fact, it was this battle that caused the Kaiser to ask for an armistice. For three days and nights our batteries fired continuously on the German positions. Here C Battery lost one man, Private Hernan, and two others were wounded, Privates Kokas and Burns.

The artillery fire was directed by aeroplanes and balloons. There were from two to ten balloons in the air all the time, that is, during the day light hours. The observers had either telephones or wireless communication with the batteries, and reported the result of every shell to the battery commander. The work of the balloon observer was extremely hazardous, as the balloons were easy prey to German aeroplanes, as frequently daring German aviators would slip across the line and attack the balloon, firing incendiary bullets from their machine guns into the balloons and causing them to almost instantly burst into flame. On the ground underneath each balloon a number of machine guns were kept always in position to defend the balloon, and a number of men were kept constantly on the watch for German planes. The balloon observer's whole attention was required in watching the effects of each shell of the artillery of the battery he was directing and could not watch for German planes, so, on receiving warning from the ground that an enemy plane was approaching, he immediately dropped his instruments and leaped overboard with his parachute, which was always fastened to him. Several of these balloons burned within sight of our position. In every instance the observer escaped with his life, except one, where the burning balloon fell on the descending parachute, igniting it and causing the observer to drop to his death. The air was full of aeroplanes, and as many as 48 were counted at one time.

On the night of the 28th, we moved forward about seven kilometers to a point known as the Cheppy Cross Roads which was in the open country just at the right of the Argonne Forest. The roads were in terrible condition as the result of constant shelling and much repairing had to be done before the heavy guns could be moved over them. Every village was in total ruins. The fields here were dotted with shell holes and the trees in the timber were broken and torn by shell fire. This brought us up to the famous Hindenburg line from which our drive of the two days preceding had driven the Germans back towards the north. Great masses of barb wire entanglements were encountered all along this old Hindenberg line. The fight grew more severe every day. The Germans knew every inch of this ground and could compute accurately the range to any point they wished to fire on with their long range artillery.

This Hindenberg line was a wonderful piece of work with its masses of barb wire entanglements, its well built dugouts 20 to 40 feet under ground, and so constructed that our heaviest projectiles would not penetrate to them. The machine gun nests were built of solid concrete, and, while placed in commanding positions, were so well concealed that they were not discovered until a person walked right on to them. The drive did not progress as rapidly as expected. While the first of the attack took the Germans by surprise, they quickly recovered and made strong counter attacks. The Argonne Forest itself was full of hills, ravines and thickets, all of which were well fortified, and from which it was hard to dislodge the enemy. Several times our artillery succeeded in driving the Germans out of a position in the woods and our Infantry would move forward and take possession of it, only to be driven back by German Barrages and Infantry counter attacks. This continued for several days.

The 37th Division was on our right and the 35th Division on our left. The Germans launched an attack one evening just at dusk which drove the 37th and 35th Divisions back nearly a mile, leaving the 91st Division, which we were still attached to, projecting over a mile into the enemy line. So about 11 P. M. we found ourselves with the enemy on our right and left as well as front, and in imminent danger of being cut off in the rear. On our left, a deep ravine led down to our rear, and down this ravine in the darkness the Germans sent an entire Division of Infantry, which, had it reached us, would have meant the certain capture of our guns. Our regimental headquarters became aware of this situation in time to telephone to some French Batteries for assistance. A timely barrage directed in this ravine caught the German Division and forced them to retreat. On our right the Germans did not see their advantage until day break, at which time our Division Commander also saw his danger and retired on a line with the Divisions on our right and left.

On the 7th of October, the 91st Division was relieved by the 32nd Division. Our batteries, however, remained in position and became the artillery support of the 32nd Division. The drive was renewed with better success.

Three days the battery remained at this point and then moved forward again to the valley running northward from the little village of Very to Epinonville, known to us as Hell's Valley. This valley was constantly under shell fire from the German batteries. Here the guns of the battery were practically in the open. In fact, during the remainder of our stay at the front, little, if any attempt was made to conceal the guns or the horse eschelon from observation. During the time the Germans occupied this valley, they had built a very good plank road which ran the length of the valley for the use of their heavy motor truck trains. It became necessary to place the guns of the battery near this road, and as the Germans knew the exact location of this road on the map, the battery was

subjected to frequent and severe artillery fire. The men always dug shallow trenches close to the guns into which they could drop to avoid the shells. On the western side of the valley the ground rose rapidly to a high ridge, and it was on this slope, a short distance from the guns, that the boys of the battery made the dugouts in which they slept when off duty. Here also were the dugouts in which the telephone station was placed, while a short distance down the valley towards Very, in larger dugouts, the Regimental and Battalion Commanders had their posts of Command. A complete system of telephone lines connected each of these posts of command with the batteries as well as the other organizations on our right and left. All of the horses of the regiment were grouped in an eschelon on the reverse slope of the hill just east of Hell's Valley. The horses suffered severely, as it is hard to protect horses from shell fire. Where men can jump into trenches or at least lie flat on the ground and thus avoid the flying pieces from bursting shells, horses, especially when frightened, always remain standing, thus proving easy victims to shell fire.

In spite of reports in American newspapers to the contrary, the German aeroplanes had the best of the air, and on one occasion six German planes swooped down over Hell's Valley and severely bombed the dugouts where the men slept. Air battles were a frequent occurrence. Twice we saw German planes brought down in flames and a third one was driven down right near our position.

On the morning of October 4th, Horace Ortt was killed by a high explosive shell while carrying a message from the telephone station to Captain Selover.

Corporal Albert Lewis, Corporal Lefler and Private Hourahan were wounded during this engagement.

The American forces continued to drive the enemy towards the north in spite of the fact that the Germans brought to this sector eight more divisions from the sector west of the Argonne. Nearly every day large bodies of German prisoners were marched back to the rear under guard of a few Infantry men, also many wounded, both German and American, were brought back from the front line in ambulances to the field hospitals near Very. The Germans were finally driven into the open country north of the Argonne. This was one of the main objects of this offensive, for we knew that once the Germans were driven from the forest into the open country to the north, we would have a great advantage, for the American army was better trained in open warfare methods than either the Germans or the French. From now on the Germans retreated rapidly to the north and northeast, although putting up an admirable defense with their machine guns.

On October 12th, our regiment, together with the 122nd and 124th artillery regiments were relieved by other artillery regiments and ordered to march a short distance to the rear for rest and re-equipment. We started in the evening, but owing to the fact that our regiment had lost nearly half of its horses, nearly all that night was consumed in getting the guns, caissons and wagons out of the valley. We did not reach our destination until 3 o'clock the next afternoon. We stopped then for two days at this place, which was near Bombasle. The next day's march took us to Ville sur Cousance. In this village were good wooden barracks and stables for the horses. Here our regiment received orders that, owing to the shortage of horses, we would turn our horses over to the 122nd and 124th regiments, and proceed to Doukaincourt where we would be equipped with motor trucks and tractors. The 122nd and 124th regiments returned to the front and took part in the remainder of the drive which ended at Stenay when the armistice was signed.

After two weeks rest, our regiment marched to Souilly and were transported by rail-

road from that point to Vignory where we detrained, and after a hard march, mostly up steep hills, for ten kilometers, arrived at Doulaincourt where Colonel Davis established his headquarters and the regiment was quartered with the exception of batteries C and D which were stationed in the village of Saucourt about two miles north. These were exceptionally pretty little villages. The troops were comfortably billeted here, and the villagers were exceptionally friendly, so that the stay there is one of the pleasantest memories of France. On our arrival, the regiment learned definitely for the first time that the war seemingly was nearing an end.

When the armistice was signed November 11th, the regiment joined with the villagers in a general celebration.

In the latter part of October, 1918, after the return from the front, Captain Selover was transferred to the Third Battalion and became its Adjutant. His place was taken by Captain Victor Franklin who commanded the battery until about December 1st when he was sent as an instructor to the artillery school at Valdahon. After this, Lieutenant H. H. Berg, the senior 1st Lieutenant of the battery was in command until it was mustered out at Camp Grant.

In spite of the fact that the war was over, the regiment received motor equipment, and commenced a course of training to acquaint the men with the care and handling of heavy tractors and motor equipment. The forenoon of each day was devoted to drilling, and the afternoons were devoted to athletic sports for the benefit of the men. Baseball, basket ball, volley ball and football teams were organized in each battery, the equipment furnished by the Y. M. C. A. A series of games for championship in each of these sports was played during the two months stay at Doulaincourt.

On the 26th of December, we bade farewell to the many friends we had made in pleasant little Doulaincourt and Saucourt, and were transported by motor truck trains to Stenay where we rejoined our Brigade.

Stenay was a very interesting city, although deserted by its French inhabitants. The city had been in the hands of the Germans throughout the war, and the Crown Prince had made his headquarters in a large chateau. The large French barracks where we were quartered during our stay here had been used by the Germans for a rest camp. All along the roads were large piles of German artillery ammunition and hand grenades and the fields all along the Meuse River were dotted with shell holes.

Leaving Stenay on January 7th, the regiment was again transported by motor truck trains to Luxemburg where we rejoined the 33rd Division for the first time since arriving in France. The trip to Luxemburg took us over the southern portion of Belgium. In Luxemburg, C Battery was billeted for the winter in the little town of Lorentzweiler, about six miles north of the city of Luxemburg, in the beautiful valley made famous by George Barr McCutcheon's books, Graustark and Castle Craneycrow. The Luxemburgers received the Americans well, and since leaves of absence were made much more liberal from the beginning of 1919, trips to Nice, Aix la Bains, Paris and other leave centers helped the time to pass more swiftly. In spite of the fact that most of the war time hardships were over and living conditions were excellent, however, it was difficult to wait for the orders to start for home that the men knew would come sooner or later. On April 22, 1919, Secretary of War Baker and General Pershing inspected the Division and bade it goodbye.

Finally the anxiously awaited orders came, and on the 29th of April, 1919, the regiment entrained for its last ride in box cars. This trip, which took the different trains an average of about five days to Brest, France, was comfortable, transport being much

better organized than during the war-time strain on the rolling stock of the French railways. We arrived at Brest May 2nd.

At Brest, the battery was equipped with new clothing, and on May 15th, they embarked on the U. S. S. America, which steamed out of the harbor at 7 o'clock on the following morning for the long anticipated trip to America, arriving in Hoboken May 24th, transported by ferry to Brooklyn, then by Electric to Camp Mills, Long Island.

As the steamship America came into the harbor, we were enthusiastically welcomed by a reception committee of Illinois men led by Governor Lowden, who, on a small excursion boat came out to meet the America.

We remained at Camp Mills nine days. Members of the battery whose homes were in other states were detached and sent to camps in these states for demobilization. The remainder of the battery entrained on June 3rd for Camp Grant. Arriving in Chicago on June 5th, the 123rd regiment, together with the other organizations of the 58th artillery brigade, detrained and marched up Michigan Avenue to Grant Park. There the relatives who lived in Chicago, or who had come to that city to greet the soldiers, were admitted to the park. The city gave the returning soldiers an enthusiastic reception. About two hours reunion with their relatives, and the regiment re-formed and marched through the loop district and concluded their march at various hotels where dinner had been prepared for them. At 4:30 in the afternoon the regiment again entrained for Camp Grant arriving there at 7:30 in the evening.

The machinery of mustering out the men was at once put in motion, and by evening of June 7th, all the men of Battery C had received their discharge. Early the next morning automobiles from their home city came to Camp Grant to take the men home, and they arrived in Dixon about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. After more than two years of hard service, the men of Battery C were once more back home. They were given a very warm welcome by the people of Dixon. Word was sent ahead that they were nearing the city and all the home folks were ready to greet them. Dinner was in readiness for them at the Elks Club immediately upon their arrival. On June 12th, the city declared a holiday and gave a reception day for the returned soldiers, and no time or expense was spared in showing the soldiers that heir work was appreciated and that the people were glad for their return. A beautiful arch had been erected on the corner of Second Street and Galena Avenue as a welcome home to the returned soldiers of Dixon and a tribute to those who would not return.

During its participation in the two major offensives which brought the war to a close, Battery C made a record of which its members may well feel proud. Its guns were always handled with skill and efficiency. On one occasion, in the Argonne drive, when necessity demanded very rapid fire from all the guns of the regiment, Battery C went on record as having fired the greatest number of projectiles in a given period of any of the batteries of the regiment.

To the men of the battery much credit is due for their courage and valor in action and their constant devotion to duty at all times often under very adverse conditions.

CHAPTER XXIX

East Grove Township

By Homer W. Parsons

When the word was received that war had been declared we at once placed a flag on our garden gate, and it was still there when peace was declared, at least the staff was. It was a war garden. Our first help in war work activities was in selling Red Cross Christmas seals, 1917. By the aid of five of our efficient teachers in the township we sold 1100 seals. On November 9 and 10 over 100 ladies registered for Illinois W. C. C. N. D.

The Red Cross membership drive for 1918 was next in order, 24 families had the honor of having the 100 per cent service flag in their windows.

With a total of 170 members W. C. C. N. D. work began in earnest with about twenty ladies who met every two weeks at the different homes where sweaters, helmets, socks, mitts, caps and scarfs were knitted for the soldier boys. Those who did not knit made hospital garments. About 52 articles were sent in from this unit, also over 100 warm knitted garments were made. The conservation lunches served at these meetings were heartily enjoyed by these patriotic ladies.

There was no one, as far as we can learn, who took any bonds of the first issue. The second loan, of which James Dunn, had charge, raised about $13,800.

In March 1918, the Dixon W. C. C. N. D. asked help for their Allied Relief bazaar. Mrs. Joe Meurer and Mrs. James McBride were most successful in collecting many useful and valuable donations that they took to Dixon. The ladies in this vicinity served a chicken pie supper which netted the nice sum of $78 to help the good cause.

The Third Liberty loan was launched in April. Homer Parsons, Ralph Hanson and B. B. Friel were appointed chairman of East Grove, and they in turn appointed a committee of three in each school district. The chairmen of these were Joe Conderman, George P. Meyer, G. B. Rogers, Harry Willstead, Henry Smith, M. Dulen, George Meurer, and Homer Parsons had charge of District No. 50. We secured our quota of $12,550 and secured a lovely service flag for our township, which is always on display at all public gatherings, lectures and elections.

Next we were asked to give to the American Red Cross, one-half to be used in Lee County for the Local Red Cross chapter. $760 was sent in at this call.

The War Saving Stamp was next, and the patriotic people responded by investing $648 in interest bearing stamps.

The Fourth Liberty loan was nearly doubled but we came very near our quota with $28,400.

The United War Work fund was subscribed to the amount of $824.

In October the ladies gave a chicken supper, the proceeds being for an orphan child of France, the adoption of a little girl was asked. Thirty-seven dollars was raised.

Nineteen hundred and nineteen Red Cross subscriptions came to $234. Ten of these were magazine subscriptions.

Financial Record

Second Liberty Loan	$13,800.00
Third Liberty loan	12,550.00
Fourth Liberty loan	28,400.00
War Saving Stamps	648.00
	$55,398.00

Red Cross membership	$170.00
Red Cross and War Relief	760.00
Red Cross Xmas Seals, 1917	11.00
Allied Relief Bazaar	78.00
Adopted Orphan	37.00
W.C.C.N.D. Registration fees	9.90
United War Work	824.50
Red Cross Subscp't. 1918	234.00
	$2,124.40

CHAPTER XXX

Hamilton Township

By H. G. Keigwin

By direction of the State Council of Defense Neighborhood Committee, through the Lee County Chairman, John P. Devine, Joseph Bauer, John Foss and H. G. Keigwin were appointed as a committee to represent Hamilton in its various activities of war work.

This committee met at the town hall and selected the following persons to aid them as school district committeemen from the following districts:

Keigwin School—W. E. Sanders, J. I. Clark, H. G. Keigwin.

Pope School—S. G. Pope, Jacob Dodler, Gus Kranov.

Merchant School—W. W. Edson, M. H. Powers, Edwin Man.

Chappel School—Joseph Foley, John Wells, Lisle Risdon.

Bauer School—Joseph Miller, Henry Johnson, George Hermes.

In the winter of 1918 there was added a finance committee to each township and proved to be a great help in the various drives for loans and war relief work. The committee that represented Hamilton was Joseph Bauer, John Foss and H. G. Keigwin.

The Woman's Committee Council of Defense also needs favorable mention. Mrs. H. G. Keigwin as township chairman was ably seconded in relief and other agencies by Mrs. Rachel Johnson who is second to none as a Liberty loan salesman and securing membership for Red Cross. Mrs. Joseph Bauer's and Mrs. Frank Keigwin's work made Child's Welfare day a success and Mrs. Snader, who volunteered her services for the occasion, should not be passed by unnoticed.

Liberty Loans

The only known subscriber to the First loan was James R. Keigwin who purchased a $50 bond.

The town of Hamilton is a rural community exclusively. Sixty-five per cent of the land is owned by non-residents who are usually real estate speculators, renting their farms for one year only. As a result the tenants are often new and their first attempt to farm for themselves, and they are not in a position to be very extensive purchasers of bonds.

Second Loan

In the autumn of 1917 the Second loan was put on the market. With notes, mortgages and interest coming due Hamilton's people, in some localities, felt that the banks should take this as they did the First loan and leave those whose personal obligations were heavy alone. The result was that though Chairman Bauer, H. G. Keigwin, A. W. Butterfield and W. E. Hopkins, assisted by a loan meeting in connection with the Keigwin husking bee, made a house to house canvass selling far short of the quota.

Third Loan

In April 1918 the Finance committee was in operation. Many had been called to the colors. The war was brought nearer home as a result. Each daily and weekly paper made a vigorous educational campaign assisted by great posters which demonstrated that the dearest thing one could furnish the war was blood. The cheapest was money.

A Liberty loan meeting was held in the town hall where Speakers Devine, Edwards, and Warner and a Dixon quartet from the Elks club met with a most enthusiastic response from the best attended meeting in Lee County where the residents were all rural. As a result the $14,000 quota for Hamilton was raised with nearly $6000 aditional by each district's committee working their respective territory.

Fourth Loan

In September 1918 the finance committee was notified that the town's quota of $28,200 must be met and all district committees gathered at the hall to formulate plans accordingly. It was decided that Supervisor Bauer make arrangements for a patriotic meeting to be held in the hall which was done in early October. W. H. Winn, John B. Crabtree and W. E. Wingert pressed home the fact that all would be known by what they gave to back up the boys over there. The slacker was the one who strove to see how much he could get out of the war and how little he could give.

At a meeting of the committee a quota was allotted to each and directions made to make it of a volunteer nature by each going to their various schools and subscribe the quota assigned which was largely done in a single day.

Red Cross

At the opening of the war a Red Cross auxiliary was organized in Walnut, Bureau County, Ill. This is the community center of the south half of Hamilton. This resulted in the larger part of this territory affiliating with this chapter assisting as officials and making contributions of horses, colts, calves, pigs, grain and cash to help carry on. In return every soldier in this zone when called received a sweater, helmet and other comforts made by loving hands at home. These associations were hard to break when the drive for membership was made in the winter of 1917 and 1918 under charge of W. W. Edson. Notice that our quota was 150 members met the response of 160 adults. One hundred percent banners were conspicuous everywhere. However, many still remained with Walnut on account of facts above mentioned.

The drive for relief work and for the raising of $856 in May 1918 was the first real call made that demanded the town's notice. The finance committee, jointly with the district associates, made a quota for each school district based on the number of families each contained.

The second drive for membership in December 1918 was conducted by each school teacher and pupils being a committee to do the work and was most effective. The little ones were enthusiastic; everyone of the first districts were 100 per cent for Red Cross and the adult membership was 207.

Y. M. C. A. and Associates

During the month of December, 1917 W. W. Edson, John Wells, and H. G. Keigwin made a house to house canvass for the Y. M. C. A. that totalled nearly $200.

In October 1918 the various relief organizations' needs were united into one drive and the quota of each state, county and township made known. Hamilton's quota of $853 was distributed by the finance committee and the school buildings named as a place where payments would be made and November 12 saw $904 paid for this noble work.

War Stamps

On January 1, 1918 war stamps were put on the market and later a quota for each state, county and town made as in loans and drives. A meeting was held at the Pope

School in June to explain the nature and necessity for this feature of work where Rev. A. B. Whitcombe, and Judge Crabtree made vigorous appeals to all to back up the boys to the limit. The solicitors made a visit to each home and in a few days reported a good sum.

Registration

In May, 1917, Supervisor Bauer, John Foss, and H. C. Keigwin were notified they were to act as officials to register those from 21 to 30 for the draft on June 5, 1917. Including those registered on Sept. 12, 1918, there were in all 115 registered. From this number 18 were inducted into the service.

Nicholas A. Knapp—Called in April to Camp Grant, was soon transferred to Camp Funston when he was assigned to Co. C, 353d Inf. He was sent to France in June where the organization was soon sent to the front battling continually in the St. Mihiel and Argonne contest and in the latter place "Nick" was killed Oct. 25, 1918 being the only casualty that is reported to Hamilton. Nick was town clerk and most efficient in the capacity, being a fine penman. Thus the community lost a splendid citizen and official, the neighborhood a friend, his family a noble son and brother, his county a brave soldier, but their loss is Heaven's gain.

CHAPTER XXXI

Harmon Township

By George Ross

While our boys were fighting in France and receiving their training for the conflict, we, who remained at home, did what we could to back them up.

The members of the Finance committee who worked hard to put over all the financial drives, were W. H. Kugler, chairman; Elmer Hess, of Van Petten, R. W. Long, T. P. Long, E. J. Watkins and Geo. E. Ross. Miss Ada Dewey, although not an official member, was tireless in the aid she gave the committee.

Liberty Loan Drives

The First Liberty loan, the quota for Harmon Township being $6000, was taken care of by the Harmon Bank and a few of its friends. The amount subscribed was $7000.

At the beginning of the Second Liberty loan a patriotic meeting was held in Long's hall. The use of this hall for all meetings held was donated to the committee by the owner, Edward F. Long.

E. J. Mannion presided at the meeting, at which Attorneys Harry Edwards, John Devine and A. H. Hanneken, gave able addresses. At the close, an opportunity was given to all who so desired to sign up for bonds. The quota for the township was $39,500. This was oversubscribed by $12,550. This sum was raised by solicitors who made a house to house canvass. The committee was assisted by P. H. Kugler, A. A. Conner, E. J. Morrisey and A. A. Mekeel.

Y. M. C. A. Fund Campaign

The first Y. M. C. A. drive was not the success that it should have been, as the solicitors, Geo. E. Ross and John Graham, waited in vain until the last day for the supply of buttons, then went out and got $47. Some of the citizens subscribed in other towns, as they were unaware that each town was assessed its quota to raise.

We have been unable to learn how much Harmon contributed to the K. C. as solicitors from Harmon, Sterling, and Dixon were here at work.

Mrs. Joseph McCleary of Dixon came to Harmon and met the ladies of the township at the Frank Hettinger home and organized a working auxiliary of the Red Cross. Mrs. V. Hettinger was chosen president, Miss Mary Giblin, secretary; and W. H. Kugler, treasurer. The ladies met every week at the president's home and made slings, bandages and knit sweaters for the boys; also gave the boys a nice Christmas present.

The drive for members for 1918 was led by E. J. Mannion. One hundred and eighty-three persons became members.

The drive for funds for the Red Cross was conducted on the Volunteer plan. Misses Celia and Emma O'Brien received the subscriptions at the bank, while Elmer Hess attended to those who came to his store at Van Petten. The neat sum of $1207.50 was raised. At the close of the drive the ladies of the community served an elaborate banquet in Hettinger and Smallwood's garage, the use of which was kindly donated by the owners. At this banquet, W. H. Kugler presided. Patriotic speeches were given by Harry Warner, John Devine and John Crabtree of Dixon; Father Thomas Moore of Harmon, and Rev.

Thornton of Naperville. A musical program, consisting of solos, duets, drills and choruses was also given. Over $150 was added to the fund by the banquet.

The Harmon school, under the leadership of John Graham, received a United States flag for selling more Red Cross Christmas seals for the number of pupils enrolled, than any other city school in the county.

Loan on Quota Basis

The finance committee decided to apportion the quota for the township, for the Third Liberty loan according to the school districts and let the directors receive the subscriptions. Those who had the good fortune to be school directors, and jumped into the collar, were R. W. Long and John Murray, Alfred Clatworthy and P. F. Talty, A. A. Mekeel, assisted by Elmer Hess, Charles Nicklans and J. R. McCormick; George E. Ross assisted P. H. Kugler and J. P. Long. John W. Graham, scout master, and the Boy Scouts were given the opportunity of working in this drive. Ellis Kugler, Douglas Considine, Nelson Connery and Thomas Drew were the boys who hung on until the slacker came across. The amount raised for this loan was $24,900.

War Savings Stamps

In the spring of 1918 three rural mail carriers, E. T. McCormick, George E. Ross and Joe Smallwood, under the supervision of Ada Dewey, postmistress, made a house to house canvass on their routes, for the sale of war savings stamps. They had fair success but not enough to complete the township quota. Then the finance committee sent the directors to work in the school districts. Those taking active part were D. T. Hill and Will Kranov, R. W. Long and John Murray, Wilbur Gatchel and Charles Nicklaus, E. T. McCormick, T. P. Long and Elmer Hess. The value of stamps taken was $18,755, being $1705 more than the township's quota.

During this drive a rally was held in Long's hall. At the meeting Father Moore, with Attorneys Edwards and Hanneken, furnished the oratorical fireworks.

Fourth Liberty Loan Drive

At the beginning of the Fourth Liberty loan drive a mass meeting was held in Long's hall. Mrs. Will Kranov and Mrs. Gertrude McInnery favored the audience with patriotic solos. Miss Stella Long gave a reading, while Rev. J. B. Kenna, Edward Vaile and Attorney Winn were the speakers.

The volunteer plan was adopted for the drive, the citizens coming to the Bank at Harmon and Hess's store at Van Petten. The subscriptions at the bank were taken care of by Charles Kent, I. H. Perkins, Miss Nellie Burns, Teresa Jeanquenat, Celia and Emma O'Brien. At Van Petten, P. P. Talty and Miss Vera Donahue helped Mr. Hess take the subscriptions. The amount received was $42,600.00, being $1450 over the top.

As the volunteer plan had worked fine in the former drive it was continued at the same places for the war activity drive, and was a success, as $1360 was given for this work.

Two hundred and nineteen persons joined the Red Cross for the year 1919.

Activities of W. C. C. N. D.

Mrs. George E. Ross was appointed township chairman of the Woman's Committee Council of National Defense. She appointed Miss Mary Giblin, secretary, and Mrs. R. W. Long, registration officer, Mrs. John Graham, Mrs. Will Kranov, with the secretary, registrars. Other workers were Mrs. W. H. Kuglers, Mrs. Tom Mannion and Mrs. Elmer Hess. On November 9 and 10, 1918, one hundred thirteen women of the township came to the village council room and registered.

On September 27, Miss Puterbaugh was here, measured and weighed over eighty children in the child welfare work. Ray Parker, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Parker, was the nearest correct in weight and height.

Several of the women made dresses for the Belgium orphans.

A boy's working reserve was formed. John Graham being registration officer, Dr. Lund, physician. The boys who registered being Stanley Stewart, Glenn Camery, Clare Smith, Francis Long, Joseph G. Long.

Thomas P. Garland Makes Supreme Sacrifice

Thomas P. Garland, son of Lawrence Garland, was engaged in farming when his call to arms came. He turned his lease over to his father and brothers and went to Camp Gordon, where he received his preliminary training as a soldier. He went to France with Leroy Kent and B. F. Faley. While in France he had the welfare of his father in mind, as he sent him what money he saved from his wages. He got to the front and went into action, where he gave his life for the freedom of the world. He was the only Harmon boy who was called to pay the full price. The people of the community sympathize with the father and brothers and sisters in the loss of the son and brother.

CHAPTER XXXII

Lee Center Township

By S. L. Shaw

Among the very first of the war activities in Lee Center township was the raising of money for the "Comfort Fund" that was used to purchase extra supplies for the boys at Camp Grant.

This subscription paper was circulated by W. H. Wellman, one of the few that wore three stars on his service pin. Preceding the campaign for the first Y. M. C. A. war fund J. Der Kinderen addressed a meeting at Lee Center in the interest of the Associations' plans for work in the camps and at the front.

A committee consisting of William S. Frost, Jr., S. L. Shaw, E. J. Gray, C. H. Henschel, S. A. Sandberg, L. A. Bedient, Ned Bedient, Rev. J. D. Kempster, A. B. McCrea and Joseph Nicholson secured $407.49 for this fund.

Upon the call of the Allied Relief for contributions to a bazaar to be held at Dixon, Lee Center citizens responded with cash and supplies that were valued at a goodly sum. Lee Center township stood near the top in the list of townships, outside of Dixon, as to the value of its contributions.

There was not much of an effort made to secure subscriptions to the First Liberty loan and there seems to be no record available as to the amount subscribed, if any, to this loan. The subscriptions to the Second loan were secured by William S. Frost Jr. and W. H. Wellman and the amount subscribed was $6250.00.

After the State Council of Defense completed its organization it was much easier to carry on the work of securing subscriptions and help for the various war activities.

The county organizations appointed Kyle C. Miller, William Callahan and S. L. Shaw as members of their committee for Lee Center township.

Acting on instructions from the county organization this committee appointed a committee for each school district, and the success of the work from this time on was largely due to the faithful work of these district committees that township's quotas were subscribed.

The following constituted the school district committees:
District 92—William S. Frost, Jr., W. H. Wellman and C. H. Henschel.
District 93—A. H. Hill, John Vivian and Joseph Nicholson.
District 95—Frank Ford, Eri Conibear and Mrs. Hiel Brunson.
District 96—Clem Miller, George W. Frost and Orville Tiffany.
District 97—Julius Bernardin, Fred Biggart and Fred S. Dale.
District 98—E. E. Turner, Richard Willey and Amos Leffelman.
District 99—Joseph Auchstetter, Frank Delhotal and P. C. Reinhart.

A certain per cent of the township's quota was apportioned to each district and district No. 99 has the record of raising its quota every time and reporting before any of the other districts.

The township subscribed to the war activities as follows:

Second Liberty loan	$6,250.00	Red Cross work	$1,140.00
Third Liberty loan	21,550.00	War Savings Stamps	18,665.00
Fourth Liberty loan	47,450.00	United War Work fund	1,346.22
Fifth Liberty loan	38,550.00		
		Total	$134,951.22

The people of Lee Center and vicinity gave receptions in honor of most of the boys who went into the service from the township and the neighborhood, supplying the most of them with comfort kits.

There were several meetings held in the interest of the war work. Among the speakers that addressed the meetings were: W. B. Brinton, Rev. E. C. Lumsden, John Erwin, J. P. Devine, Harry Edwards, H. C. Warner, Sergeant Campbell, Martin Gannon, Judge J. B. Crabtree, A. H. Hanneken and J. Der Kinderen. Among the Dixon people who assisted with music in making the meetings a success were: James Cledon, Prof. A. H. Stoddard and others.

The Trustees of the Congregational church and of the Odd Fellows hall were always ready to offer the use of their buildings for the meetings.

The record of war work for Lee Center township would not be complete without a report of the activities, both the Red Cross and the Council of National Defense receiving assistance as calls came.

Knitting for the Red Cross began in August, 1917, but sewing and the making of surgical dressings were not undertaken until the following spring. Rooms in the Congregational church in Lee County were nicely fitted up for their use and during the summer one afternoon a week was devoted to Red Cross sewing and the making of surgical dressings. Miss Eda Sandberg acted as secretary of the auxiliary.

No accurate record of the knitting was kept by the women save a good account of themselves. Four barrels of clothing were collected and shipped for the Belgian Relief.

Work for the Council of National Defense began with the registration of the women in October 1917, Mrs. S. L. Shaw acting as chairman. In March 1918, a generous donation was made to the Allied Bazaar held in Dixon, and in May, sewing and the making of surgical dressings were taken up. Over 3000 surgical dressings were made besides a goodly number of other articles, one afternoon a week being given to the work.

One day was spent in weighing and measuring the babies of the township.

Mrs. A. F. Jeanblanc was chairman of the committee for the Fatherless Children of France and as the result of the work four children have been adopted.

It is not known that the fuel administration had a representative in the township.

The Food administration was represented by S. L. Shaw.

CHAPTER XXXIII

History of Marion Township War Activities

By Rev. C. F. Conley

The initial attitude of Marion township towards the "winning of the war" was normal; that is to say, it was an attitude typical of the normal American farming community that suffers neither from hot nor from cold extremities. The townsmen, neither distinguished themselves for patriotic endeavor nor made themselves notorious for entire lack of it. Without exception, they were reasonably certain of America's entry into the great struggle within ten days after Dixon newspapers had first attempted to spread the rather important information. But belligerent headlines were not new and the fresh relations they bore to home interests produced no sudden, neurotic awakening. There followed, indeed, a pretty general stir of passive patriotism and here and there some evidence of the presence of a human "nerve" tingling under the stress of a dangerous irritant. But Marion awoke to action slowly for Marion is 100 per cent agricultural. Perhaps when the present cycle of "reconstruction" has passed the farmer will make "panting time toil after him in vain" in his readiness to seize a mental concept and to transmit it into practice; but he has not yet outlived a reputation for tempermental tardiness. So just naturally Marion seemed to be lagging, at the start, and the fault was so characteristic of farming communities that no journalist, with a trained instinct for the unusual, paid any attention to it.

The first Red Cross drive prompted eighteen men and women to make an embryonix sacrifice. The First Liberty loan came as a "feeler" and four felt it. Some, crude floating machinery was installed to handle the Second loan but still fifty per cent of the "potentials" were out of step. However, in proportion as the nebulous plans of the Lee County Finance committee took on definite shape, the township evolved an efficient organization that finally reached out to the individual. Its successful working was first demonstrated in the Third loan. When the drive opened each school district committeeman had his list of names and quotas and a fair knowledge of the "goods" for which he was to be the authorized agent. Within twenty four hours Marion was "over the top", with second place to her credit. In the various drives that followed, some neighboring township would invariably make a sensational spurt and capture first honors but a succeeding national call for financial aid usually found the honored township panting somewhere towards the rear. Marion, on the contrary, held her rank consistently among the first and never, thereafter, fell below the eighth place in subscribing her quota.

The chief credit for this excellent record is due to the fine spirit of patriotism and cooperation that existed among the members of the Neighborhood Council of Defense. Special mention is deserved by the following men:

Township Finance Committee—Rev. C. F. Conley (chairman); Charles F. Welty; and John J. Morrissey.

School District Committee—A. E. Keefer, John J. Blackburn, C. J. O'Malley, John Lally, George McDermott, James F. Dempsey, A. D. Cahill, P. H. Dunphy, (chairmen), M. J. Kent, James McCoy, George White, M. J. Fielding, Carl Ackert, E. J. O'Malley Adam Heldman, M. J. Conroy, J. C. Lally, Edward Lyons, P. H. McCaffrey, E. W. Morrissey, John Farley, Thomas Morrissey, George Welty and John T. Wolcott.

However, valuable assistance was rendered by the Woman's Committee Council of National Defense among whose local members the following deserve recognition:

Mrs. J. J. Morrissey (chairman); Mesdames Carl Ackert, John Dempsey, Grace Cadwell Pettierew, James Dempsey and Misses Mary Leonard, Marie Morrissey, Nellie Cahill and Anna McCoy.

A detailed record of Marion township's war fund contributions may prove an interesting memorandum.

Government Loans		Red Cross Campaigns	
First Liberty loan	$ 850.00	First Drive	$ 20.00
Second Liberty loan	13,150.00	Second Drive	967.26
Third Liberty loan	20,950.00	First Roll Call	220.00
Fourth Liberty loan	35,250.00	Second Roll Call	243.00
War Savings Stamps	15,825.00		
Total	886,025.00	Total	$1,450.26

Social Agencies	
Y. M. C. A. Drive	$ 43.00
K. of C. Drive	273.25
United War Work campaign	1,245.10
Total	$1,561.35

Service Flag is Great Pride

It is to another side, however, of her war activities that the township points with the greatest pride. It is to the sacrifice symbolized by the nineteen stars upon her service flag—one of them silver now and two of them gold, and gold in honor of the first two Lee county boys to sacrifice their lives at the front. Surely it is a fine, though sad, distinction to have furnished the first two heroes that were "killed in action." Private Claude Heldman and Private George C. Grohens head the list and they were both noble sons of Marion. The silver star was in honor of Private Herbert McDermott who was severely wounded in action and later died at his home. These distinguished lads had responded to the first call for troops and were among the eight who represented the township—the largest contingent furnished by any township outside of Dixon. A list of the men who entered their country's service during the great world war is as follows:

Claude Edward Heldman—Son of Adam and Olga Heldman, was born near Eldena, Lee Co., Ill., December 13, 1892, where he continued to reside until September 3, 1917, where he was called into service at Camp Grant. Here he became a Sergeant of Co. M, 342d Inft., and on April 20, 1918, was transferred to Camp Merritt, N. J. He remained at this camp one month, when he sailed for France. The last letter received by his parents was dated June 20, 1918, giving news of his safe arrival in France, that he enjoyed the voyage very much, expected to be at the front very soon, and had been transferred to Co. K, 131st Inft. On Sept. 6, 1918, the father was officially notified by telegram from Washington, D. C., that his son had been killed in action July 20th, 1918. Inquiry as to what battles he had fought in, and place of death and burial, have been unavailing. Claude Edward Heldman was the first soldier from Lee County to give his life for the great cause of humanity.

HERBERLT D. McDERMOTT—Corporal, son of Martin and Mary McDermott, was born in Marion township, Jan. 2, 1897 and resided in that vicinity until called to the colors—September, 1917, leaving Dixon for Camp Grant with the first contingent from Lee county for service in the world war. He was in training at Camp Grant a member of Co. M, 342nd Infantry until March 6, 1918 when he was transferred to Camp Greene, Charlotte, S. C. where he joined Co. C 58th Infantry and was promoted to corporal and leaving Camp Greene with his regiment for over there, the boat sailing May 24 and landing in England the regiment parading in London and proceeding to France.

Corporal McDermott was attending gas school in France June 2. His regiment was selected to parade in Paris July 4, on their way to the front, leaving Paris July 5 for the firing line. His regiment was a part of the Fourth division, First Army corps and was one of the first American divisions to take the line. Corporal McDermott entered the battle at Chateau Thierry, remaining in battle the first time up for about 18 days and being relieved because of loss of men, his company having only 54 fighting men left out of the original 265, during the battle a shell struck so close to him that a piece of it struck his rifle breaking it to pieces but he got out without a scratch.

On July 26 his regiment, having been filled up with new men, went over the top again and by the 7th of August had advanced to the Vesle river where the enemy fire was so hot that bridges could not be built, the doughboys were ordered to swim the river, which they did under the enemy artillery and machine gun fire. After advancing 40 rods from the river Corporal McDermott was hit on the hip by a piece of high explosive which knocked him down, stunned him but did not cut the hide. He went on and had advanced to 20 rods of the main road where the Germans were entrenched, when he was hit by a machine gun bullet striking him in the head over the right eye, going thru his steel helmet. He was senseless for a few minutes and arousing seeing his comrades pressing forward and noting his vacant place in the line grabbed his rifle and went forward to join them. The enemy was routed and retreated under the American boys' fire. Corp. McDermott having fired his rifle 150 times after being wounded only pausing to wipe the blood out of his eye when his captain came up and seeing his wound told him to have his head bandaged and to dig in. While he was digging in a piece of shell came along and took a piece of his arm causing a light wound. When evening came he went back to the first aid station where a piece of steel helmet was removed. He stayed there two days and was sent to Angers, France Base Hospital No. 27 and remained there two weeks, was transferred to the cemetery and after being there 15 days was marked class A full duty and was to leave to join his regiment as sergeant having been acting sergeant at the time he was wounded. On the morning he was to leave the wound in his head broke and he was sent to base hospital No. 72 for an operation where the bullet was removed and after staying there a short time he was notified he was to return to the states and in November arrived in Hoboken.

He was transferred to General Hospital No. 11 at Cape May, N. J., arriving there Nov. 30, 1918 where he received treatment. On Feb. 17, 1919 an X-ray was taken and an operation was performed on the wound in his head. He remained there until April when he was discharged from the hospital and sent to Camp Grant arriving there April 13, where he received his discharge.

His conduct on the battlefield was such that it moved his commander, Colonel John

Clinnen on returning from France, to state publicly in Chicago that if any man deserved the medal of honor it was Corporal McDermott.

Corporal McDermott arrived home from Camp Grant, Easter morning and stayed at home until his death which resulted from the wound received in the head, being sick a short time and passing away June 17, 1919. His funeral was held at Harmon and he was laid to rest in the Holy Cross cemetery at that place.

PRIVATE GEORGE GROHENS, Co. G, 47th Infantry. Killed in action, Aug. 10, 1918.

Various publicity features were employed to bring our war aims and the purpose of the different financial campaigns forcefully to the attention of the people of the township. A "four minute" talk was given nearly every Sunday during the war at the local church. Attorneys John P. Devine, Harry Edwards, Henry S. Dixon, Grover Gehant, Rev. C. F. Conley, Edward Vaile, Albert Borst addressed large audiences at the hall on various occasions. Stereoptician lectures on "The Training Camps," "With the Boys at the Front", "Ruined Churches and Cathedrals of France" "U-boats and Airplanes" and "The Capture of Palestine" helped to visualize war activities and deepen impressions. Major Hendershott and son, reputed among the world's greatest drummers and fifers, contributed an evening's patriotic performance that will long be remembered. Thirty-five of the young people presented the "Bright Side of Camp Life", with military drills and semaphore signal work, on three occasions to a crowded house. And a "worker's banquet" brought the active leaders into closer harmony and furnished an opportunity for some effective patriotic speeches. All these features were of inestimable service in creating and sustaining a high public morale. Without them, even the most efficient organization could scarcely have attained its purposes.

The Walton Red Cross unit included 40 ardent women workers among its members. The directing officials were, Nellie Cahill, president; C. F. Welty, vice-president; Veolanta Dempsey, secretary and Rev. C. F. Conley, treasurer. The secretary reports work as follows: 130 sweaters, helmets, etc., 53 convalescing robes, hospital bed shirts and pajama suits, 1172 bandages, slings, etc., 500 lbs. refugee garments collected. The foregoing report does not include 64 sweaters and other garments made for the Allied Relief, prior to the establishment of the local Red Cross unit. A noteworthy donation to the Red Cross was made by William McCarty. It was a registered pig which sold for $192.50.

The eight district schools of the township merit commendation for their Red Cross work, their help in the live stock survey and other war enterprises.

The office of local food administrator was well taken care of by Augustine D. Cahill. It was an important task and he was constantly on the alert to enforce, as far as local conditions would permit, the mandates and recommendations of the food administration.

For all the sacrifices, which the great war has entailed and which have been so cheerfully made, the people of Marion feel amply compensated in the victorious peace that has dawned. But they have, moreover, purchased for themselves an experience that may prove a valuable asset in days to come. They have seen exemplified the power of organization and the methods by which it may be accomplished. And, conscious of its value, they may now undertake to apply it to the solution of problems concerned with better roads, more efficient schools, and general farming and marketing. They have been encouraged to make a detailed study of their income and expenses and thereby trained to thrift and forethought, to more efficient management. Working together for a great common interest, they have become more neighborly. May the result be a "League of Families" in work and in play, in happiness and in sorrow.

CHAPTER XXXIV

Township of May

By Rev. C. J. Kirkfleet

The township of May has every reason to be proud of her record during the Great War, first on account of the large number of men who have joined the colors from Maytown and secondly on account of the enthusiasm shown by the Maytown people to do their full share in every war drive. No less than 22 of her boys were willing to sacrifice their all, while the people at home "went over the top" whenever they were asked to contribute to the great causes.

Committees Named

Finance Committee—Rev. C. J. Kirkfleet, chairman; James Buckley, Sr.; Louis Faivre, Sr.; Jacob Becker, Sr.; Thomas Dorsey.

Neighborhood Committees:

District 74—Frank Emmons.

District 75—William Avery, G. W. Barnes, John F. Ryan.

District 76—Phil Tyrrell, Walter Ackert.

District 77—James Buckley Sr., A. H. Montavon, Charles E. McFadden.

District 78—Jacob Becker Sr., Charles Eccles, Charles McLaughlin.

District 79—Thomas J. McGovern, Sr., W. J. Sharkey, George Quest.

Workers for Victory Boys and Victory Girls campaign:

James Buckley Jr., Mark Sharkey, Irma Becker, Frank Buckley, Clarence Becker, Lucy Sharkey.

The Woman's Committee Council of National Defense was organized in May township during the month of May, 1918 by Mrs. J. G. Ralston of Dixon, Illinois. The officers were:

Township Chairman—Mrs. F. K. Emmons.

War Relief chairman—Miss Agnes McFadden.

Chairman for knitting—Mrs. W. J. Sharkey.

Civilian Relief chairman—Mrs. Joseph Schmehr.

War Drives

Concerning the first and second Liberty Loan drives very little can be said. Things were not organized at the time and unfortunately no records were available. The third and fourth Liberty loan drives went "over the top" by a good margin as also did the W. S. S. drive, the Red Cross and the drive for the United War Work campaign, the latter by 25 per cent. On November 26, 1918 the treasurer of the Lee County Finance committee, Tim Sullivan, wrote among other things to the chairman of the Finance committee of May township, the Rev. C. J. Kirkfleet:

"We wish to congratulate you on the splendid work you have done and the fine showing made in your township."

Word to the same effect was also written by W. B. Holliday, county director of the Victory Boys campaign, during which campaign the Maytown boys went over double their quota. Likewise the Victory Girls made a splendid record and went over their quota.

Until July, 1918, the chairman of the different war drives was Rev. F. S. Porcella at present of Maple Park, Illinois. He was transferred at that time and succeeded by the Rev. C. J. Kirkfleet, who also gladly gave his time and services to help along the great cause.

List of Maytown Boys

Two gold stars show on Maytown's service flag, representing Carl Veggo Jensen and his brother, Christian William Jensen, sons of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Jensen.

Carl Vego Jensen was born in Soro, Denmark, May 1, 1896 and came to America in 1899. He was drafted and on April 2, 1918 left for Fort Terry, N. Y. Nine days later he died of pneumonia and his body was returned home. He was buried in Ohio, Illinois.

Christian William Jensen, another son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Jensen was born June 17, 1893 and was drafted at the same time as his brother. He left home for Camp Gordon, Ga., on May 27, 1918. He was transferred to Camp Merritt, N. J. soon afterward and was sent across, landing in France August 4, 1918. He died at Camp Hospital 52 on March 1, 1919 at Le Mans, France.

CHAPTER XXXV

Nachusa Township

By Rev. W. N. King

Nachusa township is located east of Dixon, and is divided nearly in the center by the Lincoln Highway and the main line of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad. It is located in the midst of a very fertile and productive agricultural section of the state. The chief industry therefore being farming and stock raising.

When the first word came that war was declared upon the Central Powers, excitement was found everywhere, in shop, on the farm; wherever men and women met, the conversation was on the war. Nor was it all talk but when the call came for volunteers it found some of our young men ready to go. Not only from the farm but also from other occupations. Neither was patriotism found wanting in the homes. While many could not go into the army they did what they could in all lines of war requests. There were 18 young men from the township enlisted and were inducted into the army. They all, however, did not get over to France but all were willing to have gone if the need would have come and many were disappointed that they did not get over.

Albert Johnson—son of Dick and Elsie Sloter Johnson, was born Aug. 19, 1895, at Prophetstown, Whiteside Co., Ill. He went to the army Sept. 20, 1917, at Camp Grant and stayed there one month. From there he went to Camp Logan, Houston, Tex., and from there to France, the latter part of May, 1918. He was in the 108th Trench Mortar Battery, 33rd division. He was wounded in action and died from the effects of same on September 25, and was buried at Souilly, Meuse, France.

We honor all those who went to help us win the war, but while they were gone the home fires were kept burning. In every way the home-folk tried to help the men and women win the war.

When the first Liberty Bond was asked for E. L. Crawford was appointed chairman of the township to raise its share. This office he held throughout the war. During the two years that the war raged again and again appeals came to subscribe for Liberty loan bonds or contribute towards the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A. and the United War work campaign, and buy War Saving Stamps. Each time Nachusa met her quota and in a number of the requests went over the top by several hundred dollars.

The amounts subscribed for the different objects are as following:

First Liberty loan	$12,500.	Red Cross	$1,189.75
Second Liberty loan	23,900.	Y. M. C. A.	1,343.00
Third Liberty loan	40,250.	K. of C.	1.00
Fourth Liberty loan	52,400.		
Victory loan	30,600.		
War Savings Stamps	19,575.		

The women of the township were also busy. The Women's Committee Council of National Defense organized a unit at Nachusa, with Mrs. W. N. King, chairman, and Wednesday of each week they met in a room given to the unit's work by Mrs. Louis Welty as a sewing room. Here they would sew from morning to night on supplies for the boys and garments for the French and Belgium children.

Along with this a great number of garments for women and children, both new and made-over, were made ready and sent.

There was also some work done for the Red Cross. A number of the ladies of the northern end of the township united with the Kingdom Bend Community Circle which met each week for work.

While every man, woman and child in Nachusa was trying to do their part, and tried to keep all the requests of the government, and with but little complaint, I doubt not there were a few people who were more glad when the word came that the war was over. As a township we are glad that we could help a little in winning the war.

CHAPTER XXXVI

Nelson Township

By W. W. Harden

Fourteen Nelson township boys served in the world war and all returned safely. Two were wounded and one suffered a severe attack of pneumonia, but they survived the ordeal. While these heroes were taking their places in the fight against autocracy, home folks were carrying on their part of the war activities by subscribing to loans, relief funds and otherwise performing patriotic deeds.

Nelson township, like others in Lee county, was organized by the Lee county Council of Defense, the organization extending into the several school districts. The finance committee of the township was composed of W. W. Harden, chairman; Thomas Drew, C. C. Buckaloo, W. J. Hartshorn and Merritt School. Local committees in the school districts were as follows:

Walker school—F. E. Fischel, C. E. Poisel, Joy Atkinson.

King school—Howard Sweitzer, J. R. Clymer, Joseph Geiger.

Cook school—Arthur Missman, C. C. Buzzard, Leroy Ransom.

Hill school—S. S. McCleary, M. H. Scholl, Harry Freed.

Nelson school—William Hartshorn, J. B. Stitzel, John Emmitt.

These committees were untiring in their efforts to carry out the plans of the government, in a financial, as well as patriotic way.

When our country's call came for the Second Liberty loan, every effort was put forth by our committee to secure the quota in a limited time, and in response our township went over the top with a loan of $15,400.

A township meeting was held at Nelson in the school building for the benefit of the Third Liberty loan. The speakers, Edward Vaile, County chairman, Albert Borst and Rev. E. C. Lumsden, delivered their addresses to a very large audience, and the quota was soon subscribed and over the top for the third loan of $21,200.

When the Fourth Liberty loan call came another meeting was held at Nelson and one at Zion Church, with John Byers, John Erwin, Harry Warner, A. P. Armington and Albert Borst, speakers at Nelson, and Clyde Smith and Albert Borst at Zion church. Both meetings were largely attended, the speakers, emphasizing the great need of our government in this loan. The township was not long in subscribing, going over the top with a quota of $35,900. The ladies of Zion served a lunch in the basement of the church after the meeting in the Zion church.

Red Cross Report

Late in the month of August 1917, the Nelson Social Circle voted to work for the Red Cross. Work was supplied by the Dixon chapter, and not having a work room, the meetings were held at the homes of members, every two weeks.

Much work was accomplished at the meetings, by this small society and some of the members being unable to attend the meetings, turned in a great many knitted articles.

Early in the summer of 1918, the society was given instructions in the gauze work and several bolts of this material were cut and folded. No account was kept of any of these articles as they were all turned over to the Dixon chapter. The ladies of Zion,

not being able to attend the Nelson Social Circle, formed a small circle of their own and accomplished much necessary work.

Nelson township had a Red Cross membership of 324 not including 17 junior members, from South Dixon, and 13 junior members from Harmon school districts.

District No. 9, donated to the Red Cross work, besides 83 members, paying $1; three members paying $2, $15 in donations. In the drives that followed close behind the Liberty loans, Nelson township contributed the following amounts to the different societies.

First Y. M. C. A. drive	$ 604.60
United War Work drive	954.50
War Savings Stamps	15,355.00
Second Liberty loan	15,400.00
Third Liberty loan	21,200.00
Fourth Liberty loan	35,900.00
Second Red Cross drive	1,082.00
Victory loan quota $22,660, secured	27,600.00

Much credit is due the committees for the good work done in the township and school, as in each Red Cross drive the school districts were all 100 per cent.

CHAPTER XXXVII

Palmyra Township

By Fred Lawton

When the war came upon us, Palmyra was not organized satisfactorily to handle the propositions of raising money. The first method used was to allow each individual to subscribe what he thought best. This proved very unsatisfactory as some who were well able did not subscribe their share. Later financial committees were appointed and asked to fix the quotas of each person. The different committees met at the different school houses in the township on set dates and the citizens were invited to attend and subscribe their quotas. This method was followed in all drives and proved satisfactory. To create interest, meetings were held at the town hall, and addresses were delivered by speakers from Dixon and elsewhere. Many meetings were held, but the most impressive one was when the Germans were driving the allies back and the war seemed about to be lost. The citizens seemed for the first time to realize the seriousness of the situation and gathered in groups, after the meeting, to discuss this seeming critical period.

The success of all the drives for Bonds, Red Cross, United War Work and others were due in a great measure to the township financial and district committees.

The Township Finance committee consisted of John P. Drew, Wallace Eatinger, Ira Rutt, Edward McGrath and Fred Lawton.

The men who served on the district committee were: William Straw, Jessie Sivits, William Maxwell, Frank Beede, Frank Sills, Keith Swartz, A. J. Prindaville, Russell May, Herman Hughes, Wallace Eatinger, Mart Lenox, Fred Gilbert, Samuel McGaffey, Ben Smith, John McKenna, Ira Rutt, Paul McGinnis, Fred Fredericks, John Lawrence Jr., Austin Powers, William Andreas, Lloyd Shawgur, Bert Beede, Edward Rhodes, Charles H. Lawton, Edward McGrath and Horace Gilbert.

Miss Luella Powers, chairman of the township Woman's Committee Council of National Defense, gave great assistance in these drives.

The ladies of Palmyra were no less patriotic than the men and did valiant work in various ways to help the boys at the front.

Red Cross

In responding to the call for money for the Red Cross and war activities the record of Palmyra is one to be proud of. In the first drive there was no organized effort, and all money raised was subscribed at the near-by towns, and no account kept.

In the second drive there were 219 subscribers, $1,443.50 being raised.

The 1918 Palmyra's 81 membership drive amounted to $755.00, every person over six years of age becoming a member. This made our township 100 per cent at a time when the roads were blockaded with snow and the weather very severe. The membership reached double the number asked, and Palmyra won the Red Cross banner offered to the township having the greatest membership, according to population.

In the Red Cross roll call of 1919, the $1 memberships amounted to $350.00 and the junior 25 cent memberships $17.25, making a total raised in all drives of $2,575.75.

Y. M. C. A. and K. of C.

The Y. M. C. A. drive raised $952.00.

The K. of C. drive raised $332.50.

United War Work Charities

Palmyra gave $1,827.50 to the United War work fund, with 217 subscribers, making a total given by the various organizations of $5,687.75.

In regard to the raising of money Palmyra could always be counted on to do her part.

Liberty Loan

In the First Liberty loan campaign there was no organized efforts made, and the money raised was subscribed at the local banks.

In the Second Liberty loan drive, Supervisor John P. Drew was appointed chairman of the township, and with the help of a few others raised $25,850.

The Third Liberty loan found the township well organized with a good financial committee, and three men in each district were appointed to solicit. This loan, like all others, was oversubscribed; $46,800 being raised, while our quota was but $24,000.

The Fourth Liberty loan of $57,800 was subscribed.

The Victory loan of $41,500 was easily secured.

Two hundred twenty-seven subscribers took war saving stamps to the amount of $20,025.

Palmyra township citizens loaned to the government during the war $191,975.

Financial Report

Red Cross	$2,575.75	Second Liberty loan	$ 25,850
Y. M. C. A.	952.00	Third Liberty loan	46,800
K. of C.	332.50	Fourth Liberty loan	57,800
United War Work	1,827.50	Fifth Liberty loan	41,500
		War Savings Stamps	20,025
	$5,687.75		$191,975.

RECORD OF COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE

Work Done in Palmyra Township

By Miss Luella Powers

The first war call that came to the women of Palmyra to unite in closer friendship to help our boys in the camps and "over there" was the appeal to the women to register, and to state what they could and would do in the line of service work. Palmyra, as a township, was unfortunate in one respect—she has no town which serves as a central meeting place, so it was somewhat difficult to reach all the women of the township. Two places of registration were chosen and 110 women responded to the call and pledged themselves to do as much as possible.

Early in January, 1918, the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense perfected their plans for relief work, knitting and refugee sewing. About a week later Mrs. Wuerth and Mrs. Forsythe accepted an invitation to meet the ladies of the Prairieville Social Circle, at the home of Mrs. William Andreas. They brought with them samp-

les of the garments to be made, and found an eager and enthusiastic audience. The Prairieville Social Circle began work on refugee garments at their meeting, two weeks later. Later on they took up the work of making hospital shirts, day shirts, pajamas, bandages, and knitting. They continued with this work until the Council of Defense closed its war-work in December, 1918. It was impossible to keep a complete record of the work done, as some would go to the Council of Defense rooms and get yarn or other work without saying it was for Palmyra township.

The record of the knitting done by the ladies of the Prairieville Social Circle is incomplete because so many of the knitters went to the Council room, secured their yarn, and returned the completed article themselves, without reporting it to the township chairman.

In July, 1918 the ladies of the Wolverine district organized for work. They met at the various homes and hold the enviable record of making 18 hospital shirts at each time of meeting. During the busy time of silo filling they did not hold their meetings for a few weeks, but altogether they have splendid reason to be proud of their work. They accomplished more in proportion in the few weeks they met than the other organizations of the township.

No record was kept of the knitting done by the women of the Wolverine district.

The ladies of the Palmyra Mutual Aid of Sugar Grove worked almost entirely for the Red Cross until late in the fall of 1918. Their knitting was also done for the Red Cross. No matter which society it was made for, if it kept our boys warm or in any way gave them comfort, it was blessed.

For the work of the Council of Defense Palmyra township had four natural divisions, the Oak Forest district, the Wolverine district, Sugar Grove Mutual Aid, and Prairieville Social Circle. Each division was anxious to work and each turned in splendidly completed articles.

When the Third Liberty loan campaign was launched the township chairman was asked to appoint women to assist the men in this work. This was done in part of the school districts and would have been done in all had the telephone been working properly. In the Third Liberty loan the women in their soliciting took subscriptions for over $8,000 in Liberty bonds. During the Fourth loan we were asked to turn all the money solicited by the women over to the men who were soliciting, so no separate account was kept of it. In the Fifth loan the subject matter, badges, etc., were received so late that part of the districts had already made their quota and all had been solicited before the women received their directions. Only about $300 were solicited by the women during the Fifth loan.

All during the war the Council of Defense urged "conservation" and to this end the women of Palmyra responded loyally.

Had we known a permanent war record was to be published we would have been more careful in having everything reported, but the women of Palmyra were not working for honor and a big name; they were working for their boys and their neighbor's boy and all the brave boys who went, not only from Lee county but from every county in this beautiful country.

Two Gold Stars in Flag

The most essential part of all was the man power of the nation, and to ascertain this power in the great world war the government caused all men between the age of 18 and

45 to register. In the town of Palmyra 182 were registered. Thirty-one entered the army and two the navy.

GILBERT EMMERT—son of William L. and Emma Emmert, was born at Rock Falls, Illinois, June 26, 1898. He entered the army at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., on March 1, 1917. He was there but a short time when he was taken sick with pneumonia, and died March 27, 1917, at Jefferson Barracks hospital. His remains were returned to his home and laid at rest in the Sterling cemetery.

MISS RUTH SEAVEY—daughter of Fletcher and Evaline Eastwood Seavey, was born in Palmyra township June 6, 1877. She entered the service as a nurse at Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky., on October 6, 1918, and was taken ill with pneumonia, which resulted in her death, on the 16th day of that month. Her body was returned to her home and laid at rest in the Palmyra cemetery.

CHAPTER XXXVIII

Reynolds Township

By Michael Sullivan

The war work for Reynolds township was started in October, 1917. N. A. Petrie of Ashton recommended William Ewald as town chairman and M. Sullivan was named as assistant. Messrs. Ewald and Sullivan met and devised a plan for the Second Liberty Loan campaign which was a house to house canvass. The town's allotment was $38,000 of which $12,000 was subscribed. This was a very hard task to undertake at that time as our people did not understand the importance of these calls but they learned soon after this first call.

Before the next work was begun a committee of four was named by the Finance committee of the State Council of Defense, as follows: M. Sullivan, chairman; Charles Ewald, William Ewald, and E. H. Weiner. This committee met and named the working organization of three persons from each school district in the township. The first work to be done by this body was the Y. M. C. A. drive in November, 1917, the required sum of $800 being collected. Following this was the first drive for Red Cross membership starting in December, 1917. A meeting of our school district committeemen was held at the Sullivan school in January 1918. This meeting was addressed by Attorneys Harry Edwards and A. H. Hanneken of Dixon, after which we secured about 350 members.

The following April, our allotment of the Third Liberty loan was made, being the sum of $21,000 and $24,000 was subscribed. Next in order and right on the heels of the Third Liberty loan came our share of the first Red Cross drive. Our allotment was $1050, and we collected about $1200. This was done in the month of May, 1918.

War Savings Stamp Drive

In June, 1918, our drive for the War Saving Stamps was made. The amount of our allotment, which seemed to be high, was $16,000. Fearing that we could not get this amount in pledges, meetings were held in each school house and addressed by speakers from Dixon who were brought to Reynolds by Chief Deputy Sheriff Frank Schoenholz and after having supper at M. Sullivan were assigned as follows:

Rev. A. B. Whitcombe to the H. Kersten district,
Edward Vaile to the Hawkins district,
Harry Warner to the Stone Ridge district,
Harry Edwards to the Sullivan district,
E. E. Wingert to the Weiner district,
H. H. Hagen to the Miller district.

These meetings were well attended and after the speakers finished pledges were asked for and then and there some $15,500 was taken. This certainly was well done. This shortage of $500 was made good by an oversubscription by some of our landowners who were living in Ashton.

Red Cross Unit Organized

In July, 1918, a meeting was called at the German Evangelical church for the purpose of organizing a Red Cross auxiliary. This meeting was addressed by Judge John B. Crabtree, Harry Edwards, and Harry Warner of Dixon and the pastor of the Church,

Rev. F. W. Doede. The organization was made by the election of E. H. Weiner as chairman; Rev. F. W. Doede as secretary, and Jacob Henert as treasurer.

In September 1918 our allotment for the Fourth Liberty loan was made and the allotment being $42,000 a meeting was held at the German Evangelical church and John E. Erwin, Clyde Smith and Edward Vaile of Dixon as speakers. On this drive the school district committees went to their several school houses after giving notice to the people to come and subscribe to each one's share of the allotment which they did nobly, finishing the drive in one week's time by taking $45,000 which was over the top again for Reynolds and by this time it seemed clear that everyone was on the heels of Kaiser Bill, but when our next work was ordered, being the United War Work campaign from November 11 to 18, which happened immediately after the signing of the armistice, this fact made the getting of our share, which was $1150, very hard. This was the first time that a delinquent list was returned and 17 names were so returned but we finally finished by collecting $1275.

Finally there came a second call for annual memberships in the Red Cross in December, 1918. This work was handled by the regular chairman of Red Cross, together with the aid of school district committeemen. Memberships obtained were about 350. The first registration was June 5, 1917, and was held at the Sullivan school under the supervision of Charles Ewald as chief registrar, together with Justus Henert and Henry J. Wagner, assistants. Some 75 men were registered.

Twenty-five in Military Service

The Patton brothers enlisted in Company A, 3rd Ill. Infantry at DeKalb. This regiment was called by the president into service on July 3, 1917, and mobilized at the home station, De Kalb, Ill., July 25, 1917. They were mustered into the federal service Aug. 5, 1917, and left DeKalb for intensive training at Camp Logan, Texas, on Sept. 13, 1917. They arrived at Camp Logan Sept. 16, 1917. On Oct. 11, 1917, the name of this regiment was changed to 129th Infantry. The regiment left for overseas service early in May, 1918, and was put into the first line service early in July, 1918.

Erve Patton was wounded at Verdun, Aug. 5, 1918 and William Patton was killed in the Argonne Forest, Oct. 11, 1918.

The second registration, Sept. 11, 1918, was held at the regular polling place, the school house, District 112. In this work M. Sullivan was named as chief registrar, Charles Ewald and E. H. Weiner, assistants. Under this call there were registered 100 persons, none of whom were inducted into service. They were just beginning to call them for examination when the armistice was signed.

CHAPTER XXXIX

South Dixon Township

By J. W. Cortright

The town of South Dixon looked upon the beginning of the great war with many misgivings and many doubts. Being a farming and dairy community with a scarcity of labor, and one-half of its citizens German, or of direct German decent, made a very bad combination to draw on for soldiers, or to raise money to carry on the great cause for democracy and human rights. But she came through with flying colors, with loyal citizens who stand for but one country and one flag.

Ralph O. Will,—son of Charles I. and Marietta Mossholder Will, was born Aug. 3, 1886, in South Dixon township. He was inducted into service September 1918, at Camp Grant. He was in camp, but three weeks, when he was taken sick with influenza and died of pneumonia Sept. 27, 1918. He was buried at Heckman cemetery, South Dixon.

South Dixon's civilian war workers comprised many committees.

The head committee consisted of J. W. Cortright, chairman; John Hoyle, Peter Hoyle, Frank Young, J. P. Brechon and W. H. Remmers.

The school committees consisted of three men from each district as follows:

Kelley School district—James Bollman, Fred Rhodes, John Gilbert.

Lievan School district—W. H. Remmers, Oscar Missman, Frank Glessner.

Ortgiesen School district—Daniel Ortgiesen, J. W. Lievan, Ed Duis.

Will School district—J. P. Brechon, Alfred Tourtillott, John Conroy.

Preston School district—J. C. Wadsworth, Geo. Travis, Fred Manning.

White Temple School district—G. B. Linderman, F. L. Young, E. E. Toot.

Brick School district—Charles Whitebread, Herbert Bahen, F. M. Royster.

Eldena School district—Leroy Glessner, Henry Shippert, John Hoyle.

Liberty Loan Work

In the First Liberty Loan drive our township made a poor showing, only a few of our citizens having purchased bonds.

In the Second Liberty Loan drive a greater effort was put forth, and the committees soon found who the delinquents were. Some of our prominent citizens actually refused to buy bonds, saying that they had no money to throw away. I heard one young man say: "I have a good crop of wheat and I won't sell it until the Kaiser comes over here, and then I will give it to him." Since then his attitude has changed but I question if his heart has.

In the Third Liberty Loan drive our township was thoroughly canvassed, but from lack of organization we were over $8,000 behind our quota. However, by the efforts of one patriotic citizen, and the cooperation of our townsmen, South Dixon was nearly $1000 over our quota the day the loan drive closed.

The Fourth Liberty Loan quota was gained after a hard struggle. We had to our credit one-half of the delinquents names which were published on the Council of Defense black-board, but of these names all but one was finally erased. This man never bought a bond.

In the Fifth or Victory Loan drive, South Dixon was again victorious and gained her quota.

War Saving Stamp Drive

In the W. S. S. drive we had become better organized and the citizens better acquainted with the work. By figuring out our quota we could more nearly place our amounts and were sure of getting results. At the close of this drive we reached our quota.

Y. M. C. A. War Work

In the fall of 1917, the Y. M. C. A. war drive was not very strong in South Dixon. Our citizens could not see any use of taking care of our soldiers' souls, or looking after their physical welfare, otherwise than the way Uncle Sam was treating them, and in our solicitation for members and money we received but a small percentage of what we should have.

Red Cross War Work

In the Red Cross drive for membership in the winter of 1917, a great effort was made to rank first in Lee county, and for awhile it looked as though we might win. Palmyra township, in the meantime, was making strenuous efforts for first place; and a few patriotic citizens came forward and took memberships, and in this manner covered the shortage of those who would not, and those who could not. Palmyra was the first 100 percent township, and South Dixon had to take second place.

In the Red Cross drive in June, after a hard fought campaign, we found we were short about 850. This shortage was due to some of our head committeemen being afraid to bid good-bye to their dollars, and not because some of our poorer citizens failed in their duty.

One case deserves particular mention. An old mother, who was very poor, doing a man's work, in the field most of the time, and her son, were assessed, and when the mother came she paid the full amount assessed against both. A receipt was written, covering the amount of both her son and herself. She objected when she read it, and said "No sir, that is my amount; he will pay his." He did.

In our drive for membership the Dutch road, or Ortgiesen School district, was again the 100 percent district in the township.

United War Work Drive

In this drive we were again successful, the Dutch road being the only 100 percent district in the township. To this district, being one of the smallest, must be given the credit of sending four of her boys to the front.

And thus, out of this terrible world war, South Dixon has emerged with a fair reputation, with but the loss of one of her sons, Ralph O. Will gone to the Great Beyond, and the rest of her boys home. We thank God that they and we had a chance to do our duty in this great cause—the annihilation of autocracy and the upholding of democracy.

CHAPTER XL

Sublette Township

By William Brucker

Besides contributing its full quota to every campaign conducted within its borders, Sublette township gave the life of one of its boys—Edwin Oscar Koch—who died at Camp Devens, Mass., of pneumonia. His body was returned to Sublette and interred in Peterson cemetery, where his grave is a mute memorial to the service performed for Uncle Sam by the youth of the township.

The township gave 32 men for service, all except one surviving the dangers they faced.

Edwin Oscar Koch—son of Jacob and Elizabeth Koch, was born at Grandfork, Madison County, Illinois, Sept. 2, 1894. He enlisted July 26, 1918 and was sent to Camp Dodge and became a member of Co. B 212th Engineers. He was sent to Camp Forest, Ga., later and then to Camp Devens, Mass., where he was taken ill with pneumonia. He died Sept. 27, 1918 and his body was brought back to Sublette by his wife, where interment was made in Preston cemetery.

Public Meetings

During the several war drives in the township four public meetings were held.

The first meeting was for the Second Liberty loan, being held at Armory hall, with about 175 people in attendance. The meeting was conducted by Charles E. Bettendorf. The principal speakers were Judge John Crabtree, Harry Warner and Harry Edwards. Entertainment was furnished by Biester's orchestra and songs by Mrs. Angear, Mrs. F. C. Reis, Mrs. Frank Letl and Miss Romania Lauer.

The second meeting was held at Armory hall in behalf of the second Red Cross drive, conducted by William H. Brucker, with the Amboy Community chorus entertaining. Attendance was about 200 people. The principal speakers were R. H. Scott, J. P. Devine, Grover Gehant and A. H. Hanneken.

The third meeting was held at St. Mary's school, Sublette, to lay plans for the Fourth Liberty loan, with usual attendance. It was presided over by Wm. H. O. Brucker, and entertained by the Amboy Community Chorus. The principal speakers were Henry S. Dixon and J. P. Devine.

The fourth meeting was held by the Sublette Union church in interest of the United War Work fund, with a large attendance, Rev. P. Koeneke presiding. It was entertained by the choir. The principal speakers were William E. Leech, R. H. Scott, John E. Erwin and Rev. Burrows.

Red Cross

On Monday, June 17, 1918, a Red Cross branch was organized at Sublette, Illinois, with a membership of 72 members. Louis Pitcher and Mrs. McCleary of Dixon, being present to help organize the branch. William Brucker was elected chairman of this branch, Mrs. F. C. Reis, Secretary, and A. A. Lauer, Treasurer. The St. Mary's School

hall was used as a workroom. Mrs. Leslie Abell and Mrs. Mary Auchsterter were appointed as superintendents of the work room; Miss Catherine Kuehna, chairman of hospital garments; Mrs. Otto Kohler, chairman of surgical supplies; Mrs. John Stilz, chairman of kit bags; Mrs. G. M. Reis, chairman of the knitting department.

An auxiliary of the Red Cross was started in the southwest part of the township sometime before. This branch was started with Mrs. Lydia Fauble as president, and Miss Elsie Theiss, vice-president. This auxiliary did very good work, meeting once in two weeks.

The ladies in this vicinity assembled at the Armory on Sept. 19, 1917, for the purpose of organizing for war work. There were thirty in attendance with Mrs. D. C. Haskell as speaker, representing the Mendota, Illinois Needlework Guild. At this informal meeting it was decided to hold the next meeting at the Union church parlors, on Sept. 24, 1917, when the following officers were elected:

Miss Catherine Malash, president; Mrs. William Easter, secretary and treasurer.

Meetings were held one afternoon every week in the Union Church parlors doing war work for the Mendota Needlework Guild, later transferring the work to Lee county. Mrs. George Lauer was appointed general chairman of Sublette township, with the following officers and committees:

Mrs. William Brucker, chairman of the unit; Mrs. Charles Hatch, Sr., chairman of registration; Miss Anna Theiss, secretary and treasurer; Mrs. Joseph Long, chairman of information; Mrs. William Easter, Mrs. George Fauble, Mrs. Cornelius Dinges, Miss Catherine Kuehna and Mrs. Burright, committee.

In November, 1917, 264 registrants were entered. In December $10.94 was received from the sale of Red Cross Christmas seals. In January, 1918, a unit of the W. C. C. N. D. was organized under the direction of Mrs. Forsyth and Mrs. Armington of Dixon, Illinois, this unit becoming a branch of the W. C. C. N. D. of Dixon, Illinois.

The work done and turned in was: 197 hospital shirts, 114 pajamas; 80 bandages, 45 sweaters and 92 pairs of socks, with a large number of helmets, wristlets, quilts and other supplies we are unable to itemize. It might be interesting to know that one lady 75 years of age knitted forty-two pairs of socks.

In March, 1918 we collected canned fruit, vegetables, chickens, a hog and many other articles too numerous to mention, which were sent to Dixon, and donated to the Allied Bazaar.

A party was given, which with some subscriptions, netted $241.74. This money was used to supply the boys, called or volunteered for service, from this township, with comfort kits, sweaters and socks. The following will show the amount on hand when the armistice was signed which was sent to Dixon to be sent overseas: 12 comfort kits, 34 pair socks, 16 sweaters and $15 was sent for the sheet and pillow case fund.

On October 3, 1918 this registration weighed and measured 112 children under six years of age, which was 100 percent for our township. Mrs. Otto Koehler was appointed chief nurse for Sublette township.

We arranged for the adoption of five fatherless children in France, with the following organizations and individuals: Ladies' Friendly club, one; Ladies' Birthday club, one; Mrs. Catherine Malash, one; Mr. and Mrs. Peter Dinges, one; Mrs. Frank and Miss Catherine Kuehna, one.

In closing this letter, which is a brief report on the work done through this organization, it would be unfair not to mention the fact that every member worked very hard with no aim whatever from a selfish viewpoint. Those who couldn't do their part by

sewing and knitting, did it by raising poultry and garden truck and doing dairy and farm work, which resulted in good team work in committees working with the organization as a whole.

Mrs. Geo. Lauer, Chairman
Miss Catherine Malach, Vice-Chairman

FINANCIAL ACCOUNT

Camp Grant Comfort fund	$ 140.00	First Liberty loan	$ 2,000.00
First Red Cross memberships	225.00	Second Liberty loan	48,200.00
Second Red Cross mem.	122.00	Third Liberty loan	29,000.00
Second Red Cross Drive	1,425.00	Fourth Liberty loan	59,600.00
United War Work fund	2,381.50	War Savings Stamps	21,480.00
K. of C.	200.00		
Y. M. C. A.	125.00		$160,280.00
	$4,618.50		

CHAPTER XLI

Willow Creek Township

By Wm. J. Brown

At the outset of the great world war there was a great variance of opinion in Willow Creek, some taking the side of the Allies while others took the side of the Central Powers with the vast majority, however, on the side of the Allies. America's entry into the war changed the complexion of the Central Power adherents and while there also appeared to be some ProGermanism in the township, the overwhelming number of loyal, American spirited citizens caused the Pro-German attitude to fade into insignificance to such an extent that it is safe to assert that before many moons had rolled around Willow Creek became 100 percent American in so far as doing its part on the firing line at home was concerned. The vast amount of work, however, fell upon the loyal citizens and willing workers in this as well as all other communities.

The first service performed by the township was in the registration of June 6, 1917 for the purpose of registering all male persons between the ages of 21 and 31, inclusive, for military service. In this instance W. J. Brown was appointed chief registrar with F. A. Bach and W. E. Byrd as assistants. This registration disclosed the fact that there were 91 persons eligible to military service in the township under this rule and also disclosed the further fact that of this number 77 were natural born and three naturalized citizens while there were seven declarents and four aliens. From this number 23 were inducted into the service.

Willow Creek township was organized on April 3, 1855, and is one of the youngest townships of Lee County. It has participated in the Civil war, the Spanish-American war and the great world war. It furnished many volunteers in the Union army of the Civil war from 1861 to 1865, and also two doughty volunteers in the Spanish-American War, they being Edward Ponell and Winfield Scott Wigginton.

In the fall of 1917 the Second Liberty Loan came on with the township quota at $48,000.00. Lars C. Risetter was appointed chairman of this drive and he in turn appointed J. A. Miller, J. Henry Eide and J. H. Grove his assistants. The sum of $31,700.00 was subscribed during this drive. The fact that Willow Creek did not make its quota at this time was not due to the committee, who worked incessantly and diligently to obtain their quota, but was due entirely to the lack of understanding on the part of the citizens as to the necessity of backing their government and that United States government bonds were the best investment obtainable. As the understanding of the value of these bonds became more general, Willow Creek immensely made up for this deficiency.

In September of the year 1917 the first Y. M. C. A. drive was launched. This drive was delayed on account of neglect as well as lack of time on the part of the persons appointed to carry on this drive. The township's quota was $500.00 with but two days to make the drive. Seeing the necessity, as well as the importance, of Willow Creek bearing equal burden with the rest of the county in this matter, a meeting was called at the Lee State bank and W. J. Brown elected chairman. A volunteer committee composed of S. M. Maakestad, O. C. Brown, J. H. Eide and G. P. Peters canvassed the entire township and at the prescribed time went over the top with $30.00 to the good.

Shortly following this the State Council of Defense was created. The county members of the council appointed a finance committee for the township composed of five members as follows: Lars C. Rissetter, P. J. Schoenholz, P. S. Snyder, J. H. Eide and W. J. Brown. At a meeting held at the town hall, this committee nominated W. J. Brown as township chairman and J. H. Eide as its secretary and appointed three members in each school district as members of the neighborhood committee of the State Council of Defense as follows:

District 140—W. E. Byrd, chairman; W. H. Herrmann, G. T. Noe.
District 141—W. J. Hardy, chairman; T. E. Hillison, Vernon Noyes.
District 142—F. X. Herrmann, chairman; August Herrmann, C. H. Risetter.
District 143—W. H. Vosburgh, chairman; S. A. Skromme, Joe A. Johnson.
District 144—J. A. Miller, chairman; Paul Henry Snyder, Lewis Hackman.
District 145—L. H. Risetter, chairman; Eling Petterson, Bernard Hopps.
District 146—H. L. Rhoades, chairman; James E. Nelson, Charles G. Hackman.
District 154—W. D. Barringer, chairman; G. W. Sanford, James Bend.
District 165—G. P. Peters, chairman; S. B. Eden, James Kennedy.

That part of District 139 lying in Willow Creek township was taken care of through the courtesy of the Alto committee of the same district:

Peter M. Johnson, Martin H. Bly and Thomas Burke.

After the creation of the Council of Defense the various committees took charge of all drives in their respective school districts until the close of the war. This was a remarkable improvement over the former method of three or four persons canvassing the whole township, the method obtaining better results as well as being more efficient.

The Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense, Illinois Division, and the State Council of Defense was created with the appointment of Mrs. W. J. Brown of Lee, as chairman. The singular event in this appointment being that her husband had been appointed chairman of the Men's Council of Defense and left the executive authority in the hands of this one family as it had been previously established that the chairman of the Men's Council of Defense and the chairman of the Women's Council of Defense together with a third person appointed by them constituted the executive committee of the township. This was properly done by the appointment of Miss Ida Durin of Scarboro which left the personnel of the executive committee as follows—W. J. Brown, Mrs. W. J. Brown and Ida Durin.

After her appointment Mrs. Brown in turn appointed Miss Ida Durin as sub-chairman, and Miss Ila Olson, Miss Ruth Schoenholz and Mrs. Florence Pitcher as members of the Women's Committee of the Council of Defense for Willow Creek township. The women did splendid work. In their registration of the women of the township they worked ceaselessly and untiringly until every woman in the township had been registered except six who, although repeatedly requested, positively refused. The peculiar coincidence in connection with this registration and which was immensely amusing to the committee, was the fact that a great many of the women, after registering, launched upon an earnest meditation of the matter and came to the conclusion that it was a serious matter and that by registering they became liable to be drafted into the military service of the United States the same as men, and not a few in the wee hours of the next morning after they had registered arrived at the residence of the chairman long before she had intended to arise and earnestly pleaded and requested to have their registration cancelled, but upon being forcefully and courteously assured that their Uncle Sam had no design on such purpose, they in every instance allowed their registration to stand.

Their work in the sale of Red Cross Christmas seals during Christmas of 1917 surpassed any township in the county, having sold 4500 seals or approximately seven seals per capita. The committee did splendid work for the Allied Relief, Child Welfare, Red Cross Work, procuring funds for the French wounded and the adoption of French war orphans. They gave valuable assistance in the sale of Liberty Bonds. In all, their work was highly commendable, their patriotism above rather than at par, and their loyalty in every respect 100 per cent. This committee was given splendid assistance by their county chairman, Mrs. John G. Ralston of Dixon.

The citizens of Willow Creek were members of the two Red Cross units 27 of the 36 sections comprising the Scarboro unit, an auxiliary of the Lee County chapter of the American Red Cross. The president of this is Miss Ida Durin who tendered the use of her residence which was used for Red Cross purposes throughout the war. This unit held meetings regularly every week and while not large in number of workers did an immense amount of work in 1917 and 1918 and holds an enviable record, while conceded a small unit still in 1919 it reached a membership of about 220 members.

On July 4, 1917 the Lee Cornet band gave a celebration for the benefit of the Red Cross. A large crowd assembled on this day and various games and sports were arranged for the purpose of procuring money. The speakers of the day were Rev. J. J. Hitchens, pastor of the M. E. church at Lee, and Rev. J. O. Tweten, pastor of the S. W. Lutheran church of Lee. These men gave excellent addresses and were splendidly applauded by the large assembly. The proceeds of the day amounted to over $300.00 which amount was turned over to the local Red Cross. At this time there were not many Red Cross members in Willow Creek and in consequence thereof the Red Cross girls and band members launched out upon a membership drive and before the celebration was over the American Red Cross became nearly 300 members stronger. One of the band boys, N. G. Munson, secured 68 members alone upon that day.

Again in 1918 on July 4, the business men of Lee and the Lee Cornet band gave another celebration the proceeds of which were to be turned over to the Red Cross.

The entire moving picture show of F. A. Bach was turned over to the Red Cross, the two shows netted $80, and the dance in the evening netted $50. When the proceeds of the entire day were summed up it was found that the American Red Cross had been enriched in the sum of about $450.

In the spring of 1918 the Third Liberty Loan was launched. Up to this time each of the various school districts thought they were carrying a heavier burden than the other in the amount allotted to each district to make up the township's quota.

The quota for Willow Creek in this Loan was $24,750 and at the end of the drive had rolled up a grand total of $56,350 or 230 percent of its quota for which it received a star in its Third Liberty Loan flag, there being but two townships in the county receiving this distinction in this drive, Willow Creek and Wyoming.

The second Red Cross drive was completed in May 1918, the township's quota being $1406.25. It was an easy matter to obtain money for the Red Cross at this time as the people had began to realize fully the value of this great arm of mercy and were very liberal in their donations towards it. While it was the instructions to the committees to see that there was no oversubscription still when the campaign came to a close Willow Creek had subscribed $1478.85 to the American Red Cross.

In the following month the War Saving Stamp drive was on in full force to complete the county's quota for 1918. Willow Creek's share in this campaign was $20,625. The drives had come quite regular and frequent this year, so much so as to absorb the avail-

able cash and besides as an investment the War Savings stamps did not appeal to the people as much as the Liberty bonds. They brought the drive to a close with a subscription of $23,660 or a $3000 oversubscription.

September of 1918 saw the second registration of the male inhabitants of the township between the ages of 18 and 45 inclusive. This registration disclosed the fact that Willow Creek had 99 persons within these ages eligible to military service. The registrars appointed to carry on this registration were: W. J. Brown, Chief Registrar; J. H. Eide, P. J. Schoenholz, assistants.

In October of 1918 the Fourth Liberty loan was launched with a quota of $54,900, this being the largest sum that Willow Creek had been asked to raise. The sum was large but the committees felt that the quota could and would be made. The slogan of the county in this drive was "Over the Top in One day." At 11 o'clock that night every school district had reported its subscription in to Chairman W. J. Brown, the sum which formed a grand total of $61,050, subscribed in four hours, and an oversubscription of $5,150.

On the 11th day of November, 1918, the United War Work campaign was started with an apportionment to Willow Creek of $1,584.60. It was believed that a great many of the people would select one or the other of the seven activities to make their entire donations to, thereby causing an extra amount of work to the committees, but when the curtain had rolled down upon the drive it was found that every citizen had contributed to all seven activities and donated a total of $1887.00.

The Fifth and last loan was floated in April of 1919. There was some pessimism prevailing in the township with reference to this loan, the general concensus of opinion being, that the armistice having been signed and the war practically over, the people would not feel the great necessity of subscribing to any further loans, but this did not prove true as it was the easiest loan or drive of them all. Scarcely a person in the township was solicited in this drive and yet with a quota of $39,000 the people voluntarily subscribed $50,400.

There were two Red Cross membership drives in Willow Creek. The first drive in January 1918, was conducted through a fierce snow storm and at a time when the roads were practically impassible. It took three weeks to complete the drive and then a great many in the township had not been solicited but the membership reached over 40 per cent or nearly 330 members. This drive was made by W. J. Brown, chairman, and J. H. Eide covering the northeast quarter of the township, Lars C. Rissetter the Southeast quarter, Joseph Miller and Lewis Hackman the southwest quarter and P. S. Snyder and P. J. Schoenholz the northwest quarter.

The second drive was made in January of 1919. This drive was put through by the various committees of the Council of Defense. In this drive through the splendid work of G. W. Sanford and Walter Barringer, school district No. 154 lacked but two members of having a 100 percent district. The township itself enrolled a membership of nearly 450.

Numerous War Meetings

Various meetings were held in the township during the war.

For all patriotic meetings the hall at Searboro was furnished free by P. J. Schoenholz and the Nelson hall at Lee by H. C. Nelson. The Lee Cornet Band furnished music for all meetings held in the township without any compensation and were indeed a group of loyal and patriotic boys.

During the entire war there was no violation of the Federal or food regulations. There was, however, considerable grumbling as the proportion of the food became smaller in their allotment, still nearly all the people felt that it was a sacrifice that they must make, and was necessary to feed the hungry and heroic people of our allies as well as to give our soldiers and sailors the best the land could afford and produce. The patriotism was of such splendid calibre that during all the drives never a citizen of the township was haled before the loyalty committee. There was one event, however, which marred and stained the record of the township and that was a few of the young men in the draft who hid behind plows, tractors or some other farm implements, young men who fell over themselves to get to Dixon and Freeport, who wasted an enormous amount of time going back and forth to the district exemption boards,—time that could have been used to a better advantage upon the farm,—who burned up gasoline and rubber tires carrying friends and relatives to these boards to corroborate their dilatory tactics practiced for the purpose of procuring deferred classification. It seemed as though simultaneously with the order of the first registration the entire township became infested with farm managers between the ages of 21 and 31 years of age, an extraordinary condition which had never existed before. Had it not been for the foregoing the patriotism of Willow Creek would have been spotless and its record as clear as the noonday sun. While there were very few who avoided military service, and the performance of their duty to their country, there are 22 young men whose names will be engraved upon the pages of the history of this township, county, state and country, men who, although drafted, willingly went forth to defend the honor of their country.

Many young men of the township made attempts at enlistment, some being rejected on account of physical disabilities and others failed of enlistment because the recruiting officers refused to accept them for the period of the duration of the war only. In every war thus far that the township has participated in, all her soldiers have served in the army and no one so far has ever served in the navy which shows that Willow Creek does not take kindly to water.

CHAPTER XLII

Wyoming Township

By Chas. F. Preston

There were very few public meetings held in the township, as it will readily be seen from the response to the various loans, drives, that the people were thoroughly aroused and awake to the necessity of the war work, and needed no outside incentive to cause them to respond.

On Friday evening, Sept. 6, 1918, the service flag of the township was raised and dedicated by a large meeting, held on Main street, Paw Paw, Illinois, addressed by State's Attorney Harry Edwards of Dixon.

On Wednesday evening, Sept. 25, 1918, preliminary to the Fourth Liberty loan, a public meeting was held on Main street which was attended by a large crowd. John H. Byers of Dixon was the principal speaker of the evening and short remarks were made by Messrs. Borst, Vaile, and Henry S. Dixon, of Dixon and C. F. Preston of Paw Paw.

One or two meetings scheduled in the winter of 1918 were called off on account of snow blockade and inability of speakers to get there.

All Regulations Followed

Wyoming township gave a ready, universal and cheerful compliance with all federal regulations regarding food, fuel, and heatless days.

Gasolineless Sundays were strictly observed, with very few exceptions, on the start, and, as people more fully realized the necessity of the regulation, the observance of it became practically universal.

First Liberty Bond Loan.

The government asked this community to take about $38,000.00 based on the banking resources.

The State Bank of Paw Paw subscribed for $58,000.00 and this amount was cut down to $31,000.00 on account of the over-subscription.

Of this amount the patrons of the bank took about $28,000.00 without solicitation.

Second Liberty Bond Loan.

On a community basis the quota was a little less than $70,000.00. The total subscriptions amounted to $103,500.00.

Third Liberty Bond Loan.

The quotas after the Second loan were made by townships. Wyoming's share was about $35,000.00; at 5 p. m. April 6, 1918, the subscriptions amounted to over $37,000.00. The committee stopped work at this time and before the end of the drive the quota was more than doubled.

Fourth Liberty Bond Loan.

Wyoming's quota was $74,400.00 and she went over the top at 3:30 p. m. the first day; the total subscription was $78,350.00.

Fifth (Victory) Loan.

The quota for the Fifth loan was $52,900.00, and the amount subscribed was $61,600.00.

In the Y. M. C. A. drive in November, 1917, the total amount raised was $1261.00.

In the United War Work drive in November, 1918, the quota for Wyoming township was $2147.55; the amount raised was $3539.75.

Red Cross subscriptions were $6346.95.

Funds collected for the Women's Committee Council of National Defense were $109.70.

Red Cross Work by Women.

The Paw Paw branch of the Lee County chapter of the American Red Cross was organized June 15, 1917.

The following officers were appointed: Mrs. Polly Bates, chairman; Mrs. Lucy H. McBride, Vice-chairman; Mrs. Rose Hicks, secretary, Mrs. Maud Pogue, treasurer.

On June 6, 1918 the following officers were elected: Mrs. Anna Warren, chairman; Mrs. Rose Hicks, vice-chairman; Mrs. Mary R. Chaffee, secretary; Mrs. Bertha Wheeler, treasurer.

On July 5, 1918 Mrs. Rose Hicks resigned her office and Mrs. Josephine Pratt was elected to fill the vacancy.

The following persons were members of the Board of Directors: Rev. O. T. Canfield, Rev. A. B. Wimmer, Rev. L. S. Evans, Frank Wheeler, Robert Pogue, F. E. Gates, William Adrian, E. F. Guffin, J. A. Warren, W. A. Pratt, J. H. LaPorte, G. W. Thompson.

A. C. McBride, being the director from Wyoming township in the Lee County chapter was advisory chairman of the Paw Paw Branch.

Meetings were held for the first two months in the Siglin building, the use of which was donated by Miss Barbara Siglin.

The work room was then moved to the Presbyterian church parlors where the meetings were held for one year.

There were 81 meetings held with an average attendance of 31. The ladies and a few of the gentlemen were very faithful in attendance.

Membership for 1917	354
Membership for 1918	651
Membership for 1919	601
Amount received for membership	$1,606.00
Amount contributed	4,740.95
Total amount received	$6,346.95

In March, 1918 the I. O. O. F. gave an entertainment and solicited funds which amounted to $2100.00. A drive was made in June, 1918 for the National Red Cross which netted $1,056.50.

Aside from these two drives all the money was freely contributed by our citizens without being solicited. This Branch bought nearly all of its supplies from local dealers who furnished all material at cost.

The officers made a very large Red Cross service flag and donated it to our branch; each star representing a knitted outfit given to one of our soldier boys before leaving home.

Women's Committee Council of National Defense

The presidents of the various women's organizations of Wyoming township were called together on Oct. 12, 1917 for the purpose of organizing a Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense. Officers were elected as follows:

Mrs. J. B. Daugherty, chairman. Mrs. Lillian Nisbet, vice-chairman.

Mrs. J. S. Bennett, recording secretary. Mrs. A. C. McBride, treasurer.

The Council had a membership of 34.

On Nov. 6 and 7, 1917, the local registration committee secured a 100 percent registration of the women of the township, 420 women having registered.

Through the Council the various organizations sent more than 1000 garments to the Allied Relief work.

The total number of Red Cross Christmas seals sold was 4449. The Y. W. C. A. war work offering amounted to $97.60. The total amount of money raised by the Council was $109.70.

Two Gold Stars

Fulton Reynolds heard the call of his country and enlisted June 3, 1918, asking admission into the Marine corps at Chicago, Ill., He passed all examinations and was called June 8. He was sent back until further notice, which for some unknown reason, he never received. He registered at Charles City, Ia., June 5, 1917 and was called by the draft July 26, 1918, leaving Charles City on that date. He arrived at Camp Gordon, Ga., July 28, 1918 being placed in Co. B Fifth Replacement regiment. On September 2, he received his overseas equipment, but on being recommended to attend non-com school was taken off the overseas list.

He attended the non-com school and was making good when he was taken ill and on September 25, 1918 was taken to the base hospital. On October 18 he answered the final reveille. His death came as the result of pleural pneumonia. He served his country only a short time, but when he answered the final call it was just as glorious as though he had been on the battlefield. He made the supreme sacrifice. No man could do more. The lieutenant of his company describes his life in camp as being that of a model soldier.

The body was returned from Atlanta to Paw Paw, Ill., and, with military honors, was laid to rest in Wyoming cemetery.

Lieut. W. W. Smith—son of William Henry and Elizabeth Smith, was born at Paw Paw, Ill., Nov. 11, 1897. He entered aviation service, Sept. 13, 1917, at Chicago. From there he was sent to Champaign for ground work and remained nine weeks. He then went to Memphis, Tenn., where he was instructed to fly. He was commissioned a second lieutenant there. On July 24 he came home on a furlough. He then went to Dallas, Tex. to command and drill a company of cadets at Camp Dix, remaining there four weeks and on the 10th of March was ordered to Belleville, Illinois, as an instructor in aviation. On May 17, 1918, while taking a friend for a flight, his plane fell and he received injuries from which he died. The body was brought home for burial and was placed in the family mausoleum at Wyoming Cemetery.

CHAPTER XLIII

Letters Written by Soldiers and Sailors While in Service

Selected by: L. W. Mitchell of Dixon, P. M. James of Amboy, Dr. F. M. Banker of Franklin Grove.

From Roy Y. Long, Co. C, 101st Field Batt. Signal Corps.

Somewhere in France,
Sept. 18, 1918.

Dear Mother:

We have been on the move a good deal the last two or three weeks. After we landed here in July, we were at a rest camp, drilling and practice. We received our instruments, and were speeding upon buzzer work, with experienced instructors who had been at the Front.

Later, we travelled thru a very nice part of the country, sometimes in box cars, also was swimming and boating, in the Seine and Marne rivers. We saw several large Cathedrals, while traveling thru the country and were inside of the Meaux Cathedral. It was the greatest sight I ever saw. The Red Cross always served us on our way. The French people treat us as if we were their own boys.

I have been transferred to a permanent Division now, and we stay at the Headquarters of the 101st Infantry. They are Mass. National Guard and a fine bunch of fellows. When we are at the Front, we go with the infantry, and when we go to the rear, we are with the Field Signal Battalion. We sure learn to right it, when we hike along with the Infantry. A good many of them are from Boston.

Nov. 6. We are living in dugouts, where the rats and cooties are as thick as bees. I have been thru gas and shell fire, but am sound as a dollar. I was in the famous St. Mihiel drive, where we captured a German Band of 60 pieces. It sure looked funny to see a German band coming up the road. Then they made them play the "Star Spangled Banner." I also got my helmet, on the St. Mihiel salient. We slipped over on the Germans so slick they thought they were going to be wiped off the earth. We don't expect much more fighting, as we hear over the wireless, the peace terms with Austria. We have them surrounded on all sides, and there isn't much chance for them to hold out.

With love,

Roy G. Long.

Nov. 24, 1918.

Dear Father;

For the last six weeks we have been on the Verdun Front, and one of the hottest places in France. I have been thru everything a human being could possibly go thru, and come out alive, but it is all over now, and feeling pretty good and mighty lucky too.

The first hitch on the Verdun Front, was in Belleau Wood, up in the Argonne Forrest. We were up there about fifteen days, and they took us out, and gave us a couple days rest, and put us in another front, to the right of that.

It was supposed to be a quiet sector, in fact it was, until we got in there. We relieved the French, and they no more than got out, than we had the Boche on the war path. It seems funny, the French can go in a Sector, and as long as they don't advance, everything is fine, but the minute our Division gets in it sure gets hot.

When we were in Belleau Woods, we had the hardest time. The Germans fought like demons to hold every inch. They would counter attack three or four times a day, trying to regain what they lost. They sure had some artillery, and raised Cain with our telephone lines. We had to keep sending out men all the time, to shoot trouble. It was no uncommon thing, to see line men running around, with a test telephone set on his arm.

One day, I was out with one of the boys, we fixed one break, and tested it, but we could not get the fellow on the other end. So we kept on going, until we could get a test, from the other end, and then, Fritz started to sling over some of his "diamonds" as we call them. We ducked in some small holes, and dodged behind some trees, until it calmed down, and then we started out again. After we got nearly to the other post, we found another break; fixed it, and tended it, and got the fellow on the other end. It sure felt good to hear him say, "Hello". About that time, Fritz started in again. Talk about working fast, we were up close to the front line, as we had gone over a hill, and were under machine gun fire, and some of Fritz's planes came over too, they were trying to give range to artillery. We managed to get some tape stuck on the splice. We ran back over the hill, and found another break, near our post.

It had been shot after we had gone over it, and we tested it and found everything O. K.

After night is the worst, as we have to run along with the wire in our hand, and it is a pretty slow job, the worst of it is we can't find the other end of the break.

We got in a bunch one night, we had just made the splice, and started to test in, and "Fritz" started to throw over some gas; we were only a little way from our dugout; we had to run up a steep, stony hill, and we were in a trench, too, and somebody had rolled in a big bunch of wire. Well, I went through it, head first. After I got to the top, I was steaming like a race horse, and my clothes looked as if I had gone through a sausage grinder, and my hands and face were all scratched up. We went over the top, four times the last forty-eight hours. I went over every time but one, and I was sent back to shoot trouble over the line. The last time I went over, five of us signal men, and one squad of infantry, that made our objective. Fritz opened up on us, with a heavy machine gun fire; we had to dodge, from one shell hole to another, and had to run a telephone line too. One fellow carried the telephone, I helped unspool the wire, the other carried the wire. The Colonel was pleased we made our objective.

We started over the top, two days before the armistice was signed. We were following the road, and before we had gone a half mile, it was so full of shell holes, you could hardly tell where it was, and we sunk to our knees in mud. One shell hole we dodged into, was twelve feet deep, and the Boche seemed to know we were in there, as they gave a bombardment of heavy '88's around that place for about an hour.

I was released from the Front, the night the armistice was signed, but I was so near all in, I wasn't very much excited. We hadn't had any sleep for four nights, nor very much to eat. It took us a week to realize the war was over.

We have been hiking the last eight days. The army surgeons ordered it, as we had so much gas in our lungs, it was the only thing that would get it out of our lungs. Some of the boys couldn't speak above a whisper, but now after our hundred mile hike, they all have their voice back. It sure did us a lot of good.

I have been in Verdun several times, it sure has been shot to pieces. There isn't a whole building that hasn't been hit. Our Division was the first to be stationed inside the Fort. The town is undermined with tunnels, and on top, it is fortified with barb wire and trenches.

Jan. 8—I have been pretty busy lately. We have to drill and go to school as usual, and we have been having contests in athletics, also flag drill, and lectures on switch boards, telephones and buzzer phones.

We stood out for about four hours Christmas, waiting for President Wilson to go by. We had our afternoons off for the holidays, but we had to drill in the morning. The Government gave us candy for Xmas, and the Y. M. C. A. gave us chocolate for New Years.

A couple of the boys and I, went out and bought a feed, one night, at one of the French homes. We tried to get a duck, but we didn't make it. We were in one house, and I made a stab at talking. I asked the woman if she could sell us a duck, (in French) but she couldn't get my interpretation of duck, so I said "Quack, quack", and she caught on right away, then we all had a big laugh, and the women, it tickled them to death. Then I asked her for a chicken. She did not have any, but she took us to a neighbors, who had chickens for sale. So we made a bargain with her, and she was to furnish potatoes and milk, and she was to cook the chickens.

Well we were figuring on a big feed that night, and went around when it was time to eat, and come to find out, she didn't understand that we wanted it cooked. So we were out of luck for supper that night. We had bread and milk, and then we had it fixed up the next night, and what a feed we did have. Those women are sure good cooks. We are expecting to move in a few days, and the rumors are that we expect to be home soon. We turned in our knives, pliers, and pistols today, so I guess it is Home.

With love,

Roy G. Long.

Co. C, 101st Field Battalion, Signal Corps.

American E. F., France.

From Priv. Ira. O. Wells, Co. A, 132nd Inf.

Somewhere in front lines.

Oct. 4th 1918.

Dear Mother and All:

Well had you begun to think I had got bumped off by one of Jerrys shells.

It has been quite a while since I wrote, but this is the first opportunity since I sent you the letter and cards around Sept. 20th. We left a small village here on Sept. 6th and were hauled in trucks to our destination.

We went in the front lines on the night of the eighth and we are still on the front line and no sign of relief yet.

We have sure had a very rough spin this time. I presume you read of the big American smash on the twenty mile front. Well our regiment was in it and of course Co. A as usual was in the first wave. We hopped the morning of the 26th a little after five with a very fine barrage of high explosives shells, smoke and liquid fire. Can you imagine a wall of steel twenty miles in length and going over our heads. The machine gun company sure gave us a splendid barrage. Our first half a mile was through a very marshy piece of ground. The 108 engineers worked for about two hours ahead of us laying duck boards and they also built several small bridges for us boys to go over a small creek which was waist deep with mud and water.

They stood in that mud and water holding the bridges up with their shoulders so us boys could get across.

Great piece of work for the Engineers I guess. The Engineers sure deserve all the praise they get in taking part in this great war. I slipped off the duck boards a few times before I landed on solid ground as well as the rest of the boys and you ought to have seen us. I had my rifle slung across my back with my grenade, in each hand and it didn't make much difference if I did fall in a shell hole as long as my rifle was in a safe place. We finally got across and lined up again and was off. It was hard fighting for us boys all the way. From what we could find out from the prisoners he pulled his infantry out and retreated and just left all his machine guns behind to try and stop up. Well Jerry is pretty foxy with a machine gun and he will fight with it until you are within throwing distance of them and they come out of their pill boxes and holler mercy camerad. Well we gave them mercy alright. A fritz that comes out and gives himself up like a man we never bother, but woe unto the machine gun men who fight to the finish.

Some of the prisoners told us that if they came out and gave themselves up we would shoot them anyhow and that is why Jerry's rear guard puts up such a fight. Most of our fighting was in a very heavy wood. There was a very heavy fog hanging around us all morning and for once the good Lord was with us boys. Jerry couldn't see us until we were right on top of him and then he would fire a belt at us, grab his machine gun go a little to the rear and then start sweeping the ground ahead of himself again.

We went just to the right of dead mans hill also hill 104 and hill 106. I can see now why those places changed hands so many times. They are just covered with shell holes. Jerry was sweeping the hills with his machine guns but after us boys get started to going under the barrage there seems to be nothing to stop us. We gained our objective a little after eleven o'clock. We pushed him for over six hours. We pushed him between five and six kilo and captured two towns.

I would like to tell you the name of the towns and then you could see by the map just where our Company went. Jerry had snipers working in the tree tops and they gave us boys a little trouble. I am sending you a souvenir I got off a Jerry that I coaxed out of a tree with my rifle. He shot a hole through my canteen and let all my reserve water out, also grazed my helmet once. Well I dropped on the ground behind some bushes and finally located him. I yelled for the rest of the boys to drop before he would get some of them. Well one shot from the old trusty Springfield and down he came and we were on top of him in an instant. Well the rest of the boys let me souvenir him for he was my man. He had a lot of money on his body and I am sending you one of his 20 mark pieces as a souvenir. This is the first time I have ever told you the way us boys have to meet a Jerry on the field and it will probably be the last time to.

I won't be able to do any more writing until I get back from the lines. The next day after we got dug in, I got seven letters with my rations, and mail in a place like that sure puts the pep into a man.

Hoping you get this letter and to hear from you soon,

I remain, As ever,

Pvt. Ira O. Wells, 2078152, Co. A 132 Infantry.

Via N. Y. American E. F., France.

P. S. I haven't had my shoes off for a month now, and have washed three times and shaved twice during that period. We are lucky to get water to drink.

From Wallace Vaughan, 118th Co. U. S. Marine Corps.

Honolulu, T. H., Jan. 8, '19.

Dear Mother:

I've noticed all the letters from the boys—both overseas and at home which are printed in the "News" and thought it would be O. K. to write a letter about Honolulu and the Island of Oahu and the Marines.

To begin with I cannot tell any war story. I sure wish I could, but all the fighting we do is with our respected enemies the doughboys and gobs. Incidentally we have to fight a large population of mosquitoes—but—we are not here to fight; we are doing guard duty. Instead of having a daily routine our schedule runs through three days and then begins all over again.

As in all army camps we wake at 5:45 to the tune of first call—at this time of the year, a good hour before sunrise and quite cool. At six o'clock the post's pet peeve blows reveille and we crawl out from our mosquito nets (its impossible to sleep without this protection from mosquitoes) and at 6:15 are in ranks for roll call and physical exercise. Then begins our 3 day routine. Commencing with the day our company is on guard.

About half the Company is detailed for a guard to the work train which brings the navy yard workers from Hololulu to Pearl Harbor. The rest do police duty around the barracks. Upon returning from train guard we have troop—as we call rifle inspection—next comes guard mount except on Mondays and Wednesdays. When we have parade first. We have formal guard mount every day but Saturday and Sunday. Then guard is divided and sent to the different places to be guarded—details being sent to East and West gates—radio station and barracks. The detail at barracks does all the navy yard and dry dock guards and that is the detail most of us try to keep away from. My favorite guard is second relief at the radio station. The guard is divided into 3 reliefs—each relief does eight hours on post. The eight hours is divided into two watches of $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours each and one watch of 3 hours.

Guard duty is not hard but an awful bore. Night sleep is broken as you get it two or three hours at a time and bad sleep at that as shoes and leggins are all that are allowed to be removed while in guard room or camp as ease may be. The second day there is nothing doing until police call at 1 o'clock and then we work at most anything the police sergeant desires until 4:30 in afternoon or before if he wants to let us off. The police sergeant is a pessimistic old Irishman who has been a soldier all his life and he works in streaks. We will have it easy for a few days and then he works us like horses. If you are lucky enough yo get off from police work before 3 o'clock you may go "on liberty" when liberty call blows. That beloved call goes at 3 o'clock and every Marine off duty may do as he pleases until 7:45 the next morning.

The third day we spend in doing whatever the Captain desires. We troop, quarters inspection and then drill or hike for the rest of the day. Next day we start all over again. The Marines do the hardest duty of any outfit on the Island but we probably are allowed away from post more than any other branch excepting the Coast Defense Corps at Fort Kamehameha.

My experience in Marine Corps has been a little different from most of the boys who have gone from home. Being at a regular post is different than at a cantonment or in the field. While war was on it was very little different here than in peace time. We do regular peace time duty.

Honolulu is situated on a fairly well protected harbor which is, I believe, of natural formation—protected on East by Diamond Head and on West by a point which bears

an Hawaiian name. The entrance to the harbor is to South and protected by coral reefs excepting in Channel. Inside the reef the water is deep enough for the largest ships right up to the land. The vegation here is largely tropical. Probably the greatest pest we have here (outside of mosquitoes and orientals) is the Algorobis tree. It is a small tree with long needlelike thorns and is very painful to run against. It is not a native of the Island and the story goes that it was introduced here by the missionaries so as to make the natives wear clothing. It sure did and if they did not keep putting the trees out every year it would soon make them wear armor.

Pearl Harbor is a short distance west of Honolulu and at present about 75% of Navy Yard is under construction—when finished will be one of the finest and best navy yards in the world. On East end of Honolulu is the famous "Beach et Waikiki" and also a very beautiful park which has some unspellable and unpronounceable Hawaiian name. Waikiki is certainly a beautiful place but the beach is full of sharp coral and the water is shallow unless one goes beyond reefs and takes the chance of meeting a man eating shark, so swimming is not very good. There are several fine hotels on the beach, also the Outriggu Canoe Club where there is a very fine dance floor.

Whatever one says of Hawaii he will certainly have to say their evenings and nights are wonderful. There is always a breeze and it's cool if not chilly. As for stars—one doesn't know how many stars there are until he sees them on a clear night over here. I'd be willing to bet there are three to every one in Illinois. Well—there are good points and bad points to Hawaii and as for myself—I'll be glad to be home. One thing about it is—its an open air country—the people eat, sleep, dance, go to movies, etc, all in open air. Houses are principally a protection from rain.

There are many interesting things I could tell but guess I've used enough of Mr. Y. M. C. A.'s paper.

I haven't bothered to speak of Hawaiian music as you have heard that but will say that you can multiply several times the imitation Hawaiian music you hear and you will have real Hawaiian music.

Remember me to every one.

WALLACE

118 Co. U. S. M. C. Pearl Harbor, T. H.

From Peter J. Phalen, Battery C, 123d Field Art.

Sancort, France, Nov. 24, 1918.

Dear Dad:

Well, dad, as today has been set aside for all soldiers in the A. E. F., to write to their fathers, I am writing to you. I have never written to you before as I thought that my letters to mother and sis were sufficient. I sometimes had hard work writing to them as often as I did.

I am going to tell you everything that has happened since we sailed from Hoboken. We are allowed to write that now that the war is over. It is quite a long story as it extends over eight months' time. Here goes:

We boarded the good ship "Kishmir," British ship, May 26th, and sailed from Hoboken, N. J., May 27. On our boat were the 122nd F. A., the 58th F. A. B. Headquarters, the 108th French Mortar Battery, the 108th Mobile Ordnance and two companies of the 303d Engineers. I was pretty lucky coming over as I wasn't sick at all. Some of the fellows were pretty sick, though. Well, we sighted the coast of Ireland, about 9:30 p. m., June 6th, and we landed at Liverpool, Eng., June 7th, and disembarked June 8th.

I certainly felt a long way from home that morning. I feel very close right now. After we got off the boat we hiked about four miles to a camp. It was called "Knotty Ash." We stayed over night. That was long enough as the English camps do not come up to the American ones in any way. We had to sleep on the floor as there were no beds. Of course, that was something unusual for us at that time, but we got used to it soon after that. We left Knotty Ash at 12 o'clock June 9th and arrived at a rest camp at Winchester, England the same night after hiking about 6 miles from the train to the camp. We had a little better quarters in this camp as it was much more modern than the others. We stayed there until Wednesday, the 12th. While there we had our first chance of taking a bath since we left the States. Maybe it didn't feel good.

When we left Winchester we went to Southampton. We arrived there about 4 o'clock in the afternoon and had to wait until dark before we could take a boat to go across the channel. When we awoke the next morning we were in the harbor at Le Havre, France. So you see we first landed in France on June 13th, 1918. We weren't very unlucky, either. I forgot to tell you that while in Winchester I ran into Philip McGrath, the one whose mother lives down on College avenue.

We got off the boat at Le Havre that morning about nine o'clock and marched to a camp which was about four miles away. We only stayed there one night and the next day we started out again. We traveled two days and two nights and arrived in Ornans, Doubs, June 16th at 11 o'clock A. M. On our way there we passed through the entire outskirts of Paris. I certainly would like to spend about a month there.

I was at Ornans until June 20th and then I was sent out as a clerk with a "horse detail" to Besanon, a city of about 100,000 population about 19 kilometers away. I dont' suppose you know how much a kilometer is—one kilometer is equal to three-fifths of a mile. I certainly had a good time and a very easy job. We were buying horses from the French to supply our regiments. The French people surely treated us fine all the time we were there. As a good thing never lasts very long, we were sent back to our organization Aug. 15th. They were then at Valdahou, a big French training camp. Well, it was kind of hard to go back to work again, but we didn't stay there very long. We started for the front August 23rd.

I didn't write and tell you I was going because I didn't want you to worry about me. I wrote and told Bernardine about it but I told her not to tell you. There is no more need to worry now as it is all over with. I tell you there are many light-hearted lads in France right now, and I am one of them.

The first front we went to was the St. Mihiel salient, the Toul sector. You probably have read about it in the papers. We were billeted in an old chateau. It was certainly a beautiful old place, but again it was too good to last as we left there Sept. 15. We went to the Verdun front. There we took part in what I think was the decisive battle of the war. We were in the Argonne woods. We held three different positions there. We were in action 21 days without relief and such a hell you could never be able to realize what we went through from Sept. 26 until Oct. 12. I could not explain it, no matter how hard I would try. I will tell you more about it when I get back. We lost one Dixon boy there. You probably know who it is.

Well, they finally decided to make us a motorized regiment. We started back to a camp to get our motors. We arrived at Saucort, Oct. 31. We were only here a short time when peace was declared. Maybe there wasn't some celebrating when we heard that.

Well, dad, keep an eye out for a job for me as it won't be long until we are coming

back. Tell mother I will write to her later in the week. I suppose it is getting cold in Dixon by this time. It is getting quite chilly over here.

Will close as I have written quite a long letter for me. Say "hello" to all my Dixon friends. With love and kisses to all, Your loving son and brother,

PETE.

P. J. Phalen Bat. C, 123 F. A., A. E. F.

From Corporal Herbert D. McDermott. (He died in June 1919, after returning home, as the result of his wounds.)

Cape May, N. J., Dec. 12, 1918.

Dear Mother, Father and All:

Your letter received and also the box of eats. The eats sure were appreciated and was a surprise on my stomach. The nurse gave me a couple of C. C. Pills for fear of the worse.

Well, mother when I left the good old U. S. A. over some eleven months ago, I left Heaven, went through Hell, and landed at Hoboken, N. J. after seeing service over there for eight months.

You know mother when I left the states over eleven months ago, I bought a round trip ticket and I would have been rather disappointed is I didn't get to use the other half.

On the ship going over the British starved us, and we starved for about a month before we went to the lines.

They say, Join the army and see the world, but it sure is H—when a fellow has to see it on foot. For I am safe in saying I saw nearly all of France and England on foot, and would love to have written a letter home from Berlin.

Once in a while we would get in old cars. They would herd us in like so many hogs and we would be like sardines and would ride for two days and three nights, and what a lovely place to sleep.

"Over The Top"

Well mother I will never forget the first time I went over the top as long as I live. For the Major, a hard boiled dog, said to us one night, "That tomorrow we were to get our full equipment as we were to go up close to the lines to get kind of an idea what war was like."

Well we had chow about four o'clock and our packs all rolled ready to leave at 4:30. We just got nicely started, when in France as usual it rains. We kept on hiking, no chance for a rest, and we had only about 150 lbs. on our back besides our rifle and bullets.

We hiked until about 2:30 in the morning when we were halted, and told to dig in and the Major told us to dig a good hole and put up our tents, and cover it with dead grass. So when the airplanes went over, they would not see us and drop bombs on us.

A fellow and myself in my squad dug in together, had a fine hole, and unrolled our packs. We were just as happy as a lark expecting a good nights sleep after our long hike, and just ready to flop. When "Big Bertha" the german gun started shelling on us, killing and wounding some of our men.

Just then a frog runner came back and told us to take the lines as the Germans were coming after them, with the best troops the Kaiser had, his marines and Prussian Guards.

Kaiser's Best Troops

Well we crawled out of our cozy little bunk, lined up in combat formation and relieved the frogs, went over the top with the best of luck. We battled the square heads

back over eleven kilometers before noon the next day. Well we had to dig in then, and wait for our own artillery as we doughboys advanced so fast and killed some of our own men. Well we signalled back to the artillery that they would have to raise their range, so they did and we went over after them again.

Well mother I sure had some close shaves, had guys picked off all around me, I had a shell break beside me, and it broke my rifle to pieces—but I never got a scratch. We battled for 18 or 20 days and then got relieved having lost so many men there was only 54 left out of 265 men strong.

At Chateau Thierry.

We went back to get our company filled up again and we went up again. Well, I sure was lucky all the time, until the last day we went up in July, and this was the turning battle being the largest battle of the war on the Chateau Thierry front. Well I went for three days and four nights without anything to eat, not along a drink of water unless we came to a stream and we had to be careful that it wasn't poisoned after goine so long without anything to eat, drink or sleep. A fellow and me in my squad were picked out to go out on a cossack post, out in "No Man's Land." We were supposed to go on from seven to nine, but when we went on they left us on all night until just before daylight we were relieved. I went back to the line and got in a hole with a Sergeant from A company, and we both felt sleepy. As we would give most anything for a couple hours sleep, and as we were planning the square heads sent over some gas, and I was ready just in time to save his life and mine. Well this didn't bother me any and in about 15 minutes we went over again and fought a few more days and got relieved. We went back just long enough to fill up our company and went back again.

Well, I sure was a lucky guy until about the seventh day of August, after battling them for about 12 days we counted our men and had 50 men left in our company.

Swam the Vesle

Well we thought we were going to get relieved, but an order came that we had to take the Vesle River, we sent out two patrols, and the first lost all their men, and the second one came back with just one Sergeant left, and he was wounded and he said the machine gun bullets were thicker than hair on a dog along the river bank. Then they sent the engineers over, to put trees across for us dough boys to cross on, but the engineers couldn't get up as the bullets were too thick. But an order came to send us over at any cost. So we started and the Germans opened up with machine guns, picking us off like flies. When we came to the river we had to swim it through a cross fire of machine gun bullets. Well I got across without a scratch, and advanced about 20 rods over the river when I got an awful crack on my hip. I was hit by a high explosive, I looked at my suit to see if there was any blood and there wasn't so I saw I was just stunned. But we kept on fighting as we saw that the square heads had machine guns in the trees. Well we finally got them on the run again, and I was in fine shape, not even a scratch, there being about twenty-five of us left.

Well we battled them off the next railroad and lined up as skirmishers and across the field to take the main road, we advanced through high explosives, gas and machine gun bullets.

Hit Over the Eye.

We got up to within 20 rods of the square heads when we started firing at will, and I was firing like when I got hit with a machine gun bullet over the right eye, it went through my steel helmet and went in my head and stuck and I said to the guy next to me, a fellow from California. "They got me," and fell and that is all I knew until I came to my senses

again, I got up put my hat on and loaded my rifle, it in one hand and my heart in the other, saw my empty space in the line and I sure thank the Lord that I was strong enough to fill the gap, and we rushed the square heads off the bank. For after I saw the pool of blood I had made and although I had to wipe the blood out of my eye every time I pulled the trigger, I got some shots at them after I was wounded, and every time my rifle barked, something hit the dust. For you know mother I was always crack in the rifle range at Camp Green and Camp Grant. I was up on the bank firing when the Captain from A company came over took my gun and belt of shells away from me, and said I should get my head bandaged or I'd bleed to death, and to dig in. So I got down and was digging in when a piece of high explosive came along and it just took a little piece of hide off my left arm, and hit the guy next to me and gave him quite a gash. Mine didn't amount to much just like a vaccination mark. I can tell you mother if a man ever prays, he will pray when he is advancing, and the big shells are bursting all around his hair. I tell you it was a great game nothing like that "Free For All" stuff they have at Harmon.

Wounded—Fell in River.

Well, after my buddies bandaged my head, that night some more wounded fellows and myself started back to the first aid, and when we were crossing the Vesle river, I slipped and fell in, but I swam out. Well, we arrived and I walked in and upon the operating table and they got pieces of my steel helmet out of my head, but not the bullet and when I woke up I found myself in bed with a pair of pajamas on, I was just like a new born babe coming into the world. The first thing I done when the nurse woke me, or I'd be sleeping yet if she didn't, was to ask her if she would do me two favors, one was to get me something to eat, and then get me a suit. So she got me something to eat right away. But said I had better stay in bed. When I ate I felt like a new man. So I told her to get me a pair of pants as I couldn't stay in bed, and she was a real girl, and brought me a uniform. I stayed there 2 days and was sent to Angers, France, base hospital No. 27 I was there about two weeks and transferred to the cemetery and was there about two weeks and marked Class A full duty, and he said I would be going back to my company in a few days. I was Corporal acting Sergeant for twenty days when I got hit, and would be sergeant when I got back. So the morning I was to leave my head bursted open with abscesses so I was transferred back to base 72 for another operation and I had the bullet taken out and stayed there two weeks. The colonel came in one day and told me I was booked for the States.

Wound Finished Him

If the bullet had been taken out of my head the first time and the small splinters of bone I would be a well man today, and perhaps leading my division into Berlin.

Yes mother there is four infantries in a division, in ours was the fighting 58th, 47th, 39th and 59th. Well the 58th was the best infantry in the 4th division, that is why we were picked out for all the parades. You know I belong to the 4th division 1st army corps being with one of the 1st divisions to go on the line. I suppose you saw the piece Gen. Pershing had in the paper about the war.

Well mother I wouldn't take a million dollars for my experience, and wouldn't care to go through it again for five million.

Well, mother and all I will close by writing a little poetry where my division won their fame. As you know I was always good at poetry.

CHATEAU THIERRY

On the road out of Chateau Thierry,
By the hill where we halted the Hun
Near "Suicide Lane" and "Death Valley;"
Where the Boche treat was begun.
There is an acre of crude little crosses,
Where we buried our boys in a row,
And a crowd of their comrade crusaders;
Whose names we may never quite know
And some day that road will be teaming,
With Pilgrims who venture to go,
To Humanity's Holy of Holies
On the road to the Bois De Belleau,
Some will be looking for brother,
Others for fathers and sons,
Many for husbands or sweethearts,
Or comrade who stayed with the gun.
God grant they come in the sunshine,
While the spring flowers bloom on their graves
And may they be proud of our comrades,
And glad for the gift that they gave.

What do you think of that for a doughboy.

Don't think I wrote this for hand shakes as I only answered your letter wishing to know some of my experiences.

My only wish is to get well. Love to all.

Your son,
Corporal Herbert D. McDermott
Gen. Hospital No. 11, Cape May, N. J.

From Sergt. Leslie Squier, Hosp. Dept.

Dec. 12, 1918.

Dear Mother:

Well, I suppose you would like to know how I passed my Thanksgiving. Will start on the beginning to tell you. On Tuesday afternoon we were given about thirty minutes notice to move and we were marched to another camp, arriving at 4 p. m. We were fed supper here, 6,000 men going through one kitchen in six lines. The clerk of our "hotel de Canvas," called up at 2:30 a. m. Wednesday morning, we fed at 3 a. m., and at 4 a. m. started on a seven mile march with full pack; arrived at 7 o'clock and waited around until 9 a. m., for the R. T. O. (railroad transportation officer). Finally entrained and fooled around all day, making a run of about forty miles, arriving at the present camp at 1:30 p. m. We were marched out to a temporary barracks and put up for the night. The next morning we were fed after much doubtful waiting as there had been no notice of our arrival. This was Thanksgiving morning and finally we were fed a good breakfast which was appreciated, since it was the first meal since 3 a. m., the morning before, with the exception of a couple of sandwiches I was able to buy. Some of the boys, in fact most of them, were broke, thus out of luck. We were marched to our barracks and informed that no one would be allowed to leave that day and that a kitchen would be set up for us and we would be fed right there. The prospects looked rotten, but finally about

3 o'clock we had a dinner that was mighty good to us, but to you it would have been quite ordinary. This was the finish of the eats for the day, but about 5 o'clock they gave us liberty and allowed us to go down town. Was able to go to the Y. M. C. A. and get warm and buy a cigar and a small piece of chocolate, which made me feel very thankful.

Now we are assigned to a camp hospital and have a comfortable billet, having been moved the day after Thanksgiving. It is in the same town and located in a chateau, a 200 bed hospital. We are getting the finest eats I have ever had and it is the best place we have been in. We have not started to work yet; we start in the morning, so I don't exactly know what the work will be. We are billeted in a room about two blocks from the chateau in the village.

Well, the war is over, but when we return home is a question, as we were classified in Class A which means we have to stay the longest. I figure I will be lucky to get home by March or April.

Our regiment being all split up made us casuals and as casuals we have received no mail. The last letter I had was Maud's letter of Oct. 13th. Now we are assigned here I expect to get mail again.

Had a very interesting trip through an old chateau owned by the French government, the former home of Louis XIV and Henry IV. It certainly was a wonderful place and the grounds are immense as well as beautiful.

Am enclosing a Christmas card and a sprig of mistletoe and holly which I gathered myself. The mistletoe is very plentiful over here, although I have seen only a little holly, and that having no berries.

Was home in thought Thanksgiving day and will also be Christmas. I hope you receive this letter before Christmas.

Things are going along good and look brighter every day and with the prospects of home nearer every day I feel quite contented, even if I am in a strange land.

I can picture all the good things to eat Christmas and wish I could be there to share it with you, but if they continue to feed us like they have in this new place I am going to be well fed Christmas, too.

With love to all, I am,

Your loving son,

Leslie Squier.

From Walter Mueller

Nov. 23, 1918.

Dear Father, Mother and All:

Under provisions of an article in the Stars and Stripes, we are permitted to write where we are and where we have been, so here it goes:

On the morning of May 25th, 1918, we were called at 3 a. m., marched seven miles to Alpine landing, got on some kind of a barge there, drifted down the Hudson about 25 miles, got off and boarded the ship called "Henry R. Mallory." The sailors called it the "Hell Rolling Mallory." Was not on the water long until I realized the nickname was a good one. Anyway, was not on the boat but a few hours until one of our men fell down in the hole two decks; luckily no bones were broken and was in the hospital only a week. Sunday about 5 p. m. we were all ordered inside and the boat commenced to move. After a few hours we were allowed out; could just see shore. Later our boat joined a convoy of 12 other troop boats and one submarine chaser and two days before we landed about 9 more submarine chasers met us. June 9th we debarked and marched to a camp in Lorimont, about 4 miles from Bordeaux. Was fortunate enough to secure

a pass to Boradeaux for one day. June 15th about 4:45 p. m., the company split, part of them going to Rochefort, two men to St. Nazaire, and the balance of us to Lieusaint, about 25 kilometers from Paris, where we pitched pup tents in an alfalfa field until our barracks were erected. This was the beginning of Army Park B. July the 2nd the men who left for Rochefort June 15th, joined us. July 4th the men started out on their first trip for the front, trucks loaded with an evacuation hospital from Paris to Chalons. After being up there about two weeks, were chased out of the woods by German airmen—that was when the big Chateau Thierry drive began. From then on the trucks were moving practically all of the time, day and night, carrying ammunition, clothing and rations to Chateau Thierry and Soissons. While they were at Chalons for a couple of weeks the Germans came over to get a station one night but came so close to the trucks the men were ordered out in a wheat field. Some of them ran out in their B. V. D.'s with their helmets and gas masks on. The men were worked quite hard on the front until August 16th when we packed up and left for Longres. This was a three-day trip, about 300 miles of two companies, 58 trucks. Of course we did not run at night. August 18th the train pulled into Longres for repairs. This is where Bose caught me in the mess line trying to get some flapjacks.

Left Longres Aug. 22nd about 6 p. m. to be attached to a division at Bricon, arriving there about noon Aug. 23rd. Did not stop here very long. On Aug. 27th we left Bricon in a convoy of a hundred trucks for a place called Remiremont, getting pretty close to your home, dad. Anyway, we arrived at Remiremont, Aug. 28th about 2 p. m. We worked at this place about ten days, had my office in a truck that was out of working order, located at the foot of a big mountain. The Boche planes would pay us a daily visit but did little harm. We left Remiremont Sept. 7th, arriving at Gerardmer the same day. This is where work began to pick up again. Trucks rolled day and night up and down the steep mountains on into Alsace. From the tops of some of these mountains we could see the tops of the Alps. The men worked real hard in this area as most of the hard driving had to be done at night without lights as the Germans were just across the valley and the lights would show through the camouflage on the side of the road. When we left this place Oct. 28th, had to leave nine men behind in the hospital. Arrived in Futeau, just back of Verdun, Oct. 30th, parking at a saw mill there, trucks working from this place to Grandpre, where the sixth division was going into action, some of them in one battle, as we were preparing to move to Grandpre some poor old lady came up to the mess hall to tell us, "Boche finish." We left Futeau at 7 p. m., Nov. 17th, arriving at Verdun at 10 p. m., the same night, where we are now located. Gee, the city of Verdun sure looks a wreck. Took a number of snap shots of the ruins. Will have them developed soon as we get back into civilization. Have not seen any people (civilians) for over three weeks. We were hooked to go to Metz but orders have been changed and Monday we leave for Recey sur Ouere just below Longres. Understand this division is going home soon. I am under the impression that we will be detached from them before they sail.

The above places mentioned are the names of the villages and cities we were stationed at since in France but have gone through a number of other large cities and villages. Passed through Neufchateau, October 30. That is where Leo Miller is, according to the A. P. O. number you gave.

Mailed you a German helmet several days ago. Have another on hand in case it never reaches you and a number of other souvenirs and postal cards. Have some shrapnel that I dug from the building we are staying in. I have a very nice room with a large fire place in it. Will write you again soon, Merry Christmas to all,

Walt.

December 28, 1918.

My Dear Mother, Father and All:

I have not heard from you since we moved, Dec. 19th, when I received your Christmas card. We left Rocey sur Oucre, Dec. 19th, and arrived at Montigny the same morning. No billets being available there we moved on to the next village, called Gevrolles. We own the place now as you will understand after reading this letter. Gevrolles is a small village not far from Longres, very quiet place. Have had rain every day since we arrived here but one and it snowed on Dec. 25th. Have a very nice room in a cheese factory that I am using for an office, large fireplace in one side of it which makes it very comfortable.

Day before Christmas we decorated a large room in the factory that we had been using for a mess hall for a Christmas program. Some of the men had to leave in the afternoon to transport troops from this area to Longres for a parade there given in honor of President Wilson on Christmas morning. These men did not get back until 5:30 p. m., just in time for our second performance. But we men who were in, in the afternoon, about 2:30, decided to light the Christmas tree at 3:30 and give chocolate, candy, nuts and gum to the French kids of the village and for admission each member of the organization was to bring one or more French kids. At 3:30 we had 500 of them, also a number of the mothers, older sisters and nurses, full house. Had a little show which lasted about a half hour. In the meantime one of the fellows fixed up as Santa and immediately after the performance Santa came out and gave them their candy and stuff. It certainly made a big hit. At 7:00 we had the big show for the men of our organization, only; of course, we had a Santa Claus, too, a regular comedian. We put all of our Christmas packages that we received from home, the Y, and the Red Cross, around the three and had him call them off by name and what he would add to it was enough to make his act successful. After everything we took flashlight pictures.

Well, mother, will write again as soon as I receive a letter from you. Love to all,

Walter.

From Sergt. Clarence White, Medical Corps.

Cruckten, Luxemburg, Nov. 29, 1918.

Dear Father:

Inasmuch as I was unable to write you a letter Father's Day, I am going to write now and give you an idea of what I have been doing and where I have been since coming over here.

On Dec. 1, 1917, we left Ft. Harrison at 4 p. m. We took the New York Central lines and passed thru Muncie, Ind., Union City, O., Marion, Manchester, Cleveland, Erie, Pa., Buffalo, N. Y., Syracuse, Rochester, Albany and down along the Hudson to Hoboken, N. J. We boarded the George Washington," a large liner next in size to the Vaterland. The latter was in a dock beside us before we pulled out on the 5th of December. We were on the water during which time we encountered no U-boats, but got into a terrible storm on the Bay of Biscay. Finally we landed at Brest Dec. 22. I got off the boat before some of the rest and was fortunate enough to see a great deal of the town. We boarded a train at Brest and started for our training area. We passed thru the town of Laval, Le Mons, Tours, Longres, Chartres, Chaumont and on Christmas morning got off at Bourmont, which was west of Limeville and to the south of Neaufchateau. We stayed at Bourmount all winter and ran a camp hospital there. On March 14, 1918,

we started in trucks to the front. The division occupied a sector extending from Verdun south for about 18 miles. Our stations in Genicourt near Ft. De Genicourt, one of the outer works of the fortress of Verdun. We were shelled every day at Genicourt at precisely 12 noon. After about two weeks we were stationed at Sonully, a fair sized place back of Verdun. Here I ran onto many fellows out of the 10th Engineers, R. R., out of Chicago. They were operating the railroad to Verdun.

On May 15th the second division was relieved and we pulled back thru Bar-Le-Div for a rest stopping at a little town called "Beurey." We stayed there a few days and then started on a long trip to the British front. It took us a couple of days and we passed through the towns of St. Dizier, Vitry le Francois, Chalons, Epernay, Meaux, St. Denis, a suburb of Paris, Pontoise, and stopped at La Fayella. We were in this place when we got word that the Boches were driving toward Chateau Thierry to Paris. The division was ordered to the scene of trouble. We went back the same way we came, through Pontoise, St. Denis, Meaux. We went north from Meaux to meet the oncoming Boche. On June 1 the division was ordered to plug a hole in the line through which the Boches were pouring. Our sector was west and a little north of Chateau Thierry. Our company came near being captured near Vinay, so were moved back to Cacharel and then to Chateau Rue on the road out of Chateau Thierry. I expect it is useless for me to tell you of the work done at Belleau wood, Torcy, and Vaux. These places have been made famous by the fifth and sixth Marines and the ninth and twenty-third infantry and the second engineers. Our company was next moved to Luzancy on the Marne river. We stayed there until about the 10th of July when we were sent of La Tille for a rest. We were shelled out of this place the night of the 14th. The next day we were ordered to Villers Cotterets near Soissons where the first and second divisions with the Scotch made a six mile gain the first day of the battle. They continued to gain and after two days were relieved. We forced the Germans to evacuate the Chateau Thierry salient. We next went to Oguy, a little town near Nanteiul and Seulis (Gen. Foch met the German peace delegates at Seulis).

From Oguy we started on another long trip, going through Meaux, Vitry le Francois, St. Dizier, Toul and Nancy. We stopped at St. Nicholas, south of Nancy. From there we went up to Millery near Pont-a-Mousson, but it was only for a few days for the purpose of getting acquainted with the terrain. We then went to the south of Toul to a town named Faviers. We stayed there two weeks and then were very much in evidence when the St. Mihiel sector was cut off. We captured Thiancourt and Xammes-Zalny ridge. It was at Thiancourt that I nearly got mine.

We next struck with the French near Rheims and took Mont Blanc ridge which had been holding up the French advance for some time. We worked near Suipps and at Sommepy, where we were pretty hard hit by shellfire. On Nov. 1 the second division was given the post of honor in the front rank in the final attack which swept by Buzancy, Stenay and was stopped at Sedan only by the signing of the armistice. We were at Landreville when the armistice was signed on the 11th of November.

On the 14th we started for Germany with the army of occupation. We have already gone through Buzancy, Stenay, and Montmedy, in France, and Viron, Belamort, Ethe, and Arlon in Belgium. We are well into Luxemburg now, having passed through Noerdingen, Colmar, Berg, and several other towns. The company is now at Kruchjten, about 23 kilometers west of the city of Luxemburg.

In a few days we will go into Germany and I will tell you where we have been in another letter. I am also going to give you a copy of each of our citations. We have a good many. With love, your son, Clarence

From Howard Metzler

Nov. 24, 1918.

Dear Dad:

As this is supposed to be Father's day will drop you a few lines telling you something of what I have seen since leaving the States. We left New York on the 20th of May and after zigzagging around the Atlantic for eleven days we landed at Liverpool, England. Were marched about four miles out of the city and spent the night, leaving the next day for Winchester where we stayed for five days before taking a boat at Southampton for France. We spent the night on board a cattle boat and debarked for Havre on June 14. Here we went into another rest camp for a couple of days and then they loaded us into box cars and we headed for Valdahou. After we spent three days in traveling we unloaded and were marched to the little village of Epenoy, a small village about the size of Eldena along the Swiss border. Here we entrained on the French guns and incidentally here it was that truck drivers were called for to go to Bordeaux for trucks for the brigade.

I was sent in charge of the detail and it certainly was an interesting trip driving all the way across France and I was lucky enough to get the General's car, a big eight cylinder Cadillac, to drive back instead of a truck. About the twenty-sixth of July we moved into barracks at Valdahou and after firing our range course were prepared for the front. Five thousand rounds were fired over the range here and my job was to see that it was on the grounds in time, and, believe me, the old trucks worked as late as ten o'clock at night, getting ready for the next day's firing. On the 23rd of August we left for the front and as usual I had the truck train to take overland, a distance of 220 miles. We found the regiment at Boureq, a small village in a forest in the St. Mihiel sector. Here is where the real work for the trucks come in for we had to haul our supplies a distance of seven miles and there was rain ten days out of nine and mud half way up to your knees. There were more nights that I was on the truck seats than there were when I was in bed, for my drivers wouldn't suit the captain for he always wanted to go like hell and the boys were afraid of the quads so whenever he went I had to go and he sure was a soldier for whenever anything was wanted, it didn't make any difference what time of night it was, we always went after it.

After the drive here was over we left for the Verdun front. Here I had to drive behind the wagon train for we had lost a bunch of horses and it was quite often I had to push a wagon out of a hole. Also the Spanish influenza hit our outfit and all of my men I turned over to the Supply Company, except the sick and these I kept in the trucks, for they were too weak to walk and there were only a couple who went to hospitals that came back. From the time we left the Boureq woods at seven o'clock one night until three o'clock of the second morning I was at the truck wheel only leaving it long enough to help out some of the fellows and get some hot coffee that was always ready for us in the field kitchen.

When we stopped I and a pal of mine from Walnut took our blankets and flopped in a French graveyard and were awakened the following day at ten o'clock by the following speech from a captain of the quartermaster's corps: "No wonder you can't beat these Yanks when they have guts enough to sleep in a graveyard."

After reaching our camping place in the Argonne I had to haul supplies from the main warehouse a distance of one hundred and ninety miles so you see it wasn't such a snap after all. When we weren't hauling supplies we were hauling ammunition and I sure saw some funny sights then.

One day a shell struck the truck right ahead of mine and took the engine out of it

without exploding. If it had there would have been some damage done for there were about fifty trucks lined up loaded with high explosive shells.

Here was the only place we saw much real fighting, and, believe me, it was real, for we were located at a cross roads and Jerry had our range. Here also we witnessed several air battles and, believe me, those Jerrys have the goods when it comes to aeroplanes.

Around the middle of October we were relieved and sent back for a rest when the order came to motorize our regiment.

We left there about the 25th of October and as the old trucks had from 11 to 13,000 miles registered upon them we turned them in for salvage to get new ones in their place. About two weeks ago I took a bunch of lads to Dijon and drove back thirty trucks, five touring cars and ten motorcycles, and, with the exception of five or six cars we stole, or as the army calls it, "salvaged," while at the front, this is all we have.

We are now stationed to Doulaincourt and orders, or rather rumors, came in today that we were to be occupation troops and move into Germany for six months.

I certainly hope it is only a rumor for the States are good enough for me.

We wired our shack here and have electricity whenever it is on but they turn off the current so often you never can gamble on lights. They were turned off about five minutes ago and I have to finish with a candle, so will cut it short and hope I am on the way home by the time you are reading this.

Hoping this reaches you in as good health as it leaves me I am,

As ever,

Howard

F. H. Messer, from his son, Lisle R.

Dear Father:

I am in gay Paris and believe me, she is gay, as Wilson has arrived O. K. Saw his smiling face twice in a parade each time. I talk French like a fish. Hope to hear from you soon but as the organization I am in is continually moving I doubt much if I will ever get a letter.

I mailed you a souvenir, a German helmet, which I hope you received O. K. It is a helmet found near Mt. Sec. Was taken from a dugout and was left behind in his hurry to get out of the American's fire or the owner was killed. It is not a very fine one but half of the helmets in America are frauds. The boys are bringing back helmets from Metz that never saw a battle. Have merely been made to sell to Americans. Mt. Sec. is a hill that cost the allies 70,000 men to capture. We were stationed there some time. It was taken in the St. Mihiel drive.

I do hope I am with you soon and hope you are well. Write me same address. I am in Paris now and surely do enjoy myself but give me the U. S. A. The Parisians are a different class of people than elsewhere in France and are almost cosmopolitan.

You can believe all the accounts of their celebrating Wilson. Today is the third day of it and the men on dray wagons are going along hitting their horses and hollering "Vive Wilson." The Rue de Rivoli is as wide as Michigan Avenue and for a mile around De Opera and Madeline you never saw such crowds and happy and care free, appearing so after so many years of war. And the Americans are the cause of it all; they are the heroes.

I wish all the boys in France could be in Paris and see the gratitude of the real French.

Well, I may miss something so will finish.

Love to all.

I am your son,

Lisle R.

From Sergt. (afterwards Lieut.) Sherwood Dixon.

Fiume, Hungary, November 27, 1918.

Dear Mother:

"I know that you have often wondered where I have been, and it looks as though the censorship has been relaxed, so I'm going to tell you the whole story, taking a chance on its going through.

On June 6 we went from Camp Merritt to Weehawken, crossed the Hudson on a ferry, and boarded the "Acquitania" at the Cunard docks. The business of loading took some time, for the ship carried considerable freight besides the 7,000 soldiers and the crew of 1,500 so it was Saturday morning, June 8th, when we sailed out of New York harbor, accompanied by several destroyers and aeroplanes. The planes took us out about two hours, but the destroyers stayed with us until dark. Our boat was too fast to travel in a convoy, so it always worked alone. It is 901 feet long, but we did 25 knots an hour the whole trip, even though we were constantly twisting and turning. The "Carpathia" which was docked next to us, and left a day or two later was caught by the subs, but we were never in danger, though one of the gunners claimed to have seen a periscope within 200 yards of us.

We were met by a convoy of British destroyers when we entered the danger zone, but we missed them, and didn't meet them until the day before we landed. On the evening of the 14th we passed the spot where the Lusitania was sunk, just off the coast of Ireland. It was marked by four large buoys, of peculiar shape, and on the morning of the 15th we landed at Liverpool.

It was almost noon before we got ashore. Then we marched through the city accompanied by a British band and the usual crowd of admiring kids, to the Midlands R. R. station, where we entrained. We had a fine ride, (second class) through Derby, Birmingham and several other big cities to Southampton. At that time the sun set at about 9:45 and it was twilight until elven, so it was hardly dark when we detrained and marched to a big camp in the direction of Salisbury plain. There we stayed for about a day—Southampton is a beautiful place, but they certainly handed out some rotten grub at the rest camp there.

We marched back into the city, to the docks and boarded the channel boat, "Viper," a very fast boat, capable of doing 35 knots, but rather small for a whole battalion. We sailed out of the harbor that evening, past all kind of craft, including several torpedoed ships, through the mine fields, past the beautiful Isle of Wight, and dodged subs most of the night. I got a couple of hours sleep on the floor and woke up the next morning in Le Havre. We climbed through the city, which is very hilly, and ended up at Rest Camp No. 1, on the top of the highest hill of them all. We spent several days there, and that is where I saw Bob Ovington. I think that part of the Rainbow division had been there, judging from what people said, but at that time I hadn't learned enough French to understand more than 1 per cent of what I heard.

From Le Havre we took our first ride in the "Chevaux 8, Hommes 40" cars that we were destined to become so familiar with. We rode about 24 hours, through a corner of Paris, (which we passed during the night, however), and quite a lot of interesting country to Foulain. It was from the little town of Foulain that we had one of our hardest hikes. We left the train at 6:30 p. m. and marched until 3 am. in the rain, up hill all the way. We were soft after the long rest. We were carrying extra heavy packs and wearing our light weight russet shoes, not our hobnails. Every village that came in view we thought we were going to stop at, and we surely had a lot of disappointments, because the villages,

while most of them were small, were pretty close together—just a mile or so apart. Finally we halted, and I just dimly remember trying to seat myself on a big stone. It was wet and slippery, and I was tired. I didn't hit it square, slipped off and flopped into a puddle where I fell sound asleep. While I was asleep, billets were found, and some one woke me, and I staggered into a nearby barn, where I spent the rest of the night.

The village was Donne-Marie, in the Department of Hauto-Marne, 75 kilometers southeast of Paris, and 24 kilometers from Chaumont. The city I probably told you of having frequently visited was Nogent, a little place not far from Mondres.

We soon found out that we were going to Italy, and I didn't like the idea at first, for Italy seemed such an out of the way place, and there seemed to be so much going on in France, but of course my wishes did not amount to much. We were all set to go when the Germans opened up their drive between Soissons and Rheims, about the middle of July. Of course you know what happened then at Chateau-Thierry. We were held in reserve there for ten days, until the tide of the battle turned and it was evident that we would not be needed.

Then we marched to Foulain again, and boarded the train for Italy. We did not touch any of the big French cities on the trip, but we didn't miss much in northern Italy. We crossed the Alps, passing close to Mt. Blanc and going through an endless chain of tunnels. At the entrance to one tunnel stood a French guard, and the last thing we saw before entering the tunnel was a little French village that surrounded the big hole. Then followed twenty minutes of darkness, and when we suddenly popped out into the blinding sunlight again, there was an Italian guard staring us in the face, and we were in an Italian city of some size. I never did learn the name of it.

Electric locomotives were attached to our train, and we made a fast trip from there on. I have told you a great deal about our reception, so I needn't dwell upon that.

We stopped at Turino about 6 p. m. and staged a parade. The people went wild over us, fed us, threw flowers, and all that. Then we went on, and arrived in Milano in the morning. We spent a couple of hours there, and though we did not leave the station, we got a pretty good view of the city, for the train passed quite close to some of the most celebrated buildings. We passed through Brescia, and stopped at Verona, took a branch road and backed up a few miles to the city of Villa-Franca. That was our first home in Italy. It was there that we were reviewed by the King of Italy, and first became acquainted with Jimmy Hare and the other photographers.

We stayed several weeks in Villa-Franca, making Sunday excursions to Verona, twelve miles away, and to other smaller places of interest. The first and second battalions were quartered in two nearby towns—Custoza and Somma Campagnia, so to get the regiment together, we were all moved to a level plain just outside of Valeggio, a little town on the edge of the mountains, where we spent over a month in tents.

There we stayed under a period of training in modern warfare—advancing under barrages, bombing, using liquid fire, and in fact, practicing almost every form of assault that is open to the infantry.

It was rather dangerous work, I must admit, and our battalion suffered more casualities there than the whole regiment did during the advance from Treviso to Cormons. I have had some narrow escapes; once a shell fragment as large as my forearm struck less than the breadth of my hand from where I lay—had it struck a rock, or even fallen in a different position, your son would now be toying with a harp instead of a fountain pen. A trench mortar shell exploded within 30 feet of where I lay, and by its concussion set off three others among which it had fallen, killing seven and wounded

forty, yet I wasn't touched. Advancing through thick brush, rifle and machine gun bullets have whistled all around me, yet I have never been touched. I saw our lieutenant colonel's foot blown off, and our major's jugular vein cut, and dozens of my friends killed and wounded around. I have been very lucky. One time I saw a man's life saved by a plug of tobacco. A shell fragment was stopped by the old square of Climax and the man was merely bruised.

About the middle of October we moved up to Treviso and there we really got into things. One battalion went into the trenches, one was in support, and one in reserve. There was lots of excitement there. Air battles and artillery action all the time. We were raided by Austrian planes, seven times, but the British Archie guns were good protection, and no bombs were dropped on us or anywhere else where much damage could be done.

After several false starts, the big push finally opened, and, contrary to the original plans, we were not in the assaulting wave, but formed a unit of mobile reserves. We moved, from our position, just northeast of Treviso, to the Piave at Grave Island. The British had taken it, and thrown a pontoon bridge across the 33 mile per hour current. We crossed in comparative safety, and started to work up to the front lines. Everywhere there were dead, wounded, and prisoners, captured stores, damaged and ruined towns, and all the evidence of war. We walked day and night, forcing our way to the front, marching and counter marching to flank Jerry after we once got there. Our kitchens managed to stick with us for two days, but then we lost them. We ate our emergency rations and then lived on an occasional ear of corn, head of cabbage, or potato, that the retreating enemy had left. We could not tell whether the wells were poisoned or not, and we couldn't afford to take a chance. For three days I didn't drink a drop of water. Luckily it was fairly cool. If the weather had been hot we would have been in bad shape. Finally I decided that I had to drink so I laid in hiding near a well, and waited until I saw a woman come and drink from it. Then I can tell you that I filled up. When we made contact with Jerry we were pretty well in advance of the other forces but the British managed finally to get some monkey meat to us and with some nourishing food under our belts we put up quite a scrap. Our company formed the advance guard, and we drove through the open country, right on Fritzies' heels, almost at a run. The last town I remember was Valvasone, about three miles from an important bridge on the Tagliamento. The Tagly is 1500 yards across, but is nearly dry most of the time, and at this point there were six swift narrow channels in it. Jerry got across on two railroad bridges and one foot bridge, which they fired and blew up as we approached, right on his heels, at dusk. Patrols from our company waded across while we established a position on the west bank, and found the Austrians in a very strong position behind a dike, which was lined with machine guns, etc. We kept them busy until five companies came from behind us, deployed, fixed bayonets, and without a minute's rest went right over after them. It looked almost impossible to cross the white gravel in the moonlight, with all the fire concentrated on one spot, yet with no artillery support except for one gun which fired not over ten shots, the Yanks went over the top. When the machine guns opened up the Yanks went for them, instead of seeking cover, and this so surprised the Austrians that they all turned—except those who couldn't—and fled. Our objective was the Austrian trenches,but some of the boys pushed on about five miles to Codroipo, and captured an immense supply of ammunition. After the assault, I took six men and explored the river bed, but found nothing alive. The next day I took fifty men across with food for the men in the advanced sector, and saw a lot of interesting things. The same day the armistice was granted, and we withdrew to Valvasone for a rest. That is, we were to have a rest, but the next morning we moved up to occupy the captured territory,

and our first forced march was a terror. We marched from one morning until the following night, with just two hours rest. I carried nearly one hundred pounds on the trip, and it taxed my strength to the utmost. We marched for several days, and finally halted at the border for three days. Then we moved into Austria and took over a couple of buildings to sleep in, at Cormons.

That was the end of our hard work. We stayed there almost a week and rested up, then our battalion took a train for Fiume, one battalion left on foot for Treviso, and the other by motor truck for Venice, from there to go to Montenegro.

Our sole purpose now is to keep peace in the family and see that everyone is treated properly. It is hard to tell how long we will be here, but it's a fine place, and it will not be a hardship to stay in Fiume all winter if we have to.

I'll tell you about Fiume in my next letter. I believe this is the longest letter I have ever written in my life.

Love to all,

Skerwood.

From Sergt. Ira W. Lewis, 123rd Field Artillery (formerly 6th Illinois).

Doulaincourt, Haute-Marne, France, Dec. 5, 1918.

My Dear Mrs. Prescott:

I have intended for a long time to write a long letter to you, but have had so little time to write and when a chance would come it would be so cold in the billet that we would have to keep bundled up with mittens on, and I couldn't write. It is warm enough today that we have our door open, blouses off, and no fire in the stove. It is quite warm for December (to us). It is a warmer climate here, anyway, than it is at home. People still leave their house plants out of doors daytimes most of the day, yet. Every house has a few geraniums, begonias and fuchias.

Lloyd and I both keep well except for colds. He is in command of Headquarters company and early in September had me transferred to his company and just recently has put me in for supply sergeant and since then I have been especially busy.

We have been at the front for a long time, leaving the training camp at Valdahon, the 22nd of August. Our first drive started the 12th of September in the St. Mihiel Salient and our part (artillery) lasted one night and one day. We took the Germans completely by surprise as we started the drive at one o'clock in the night and in the rain, and the Germans did not think that the Americans would start a drive under those conditions. They retreated in a hurry and only answered back with five shots. Some of our men found where they had left a meal partly prepared, potatoes peeled and canned meats and vegetables opened. Some of our men were ordered to go ahead during the barrage and turn around the cannons, which the Germans in their hurry had left behind them, and fire their ammunition back after them. During all our marches at the front we found ever so many German cannon which had been turned around and shot back after them.

Our next drive, in the Argonne forest, northwest of Verdun, started the 25th of September and we were relieved by other artillery and sent back to a rest camp where we have been for six weeks or more.

We had a good many narrow escapes while at the front. I have slept or tried to sleep night after night with shells flying through the air thick and fast, coming from all directions, but my number was not called and I got through it safe. Either those German shells were no good or I was not worth killing.

One place where we camped was in the edge of a forest on the Von Hindenburg line

and some of our men slept in the German dugouts. Just over the way from where we camped was an open meadow and in one corner of this meadow we buried thirty men from our brigade. It was a very sad sight, but saddest of all was to see three brothers laid side by side in one grave. What an awful shock it must have been to the poor mother when she received the news of the son's deaths. They belonged to another regiment of artillery and were gassed.

Another place where we camped was in the open on the side of a hill overlooking "Hell's Valley," a very beautiful valley all thickly settled with troops in shelter tents. At one end of this valley was a town, Montfaucon, wrecked, ruined, solitary, and deserted. One night a shell lit about 30 yards from where I was sleeping and exploded near the picket line, killing 18 horses, and injuring others, some of which had to be killed. Others would live.

This same night one man was sleeping with his blouse folded up under his head for a pillow and in another tent a man was using his rubber hip boots for a pillow and both boots and blouse were torn by pieces of shell but the men unhurt. Four men who slept so near the picket line that one of the horses in falling just missed their tents were not hurt at all when the 18 horses were killed. In another tent one man laid his steel helmet near his head and a piece of shell was driven through the helmet, leaving holes larger than a silver dollar, but the man was unhurt, only nearly deafened by the noise. A piece of shell was driven through five shelter tents in succession, in a row, but none of the men in them were hurt.

These instances all happened the same night but not from the same shell. Surely "the angel of the Lord encampeth roundabout those that fear Him and delivereth them."

The objective in our first drive in the St. Mihiel sector was Montsec, a town and large mountain by the same name, about six and a half miles east of St. Mihiel, and both Montsec and the Argonne forest were considered about the hardest sectors to capture on account of being so strongly fortified, previously, and so hard to advance on, but we got back from 6 to 10 kilometers with our heavy artillery and shelled them from 12 to 15 hours at a time, then advanced our artillery while the light artillery and machine guns protected the infantry boys in their advance.

France is a very pretty and interesting country and has seen some terrible wars since its history began. We fought over the same ground where Caesar's Ballic wars took place and where Napoleon lived and conquered. We received our $3\frac{1}{2}$ weeks training in artillery in the "foothills of the Alps."

How is everyone in Dixon that I know and am interested in? Remember me to George, Homer, Daisy, Juliet and Mabel and their families.

There's no fighting going on now, but we don't know how soon we are going to leave for home.

Lloyd sends his best regards to all, too. With kindest regards from,

Ira W. Lewis.

Hdq. Co., 123rd F. A.

P. S.—Out of our whole regiment only seven men were killed in action and three died from natural causes. Three of the seven were from C Battery, and six of the seven were from the 2nd Battalion.

From Grover Lott, Battery D, 128 Field Artillery.

June 28, 1918.

Dear Friend:

Am not sure whether I owe you a letter or not, for it has been some time since either of us has written, but if I am out of turn you may make it up whenever you please. You are supposed to laugh now, for that is a joke.

There is so much to write and so much that can't be said on account of the censorship that I don't know where to begin. The trip alone is worth anyone's time for we have seen things and been to places that we never could have met with in civil life. The greatest drawback is in losing connections with one's friends. Haven't had a line of mail since leaving Doniphan and don't know where any of my army pals are located. You will have to tell me all over again where the F. G. boys are and in particular Claud Businga, Bill Clingan and Charles Baker. From what I have heard in the last few days I rather think I can guess pretty close to where Roger is likely to be. His branch of the service is pretty busy getting a great reputation in France just now. Would surely like to meet some of the old boys over here.

Now, a little attempt to describe the trip. You have had some little traveling around the U. S., but I think you will appreciate this side of the Atlantic much better than most of the fellows who came over here to fight. England and France are both beautiful in the country, although I like France the better. The whole country is green and hedges and crops, and everything that grows shows the care that it receives. There are all kinds of fruits and berries, lots of grapes and I have never seen so many and such lovely flowers, both wild and domesticated. Everything is a lot different than at home. The buildings are all made of stone, also many of the fences, and where they are not entirely covered with vines they show that they were built some time ago. The fields are mostly small and are fenced with hedges and trees into all kinds of irregular shapes. Then, there are chateaux with their old architecture and their well kept grounds and parks. Some country for a camera if it could be used. In the towns France is prettier than England, for the latter is all alike. Everyone lives in villages and everyone's house is just like the rest, not very attractive either. In France, although they live in villages, yet they show some kinds of style. The people are fine and are glad to see us here, especially the youngsters and the fellows have a great time learning and teaching the languages.

We are billeted in a little old village in a very quaint old-fashioned province and our battery sleeps in what were once bowling alleys. Better than tents, if we do sleep on the ground. Get plenty to eat and after a few horrible days at first we are now getting plenty of tobacco. We are training a little harder than in the states and learning lots of new stuff all of the time. Never felt finer in my life and am as anxious as anyone else to get into action.

We had an awful workout today, and the good thing about it was that we had a chance to go swimming after the work was done. Am sore and stiff all over. Somebody just came in and said that mail had arrived and this is going to wind up in a rush. Be sure to write whenever you can and tell "Ottie" that I haven't received an answer to my last letter. Don't be afraid to tell me all the news. A fellow can't help getting just a little homesick once in a while. The following address will reach me anywhere:

Grover Lott.
Battery D, 128 F. A., A. E. F.

From Lawrence McGrath, 149th Field Art.

Buschdorf, Luxemburg, November 28, 1918.

Dear Folks:

An order has come through making censorship regulations much more lenient so that now we can even tell where we are. Buschdorf is a little village about like Woosung, except, of course that the houses are built on either side of one Main street and are all constructed of stone.

Things to eat are ruinously high in Luxemburg. For instance, a ten cent chocolate bar costs about 10 marks ($2.50) and everything else accordingly. You know the Germans have just evacuated the country for the first time since the war began, so things are nearly as scarce as they are in Germany. Then, of course, the people charge Americans higher prices because they know that the soldiers have the money and will spend it. We lose much money also in exchanging our good francs for the rapidly depreciating German marks, which seem to be the standard currency here.

Today, Thanksgiving, we had a good meal although none of the men got turkey or the trimmings this year. We had roast pork, mashed potatoes, cabbage, sauce, lettuce salad, bread, coffee, apple pie and jam—the best army meal I have eaten in many a day. We had a half holiday this afternoon. Yesterday I had a pass to the city of Luxemburg, the capital of the Duchy. I went in on the train, about 35 kilometers, arriving about 9:30 a.m., and leaving at 7:00 p. m. It was the first pass I had like that since I left New York. I certainly enjoyed myself, although it cost me plenty for meals, etc. The city is a regular place, with a population, I should judge of about 100,000. Am sending under separate cover some picture postcards of Luxemburg as well as of St. Leger and Arlon, two nice Belgian towns which we stayed in over night.

The cathedral at Arlon is a wonderful church, the grandest I have ever seen. As previously mentioned, am sending a package of small souvenirs; Post cards, coins, paper money of four countries, six months' service stripe, etc. You can tell what the things are by looking at them.

The German postcards were left by Boche soldiers in their hurried retreat in the St. Mihiel sector. One sheet is German propaganda asking peace, that was dropped from the clouds by a German aviator while we were in our second position in the Verdun fight about a month ago. One side is to the American soldiers, the other to the Frenchmen. The people of Luxemburg seem to be strongly pro-ally.

We boarded the S. S. President Lincoln at Hoboken, N. J., Oct. 18, 1917, and left the three mile limit Oct. 19. We were on the water until Oct. 31 when we arrived in the harbor of St. Nazaire at the mouth of the Loire river. I heard last spring that the President Lincoln was sunk by a submarine.

We stayed in the boat three days and in a camp outside of town ten days more, then we went about 60 miles north of St. Nazaire to Napoleon's old artillery camp. Camp de Coetquidan, 30 miles south of the city of Rennes. We stayed there until Feb. 18th, getting horses and training with our French 75 guns on the range.

Then we went clear across France to Luneville in French Lorraine in little box cars, the journey taking three days and four nights. We passed through Rennes, Versailles, Gorbeviller, and other cities, seeing the Eiffel tower of Paris in the distance. The weather was bitter cold and we sure had a long cold ride. We left Luneville sector March 22nd, marching back to Roseliers where we spent nearly a week resting, then we marched to the Baccarat sector nearby.

We held this sector over 100 days and then entrained at Charmes, passing through Toul and Nancy, arriving at Chalons, June 25th.

We fought the second battle of the Marne (Champagne) July 14 to 19, then marched to Vitry-le-ville and entrained July 22, passing through Vitry-le-Francois, Meaux, Pahis suburbs, to Trilport behind the Chateau-Thierry front. We went into action about July 30, driving the Germans to the Vesle river as far north as Fismes. We were relieved August 10th and marched back through Chateau-Thierry to Trilport again, entraining and going east again through Epernay, the Champagne manufacturing city, to Romain-sur-Meuse, a considerable distance behind the front.

We rested there ten days, then we marched through Neufchateau, near Domremy, and Toul, to the St. Mihiel sector. The farthest we ever were on the battle line was Chateau-Thierry.

We ran the Germans ragged in the St. Mihiel sector and then started marching October 1 to the Verdun sector, the guns going into postion near Montfaucon in the Argonne forest where the trees are all shot off to within a few feet of the ground and the ground is pitted with shell holes.

About October 13 the guns moved west near Aprimont and Grandpre. The big attack was renewed here on Oct. 31, our troops driving the Germans to Sedan near the northern boundary of France, the 42nd division being the first to enter the city. On the night of Nov. 4th I came within an ace of being "knocked off" by airplane bombs, but escaped unharmed.

About Nov. 10th our division was relieved and marched back to Havricourt near Bouzancy. We were re-equipped to follow the German retreat, the armistice having been signed, and began marching north and east on Nov. 14th, through Imecourt, Sun-sur-Meuse, Aincerville, Breheir-ville, Thonnes-les-Pres, Montmedy, St. Leger, (Belgium), Vitron (Belgium), Arlon (Belgium), to Buschdorf, (Luxemburg), where we now are.

We went through the most dirty and unhealthy surroundings, dead men and horses, flies, maggots, etc., at Chateau Thierry. St. Mihiel was the easiest fight.

Get a large map of France and follow our movements. Do not think you will have any trouble doing it if the map is large enough to show every little village. Hope this long letter will interest you.

Much love to all,

Lawrence M'Grath.

From Carl Kling, of the 149th Field Artillery, 42nd (Rainbow) Division, Residence, Dixon, Illinois.

"We sailed Oct. 18th, 1917 and reached St. Nazaire a week later. The 149th Regiment 42nd Div. in which I was telephone man in the Headquarters Company was sent to train three months in the mud at Brittany near Rennes. We were then sent to Luneville in Alsace to hold the trenches, under the direction of the 47th French Artillery, the crack regiment of the Allies. It was here that my duties were shown and their difficulty tested.

Maintained Line.

I had to see that the telephone wires between the artillery and the infantry were intact and continually adjusted to the advancing line. We moved so fast that this alone would make a job for a corps. We were under a continual shell fire that every day tore our carefully laid line to pieces, and the artillery was put out of connection with the infantry, and had to rely on runners. This gave me an idea of the job in front of me. We

stayed in this sector for three weeks, then moved to Bacaret, in Lorraine, where we stayed for two months, meeting only with occasional raiding parties. When we made a raid our barrage was so dense that we took few prisoners, finding most of the Germans dead, having been killed by our gun fire. Thoroughly seasoned for our task we were then moved to the Suippe sector on the Champagne front, where we were under the direction of Gen. Gourand of the 4th French Army, the only American division having the honor. There we experienced some great difficulty in adjusting our wires. On the morning of July 15th, American intelligence men learned of the great German offensive set for midnight. 15 minutes before that time fire was opened with ever encreasing force.

Right on Schedule.

The great German barrage then opened on schedule time, just at midnight. Both lines were in semi-circular position and there was a giant circle of continued flame and the roar was so great that a 77 nearby was shooting all the time without our knowing it. Veterans of all drives said that that fire was the greatest that the war had seen, and it became famous as the million dollar barrage. Our detachment was camouflaged and suffered comparatively few casualities, but the wires were all cut to pieces. The Germans advanced 200 yards and then retreated. That broke their attempt at attacking, and incidentally their entire western offensive. During that offensive the New York and Alabama regiments, the 165th and 167th were merged with the French Chasseurs for tactical purposes. Where I was, German dead were piled up four and five deep, while American casualities were extremely light.

Good Friend Killed

"A good friend of mine, Lieut. Cowan of North Shore, Chicago, was killed here. He was standing with two French officers when a 77 shell exploded in front of them. Cowan was killed but the French were untouched. There an American plane destroyed four enemy balloons in one afternoon. There were other exciting air battles. At one time in a fight in midheaven, two enemy planes were brought down by our planes, while a third was downed by anti-aircraft guns, all three were falling at once. This ended the activities on the Champagne front and we were sent to Chateau Thierry sector. There the Americans advanced so fast that we had a hard time catching up with the wires. At the Oureq river we relieved the 6th Div. and went in hard fighting. We passed the river and advanced as far as Fere-en-Tardenois.

Forced to Withdraw

"The Germans withdrew from that town, but shelled it heavily when we occupied it, so we withdrew. When they entered we bombarded it until they withdrew. The same round occurred for four days until we flanked the town and took it for good. We then advanced further and took Fismes, but here the fighting was hard because of bad roads and guerilla warfare. We worked all day, all night and the next day laying wires and when we caught up with the division we found that they had captured 5,000 prisoners and had made 15 miles. We closed up the salient and then dug in. This made my work easier and we perfected the wire system. We then moved to the Argonne where the casualities were even heavier than in Thierry. In the forest fighting the infantry would go first to find the location of the machine gun nests. Having placed them by being shot to pieces, they would phone over to the artillery headquarters which would put the nest under heavy gun fire. The thick underbrush made machine gun fighting easy, especially when the Germans made dug-outs of reinforced concrete for gunners. Then the infantry crawled over to the pill-boxes and tossed hand grenades into them, provided

that the gunners did not see them first. We had worked hard and were sent into the reserve near Grandpre. There, while I was resting a high explosive shell burst near me and a fragment hit me above the left eye. I was immediately treated, but that eye is lost. I stayed in the hospitals there for months and then was sent over here. I am feeling in fine shape and am glad that I went over. I expect to see Dixon soon, but New York is all there, and the Red Cross is making it pleasant."

From Private Otto B. Blum, 264 Co., 132 M. P. Bn., A. P. O. No. 702, A. E. F.

Paris, France, Jan. 18, 1919.

Dear Mother:

Will write you a few lines and let you know that I am feeling fine and hope you are the same.

Well, I have moved again and am stationed in the suburbs of Paris and expect to be doing M. P. duty in Paris in a few days. Landed here at two o'clock in the morning. When we got off the train, I got on a truck and rode through the main part of town and out to the camp. Sure is some town. Went up town last night on the sub-way, but didn't have much time to look around, as I had to be back by ten o'clock. Like the place here fine, get plenty to eat and can buy all the candy and smokes I want.

Was up to the American Red Cross headquarters last night and got a sweater, towel, one pair of socks, soap, tooth-powder, comfort kit, and a suit of pajamas. Don't you think I need the pajamas? Ha! Ha! The sweater and socks are just like the kind that you made. All I had to do was to give my name and the company I belong to. Anyone can get some if he hasn't had anything from the Red Cross. Sure was glad to get it. After I came out of there, I went to the Red Cross canteen and got a good supper, all for seventy-five centimes, which is fifteen cents. There are quite a few American Red Cross nurses here in Paris. Seems good to talk to some one that can talk English.

I heard that my old company I used to be with, left for home a few days after I was picked for this M. P. duty, but then if they won't keep me over here too long, it will be well worth the time, as I have seen quite a bit of France since I left the company. Sure have a bunch of our boys over here. You can see some in nearly every town you go through, or most any other kind of a soldier.

I expect it is pretty cold at home now. The weather here isn't very cold, but we get plenty of rain.

Hope I will get some mail from home, while I am here, as I am getting pretty anxious to hear from you. Sure is some time since I heard from you. Would like to have gotten home this winter, but then if I can't, there is no use of thinking about it.

Well, that is about all I can think of, so don't worry about me, as I am getting along fine and will be home some day.

Best regards to all,

Otto.

Letter from Private (later Lieutenant) Raymond C. Smith to his father, Charles T. Smith

Amboy, Illinois.

Langres, France, Nov. 28, 1918.

Dear Father:

I read in the paper last night that the boys of the A. E. F. were all going to write their Fathers a "Father's Xmas letter" or a "Victory Letter" on November 24th. I did not know about it then but can write it now anyway. The letter is of course, to the whole family as well and I will also make it my "Thanksgiving Letter", to you all.

This is Thanksgiving day and altho I am a long way from home, still I am thinking of you very much, and writing to you makes me enjoy the day more. I cannot help thinking what a difference a few years makes. A few years ago the Thanksgiving dinner was a big affair with relatives coming from all over and it was the occasion for a big family reunion. Now today there is such a difference. We children have grown up and there is no more the big flock of grandchildren playing about, but rather a group of young men and women. The older ones have passed on and the number of the group has been lessened. Now this year what few there could be at a reunion are scattered all over. I don't know of course what you are doing today, but I can imagine, and am thinking of you as having a little dinner together, just father, mother, Aunt Julia and possibly Luella. The girls probably could not get home and are making the best of it up at school. I also am away, but am probably having the happiest day of any of you as I suppose that you folks at home are sympathizing with us. I am very happy to just be able to write and think about you all and know that I am coming home to you some day. I used to be afraid to think of ever coming home as it seemed almost an impossibility for one to go thru so many scrapes alive. The boys kept going one after another until there were only a few of our original bunch left who were not either killed or wounded and it seemed highly improbable that I would last much longer, but I did, and now I have the pleasure of thinking of coming home and seeing you all again. I have learned one lesson from the experiences that I have gone through, and that is, that a man is a man and that what he actually is, is what counts and not his social position or wealth. I don't believe that I ever could have learned that any other way and I know that I will be a much better man for knowing it as one cannot be "just" "fair" and "unselfish", without knowing that one thing.

I was, of course, very inexperienced and childish when I joined the army as I never had any cares or responsibilities and really did not know a thing about this world. I can understand many things now, that I never thought of before.

Today, is Thanksgiving and whether we eat turkey or army beans, makes very little difference. It is the spirit that counts. I think we have many things to be thankful for this year. All of us are well and comfortably situated. The girls have the opportunity of getting an education. I am very thankful that I am alive and am in good health and have a sound body with no legs or arms missing and my lungs good and not all eaten up by mustard gas. I am also very thankful and happy to be able to look forward to seeing you all again soon.

Today, is a typical French day. It is foggy and very muddy due to the rain of last four or five days. It is not very cold but we wear our overcoats as the dampness chills you right thru. It is now about 10:00 o'clock a. m. We had griddle cakes and syrup for breakfast. I had three large cakes and I could have had more, so you see they gave us a good Thanksgiving breakfast. We are going to have beefsteak and potatoes for dinner and that will make us a good dinner too. We have the day off and also got to sleep until 6:30 instead of 5:30 as usual. On account of this being a school they work us very long hours and we ordinarily have breakfast before daylight and supper way after dark. However, I think that we will get away from here soon and then it will be much easier. I have enjoyed the work here as I have learned many things that will be of great help to me in civilian life, and many things that one should know. Most of the work has been along construction lines, such as road building, bridges, mining, etc. Under mining, we learned all about tunneling underground thru earth and also solid rock and excavations in general. We are studying bridges now this week. Yesterday, we worked all day in the rain building pontoon bridges and rafts, etc. The day before we worked on

steel bridges and the day before that on wooden bridges and trestle work. Of course, we don't get the whole business, but we do get a general idea so that we could easily take a bunch of men and build the different bridges.

We were, of course, a little disappointed in not getting commissions, but then don't mind as the war is over and I think I will get home quicker on account of not having one.

The war is over now and I can write you a few of the places I have been in. We went from Brest to Encourt (a small town near Abbyville near the Eng. Channel) and were in training there for a little over a month. We went from there to Gamaches a larger town and from there to Molliens au Bois, a village just west of and a little north of Amiens. This was our base of operations and we would go from there up to the trenches between Amiens and Albert. The Hop over of July 4th was at Hammel a little village east of Amiens and not far from Villers Bretenoau. We were up around those towns until we left the British sector and went down to the Verdun front. Here we were in a town near Bar Le Duc for two weeks during which time I drove a truck for a week as I wrote you. We then went to the trenches and were there until I came to this school. We were holding the line north of Verdun. I used to go out on a patrol nearly every night up into Regneville, a ruined village in no-man's land and right on the Meuse River. It was while there that we got the blackberries and made the jam, etc. We hopped over from there and took the town of Forges and Forges Woods and stopped and dug in along the river just across from Consenvoy which was still in German hands. From there I came to Langres and the school is near Fort St. Meuge, about five miles north of Langres, and now that the war is over I don't know where I will go next.

Yesterday, or last night rather, after having worked all day in the rain I came in and found a letter awaiting me, the first since I came to the school and you may imagine my delight at getting it. It was from Rachel and Ruth and was dated Nov. 11th and just took two weeks coming across. It was the letter telling of mother's visit to them and the celebration of the news of peace. I surely enjoyed the letter and was especially glad to hear that mother had been with the girls and the good times they had together, etc., going to Uncle Elmer's, etc.

Well, I must stop now I guess and get ready for my Thanksgiving dinner. I would like to sit down with you folks but will have a good time here. Pass this letter around to Aunt Julia and the girls, as it is for them, too, of course. Well, good-bye.

With love,

Raymond.

November 30, 1918.

P. S.—I had a very pleasant Thanksgiving Day and in the evening, I received five letters from you and father and the girls and you can imagine how happy I was to receive them. I spent the whole evening in reading them and thinking of them and could hardly keep from shouting with joy.

I haven't time to answer them tonight but will, soon. Today, I passed the examinations for appointment as 2nd Lieutenant.

Letter from Henry P. Klein, Jr., to his mother, Anna Klein, and sister Stella, at Amboy, Ill.

Bourges, France, May 28, 1919

Dear Folks:

Well, I have returned back home to Bourges and will have to tell you about my trip to Paris and the battle front. We left Bourges Saturday morning at six-ten; there were about thirty-five of us, or about half of the Company.

We arrived in Paris at noon, went at once to the Red Cross and had dinner, after dinner the Y. M. C. A. took us for a sight seeing trip around the City. We saw many of the famous buildings, such as the Invalides, Napoleon's tomb, the Louvre, Pantheon, several cathedrals, Eiffel Tower, President Wilson's Paris home, statue of George Washington given by women of America to Paris; Arch of Triumph, etc., etc. We rode around the City for about two hours in the large auto busses that hold thirty people. At three o'clock we started for Versailles, we rode on the electric line which is partly surface line, and partly sub-way; they sure make fine time in the sub-ways. When we arrived at Versailles we went at once to the Palace of Louis XIV which is the main attraction there. I will not attempt to describe the beautiful rooms and halls in the Palace, but have sent you a book of views taken of the different rooms. The room in which the Peace Treaty is to be signed is part of the palace. We were shown into it, there are mirrors all about, as well as beautiful paintings, etc. We were shown the table on which the Treaty is to be signed. I was looking at it and noticed it was engraved on the top so took a piece of paper and pencil and made a rubbing. I will enclose it in this letter so you can see what it looks like.

We returned to Paris for supper and then left for Rheims at 9:30; rode all night arriving there at 6 o'clock, had breakfast and started out at once to see the ruins. It is hard to describe these ruined Cities. About all you can say is that you saw great piles of stones and a few standing walls. The main thing of interest is the cathedral at Rheims; this was considered the most beautiful one in France but now is a pile of ruins. After a stay of a few hours we left for Soissons another ruined City. All along the way we could look out of the car window and see lines of trenches, dug-outs and barbwire entanglements, as well as shell holes, shattered trees, destroyed farm houses, etc.

We arrived at Soissons in time for dinner and after dinner made a trip to the trenches about two miles outside of the City. The Y. M. C. A. furnished us a truck so we didn't have to hike.

We saw about the same kind of destruction here, but more of it. There were ammunition dumps all around, equipment of all kinds, a large cemetery, containing graves of French, American, Boche, English and other countries, who had fallen there in battle. After a couple of hours we returned to the City and boarded another train for Fismes. We reached this City about two o'clock that afternoon and looked at the ruins of this City. There is a large American Cemetery just outside of the City containing two thousand graves. The graves are all marked by white crosses which have the man's identification tag fastened on it. I suppose in time the name in full will be painted on the crosses as well as age, etc. On some of the crosses you can see writing put there by a brother or comrade telling of bravery or other action.

It is very hard to find places to eat in these ruined Cities where the "Y" or Red Cross are not located. I wish you could have seen another fellow and I eating supper this night. We had to look up places with the different families as there were no hotels or restaurants. We finally found a madame who consented to feed us. The house had been hit and the upper part had fallen which left only the basement, and this had several holes in the walls, but we had a good meal anyway.

We left Fismes at seven o'clock for Paris, arrived in Paris about 12 o'clock that night. Went at once to the Y. M. C. A. hotel and got rooms for the night and believe me, we "coushaded" some that night, had been riding on the train previous two nights and were "beaucoup fatigue". Ask some of the fellows who have returned home how comfortable the French coaches are, I think they can probably describe them perfectly. You buy a first class ticket and will probably have to ride third class.

Well, the next day we put in seeing more of Paris. The first place we visited was the "Pantheon de la Guerre." This is a famous picture of the war; it shows heroes of all nations and is so natural that you think the people are standing there in person. It was commenced in 1914 the first year of the war and just recently finished. Took seventeen artists to do the work and is wonderful.

The next place we visited was Napoleon's Tomb and the Invalides. In the Invalides we saw many war relics of years ago, as well as some of the recent great war. One in particular was the large German Zeppelin captured by the Allies.

We ate dinner at the "Palais de Glace" (palace of glass) it is a wonderful building; the walls inside are covered by mirrors. After dinner we took a boat ride on the Seine river to St. Cloud about ten miles from Paris. Here we saw the ruins of one of Napoleon's Castles which was destroyed by the Germans many years ago in a war they waged against the French.

We returned to Paris about four o'clock and visited the Eiffel Tower, and "Big Wheel" (Ferris Wheel). The Tower is in use now as an aerial for a wireless station. It is one thousand feet high, a wonderful structure. Also, had a ride on the Ferris Wheel, this is 380 feet high and when we stopped at the top could see all over the City. The guide pointed out several places shells had hit when the german "Big Bertha" was shelling the City.

Left Paris at seven o'clock that night and returned to Bourges about eight the next morning, and had a job waiting for us. Only half of the company remained to do the work, so it sort of piled up on them.

Will try and send you some of the views of the ruins we saw while away.

Am fine as ever. Lovingly,

Jr.

From Sergeant George P. Dysart, Company A, 329th Bn., Tank Corps, A. P. O. No. 714, A. E. F., France.

Dear Dad: France, Nov. 24, 1918.

As the "Stars and Srtipes" said in the last issue, today is the day that everybody in the A. E. F. writes a letter to his first commanding officer, so here goes. The censorship has been partly lifted, so that we can tell where we're located at present. Much more information than that is yet against the rules, but it will not be long before we can give a more complete account of ourselves. Right now we're in camp a few kilometers south of Langres, which is, I should judge, about eighty miles from Switzerland and seventy miles from where the front used to be before it was **permanently** moved to the other side of the Rhine.

The last move was a big one, and I hope that I'm not included in the forces. However, we're fully equipped and with a full roster once more and ready to move at any minute and moving a battalion in France doesn't require the time that we were used to in the States. We also hope that our next move will be toward the coast and aboard a boat headed west. Since the war is over, the country doesn't appeal to very many, and they want to move at any minute, the sonner the better. In fact, I have a bet that we'll be in the States by Christmas. That's presuming a good deal, but I still have a good deal of time to start the journey.

If we do get home, that means the U. S., it will probably be some time later before we get turned loose to do as we please without having to hot-foot every time we hear a bugle. They don't bother me a great deal, for in fact I'm so used to them now that usually I am awake before they start calling.

There's nothing that needs be said about the way we have been fed, for we've surely

had all we wanted to eat ever since we came across. Perhaps some of it got rather tiresome, but it has been good eats and plenty of it ever since we got here. We got tired of "bully beef" several times, but got over it when we got where we could set up a regular mess.

Traffic is another thing that has had to be considered around here, for there's sure a lot of it. Nothing but long strings of motor trucks going up and back, with supplies and ammunition and men, some coming back. I believe there are more trucks in France today than in the U. S., for they're as thick as flies and of about twenty different makes, or more. The roads here help a lot, for they're mostly all good hard roads and fine for automobiles.

Horses aren't used at all for the transportation of supplies, that I've seen. I suppose they are scarce and also too slow. The horses that you do see around here are all very good stock and show that they have some good blood in them. Cattle are mostly of the Durham variety and look fine, but that's to be expected, as the pastures here are very good, and as yet are green and growing, although the trees have already shed their leaves.

I stopped at the Y. M. C. A. here the other night to see a minstrel show given by men of different units around here. It was very good. Regular vaudeville and orchestra and everything but beautiful women in low-necked gowns. It was the first show I've seen since last winter and was quite a treat.

The Elks of this area had a meeting the other night to see if we could have a social session and get together some time soon. We appointed a committee, and I don't know what they will do about it. Probably not much, as there's no place around here to have any big blow-out. There are a lot of the boys around, and out of fifty at the meeting, about thirty-five states were represented. I hope to take in a Masonic meeting before leaving here, if I get the opportunity, but that will not matter so much, for there'll be plenty of chance for that after I get to the states.

I was at a Reconnaissance School for a couple of weeks. That was surely a course of intensive training. They gave us everything from picking billets for troop to airplane photos, and we were supposed to adjust ourselves in that short time, to all these conditions that have taken years to develop. One thing about it, and that is, I got a lot of information that would have taken a lifetime any other way. It's very interesting work ands one fine thing to be doing with any sort of a unit. In that work you see the whole thing before anybody else gets a look, and besides, you are supposed to pick out billets, camps, detraining points, etc., and arrange for everything before the outfit comes up. That's what makes it so interesting.

For the last two weeks we've had some of the most beautiful weather you ever saw. This morning started out the same way, but along toward noon it clouded up and has rained ever since. One funny thing about this country is that if a cloud comes over, it's a sure bet that it will rain.

Some packages have been coming in from the States, most of them containing candy and chocolate. That's what is needed mostly. Tobacco is very plentiful here, and cigarettes are costing about half of what they do in the States, due to the fact that there is no tax on them. It makes it a lot better, for money isn't so very plentiful around here, and pay day is rather an uncertainty. It's a good thing that the government put a ban on sending smokes, for there are plenty of them around here for everybody. Another sure thing that the boys go after is jam, and if the people at home are wise, they'll have plenty of jam ready when they all get home and shove their feet under the table.

I must close for this time and am wishing all of you a merry Christmas and a very happy New Year. Letters get here pretty regularly. Your son,

George.

CHAPTER XLIV

List of Men in Military Service and of Men and Women Enlisted in Various Branches During the World War

Abell, Orlin E.—U. S. Army.

Ackert, Harris—1917, Paris Island, Sergeant, U. S. Marine Corps, Aviation Section, Served 6 months in France.

Adams, Chester—Co. G, 6th Regt. I. N. G.

Adams Frank—Bat. C 123rd H. F. A., A. E. F.

Adams, William—Co. G 6th Ill. Inf.

Adams, Zachariah—Q. M. C., U. S. Army.

Adkins, Jesse H.—U. S. Army.

Adkins, Orlando—U. S. Army.

Adolph, Dewey—U. S. Army.

Altman, Frank S.—May 1917, Lieut. Engineer Corps, U. S. Army. Served in France.

Anderson, Dorman C.—Sept. 1918, Urbana, Ill., S. A. T. C., University of Illinois. Private.

Anderson, George O.—April 21, 1918, Hospital Detachment, Camp Custer, Mich., Sergeant.

Alsman, Lonnie—May 24, 1918, U. S. Army. Died in Service.

Altenberg, Harry O.—Franklin Grove, Ill., Sept. 21, 1917, Camp Grant, Co. A, 132nd Infantry. Killed in action, Sept. 26, 1918.

Altman, Arthur B.—309 Butchery Co., Q. M. C., Served in France one year.

Allbee, Bruce—July 1918, Served in France with Co. M, 317th Inf.

Allen, Clifford—May 25, 1918, Great Lakes N. T. S.

Allstedt, Raymond—Ashton, May 16, 1917, Chicago, Co. B, 21st. Machine Gun Battalion, 7th Division. Twelve months in A. E. F.

Alschlager, Rudolph T.—U. S. Army.

Agnew, William—U. S. Army.

Alber, Bruce—U. S. Army.

Albright, William J.—Mar. 1918, New Castle, Pa., Signal Corps, 12 Aero Squadron, Served in France and Germany.

Anglemeir, Arthur A.—C Btry, 312th F. A.

Ankeny, Guy E.—U. S. Army.

Anithmier, Arthur—U. S. Army.

Applegreen, Charles L.—Jan. 16, 1917, Norfolk, Va., Navy.

Archer, Charles R.—Brooklyn, Ill., June 14, 1918, Kansas City, Mo., Battery D, 3rd Reg. 12th Squadron, Camp Taylor, Dec. 17, 1919.

Argraves, Wendell O.—Tank Corps, A. E. F., Private, Took part in the Meuse-Argonne offensive.

Anderson, Robert R.—July 2, 1917, Chicago, Served on U. S. S. Vermont. July 1919, Storekeeper 2nd class, France and Chile.

Andrews, Charles F.—U. S. Army.

Andrews, Frank J.—U. S. Army.

Arnould, Rae Adam—Dixon, Aug. 7, 1917, Grant Park, Chicago, Ill., U. S. Naval Reserve Force, Sept. 6, 1919, Yeoman 2nd class, Panama, June 10, 1918 to Sept. 6, 1920.

Aschenbrenner, Walter—U. S. Army.

Asher, Charles—Ft. Williams, Maine, Coast Artillery.

Atkins, James P.—Dixon, Ill., Sept. 20, 1917, Camp Grant, 86th Division Camp Grant, Sergeant.

Atkinson, Byron I.—Dixon, Ill., Sept. 4, 1918, Camp Grant, Ill., Infantry. Dec. 29, 1918.

Atkinson, Thomas F.—Amboy, Ill., May 1, 1918, Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Co. D, 13th Inf.

Attig, Wesley J.—Ashton, Oct. 4, 1917, Camp Grant, Co. M, 342nd Inf. and Machine Gun Co. 39th Inf. 4th Div., Cook, June 14, 1919. A. E. F. and Army of Occupation.

Auchstetter, John A.—Sublette, May 1, 1918, Co. L, 13th I. M. F., Camp Fremont, Cal.

Auchstetter, William Otto—Sept. 4, 1918, Camp Grant, Co. A, 37th Inft., 18th Division, Camp McArthur, Texas, March 10, 1919.

Aughenbugh, Jesse H.—U. S. Army.

Ankeny, Floyd—U. S. Army.

Avery, W. M.—U. S. Army.

Bacharach, Sidney—May 1917, Plattsburg, Commissioned 1st Lieut. 101st M. G. Bn., 26th Div., France, Sept. 1917. Battles, Siecherey, Chemin-des-Dames, Chateau-Thierry.

Baird, Thomas—U. S. Army.

Baker, Charles E.—China, Ill., Feb. 16, 1918, Dixon, Ill., 268th Aero Squadron, Chanute Field, Rantoul, Ill. Dec. 24, 1918, Sergeant.

Baker, Silas—Sept. 1918, Landed in France Nov. 9, with 116th Eng.

Baker, Irving S.—U. S. Army.

Baker, William H.—U. S. Army.

Baldwin, Edwin F.—1916, Chicago, Lieutenant, U. S. Navy, Oct. 1919, Lieutenant. Transport duty.

Banker, Irving D.—Sept. 1918, S. A. T. C., Illinois University.

Banks, Stanley M.—U. S. Army.

Barge, William—January 1918, Air Service.

Barnard, Francis R.—U. S. Army.

Barnes, Carl—U. S. Army.

Barnes, Clarence W.—U. S. Army.

Barr, Peter P.—Sept. 1918, Camp Grant, Band, Musician, France.

Barry, Edwin C.—1917, Paris, Island 6th M. G. Bn., U. S. Marines, A. E. F.

Barry, J. Donald—January 1918, Great Lakes, Ensign, Naval Air Service, Pensacola.

Barry, Walter R.—May 1917, Minneapolis, Sergeant 78th Co. 6th Marines, A. E. F. Gassed at Belleau Wood, June 6, 1918. Returned to U. S., June 1919.

Barry, William J., Jr.—1917, Paris Island, 5th Regt., U. S. Marines.

Bartholomew, Lloyd—Sept. 1918, Urbana, S. A. T. C. Died at Urbana, December 1918.

Bartlett, Dwight—April 17, 1917, Chicago, 15th Co., 6th M. G. Bn., U. S. Marines, Served in France with 2nd Division.

Batchelder, John K.—Oct. 1917, Chicago, Ensign, U. S. N. R. F., Ensign, Transport duty.

Bates, Clare H.—U. S. Army.

Bates, Ernest T.—Hdqr. Co., 58th Inf., A. E. F.

Bauer, Irving N.—U. S. Army.

Beach, William—U. S. Army.

Beck, Lyle McD.—U. S. Army.

Becker, Charles M.—U. S. Army.

Becker, Donald F.—Pvt. Co. I, 361st Inf. 91st Div. Wounded in action in France.

Becker, Francis P.—Co. D, 36th U. S. Guards.

Becker, Justin G.—June 1918, Great Lakes, Naval Air Service.

Beckingham, Glen I.—Dixon, Ill., May 7, 1917, Great Lakes Naval Training Station. Served one year in France.

Behrends, John—Reynolds, U. S. Army.

Beister, Fred—U. S. Army.

Bell, Dora G.—U. S. Army.

Bell, John H.—U. S. Army.

Beller, Albert—123rd F. A., Btry. B. Served a year in France with 33d Division.

Benjamin, Roland—U. S. Army.

Bennett, Harold—Camp Grant, 123rd H. F. A., 33rd Div. Served one year in France.

Bennett, Howard—U. S. Army.

Berard, Edward—U. S. Army.

Berard, George—Battery E, 333rd Field Art. Served one year in France.

Berard, Leo T.—Batt. C, 123rd F. A.

Berard, Thomas L.—U. S. Army.

Berg, Elmer E.—May 1, 1918, Jefferson Barracks, Co. E, 10th Inf.

Berger, John—U. S. Army.

Berkey, Claude E.—U. S. Army.

Bernardin, Amil J.—Amboy, Corporal.

Berogan, Norman R.—209 Engineers.

Bettendorf, Arthur—Sept. 1918, Madison, S. A. T. C.

Bettendorf, Earl P.—Sublette, Ill., Oct. 15, 1918, Chicago University, Dec. 6, 1918.

Betz, Milo—Paw Paw, Ill., April 23, 1917, Chicago, Ill., Coast Artillery Corps in France.

Biddle, Roy—Sept. 1917, Camp Grant, Served in France with Fourth Division.

Biederman, Eric A.—Amboy, Private. U. S. Army.

Biesecker, Howard N.—U. S. Army.

Biester, Frederick L.—Sublette, Ill., June 14, 1918, Dixon, Ill., Headquarter Co. 14th Reg. 5th Brigade, Camp Jackson, S. C., Feb. 15, 1919.

Biggart, James—U. S. Army.

Biggart, William U.—U. S. Army.

Bill, Henry—Camp Grant, Sept. 1918, Co. C, 2nd Infantry.

Billiter, Hope—U. S. Army.

Bilhmire, Clinton—Dec. 12, 1917, Columbus Bks. Ohio, Discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, on account of continued sickness on May 15, 1918.

Birdsong, Lloyd E.—U. S. Army.

Bishop, Carl—U. S. Army.

Bishop, Charles F.—May 1918, Evanston, Camp Grant, Dental Unit No. 1.

Block, A. H.—U. S. Army.

Blackburn, B.—Hdqr. Co., 78th F. A., Camp Doniphan, Ft. Sill, Okla.

Blackburn, Harry D.—Apr. 1917, Dixon, Corp. Batt. C, 123 F. A., 33rd Division. Served one year with A. E. F.

Blackburn, James H.—49th Field Art., 17th Division.

Blackburn, Maurice D.—Dec. 26, 1917, Chicago, Ill., Chief Pharmacy Hospital Corps, U. S. S. Gopher. Transport duty, U. S. Navy.

Blackburn, Robert L.—Apr. 1917, Dixon, Batt. C, 123 F. A., 33d Division.

Blaga, Joseph—2nd Iowa Inf. Co. D.

Blaine, Bruce Robert—China, Ill., Sept. 20, 1917, Camp Grant, Battery F, 333rd F. A. 86th Division, Feb. 7, 1918, Sergeant.

Blass, Leo H.—Great Lakes, U. S. N. R. F.

Blass, Max—Great Lakes, U. S. N. R. F.

Blum, Otto—Nachusa, Ill., July 15, 1818, Dixon, 264 Co. M. P., Military Police duty in Paris France.

Boehme, Emil P.—523 Motor Trans. Corps.

Bogard, Reuben E.—U. S. Army.

Bolliver, Everett A.—June 25, 1918, Camp Grant, Ill., Co. 6, 161st, Depot Brigade.

Bogard, Edward—Sept. 1918, S. A. T. C., Carthage College.

Boers, Albert William—12th Co., 2nd Reg. A. S. M.

Bolender, Robert R.—U. S. Army.

Book, Guy M.—Dixon, May 27, 1918, Ft. Thomas, Ky., Co. G, 45th Infl. Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala.

Boone, Horace O—U. S. Army.

Boone, Lee—U. S. Army.

Bose, Rush Ivan—Dixon, Ill., Sept. 21, 1917, Camp Grant, Ill., 1st Motor Mechanic, Reg. Signal Corps, Air Service, A. E. F. Served in France 20 months.

Bosley, Harold S.—May 1918, Camp Grant, 89th Division. Fought at St. Mihiel and Argonne. Gassed in Argonne, Oct. 1918.

Bothe, Clarence L.—Nachusa, Ill., Oct. 14, 1918, Chicago, Co. I. S. A. T. C., Chicago University, Dec. 6, 1919.

Bothe, Paul—Oct. 4, 1917, Camp Grant, Inf. Hospital Corps, Sergeant.

Bott, Edward—U. S. Army.

Bott, Fred I.—Btry. C, 123rd F. A., June 8th, 1919, Private. St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne, Army of Occupation.

Bott, John F.—Sept. 3, 1918, Camp Grant, E-5, 161 Depot Brigade, Nov. 30, 1918.

Bowers, Frank W.—U. S. Army.

Bowers, Joseph—U. S. Army.

Bowers, Leonard T.—Dixon, Ill., June 25, 1918, Camp Grant, Co. G, 342nd Infantry.

Bowers, Wilbur L.—April 1917, Dixon, Ill., A Co., 108th M. P. Sergeant June 1919. Serve l one year A. E. F.

Bowling, James—U. S. Army.

Bowling, Richard—U. S. Army.

Bowman, Earl—40th Co. Infantry Replacement.

Boyle, Robert—U. S. Army.

Boynton, Charles T.—Dixon, Ill., July 8, 1918, Great Lakes, Co. E 5th Reg., Camp Perry.

Boynton, George E.—Sept. 1918, Camp Johnston, Fla., Motor Transport Corps.

Boynton, Paul—U. S. Army.

Brace, George Q.—U. S. Army.

Bradley, William R.—Dixon, June 25, 1918, Camp Grant, M. P. Co. No. 201. Served in France.

Brady, John C.—U. S. Army

Braman, Harold R.—U. S. Army.

Brady, Merwin—19th Infantry.

Branigan, Edward—U. S. Army.

Branigan, Frank W.—U. S. Army.

Branigan, John—U. S. Army.

Branigan, Joseph P.—U. S. Army.

Branigan, William T.—U. S. Army.

Brassee, John F.—U. S. Army.

Brecunier, Wilbur H.—Ashton, Oct. 20, 1918, Camp Polk, Co. A, 307 Rn. Tank Corp, Camp Taylor, Dec. 31, 1918.

Brenner, Darrel D.—Nov. 7, 1916, Jupiter, Navy.

Brenner, George W.—U. S. Army.

Brierton, Harold H.—August 1918, Evanston, 167 Depot Brigade Co. A.

Brinton, Bradford—May 1918, Motor Transport Corps. Commissioned 1st Lieut. Q. M. C., Promoted to Captain, Major, and Lieut.-Colonel, M. T. C. Served with A. E. F.

Brierton, Lee W.—Dec. 12, 1917, Air Service.

Briscoe, Henry F.—Air Service, A. E. F.

Broderick, Herbert—Coast Artillery Corps.

Broderick, James P.—U. S. Army.

Broderick, Martin J.—U. S. Army.

Brogley, Ray—Camp Grant, 332nd M. G. Bn. Served in France with 4th Inf. 3d Division.

Brooks, Byron A.—June 1918, Ft. Sheridan. Served as 2nd Lieut., Camp Grant.

Brooks, James B.—Hamilton Township, May 22, 1917, Dixon, Battery C, 123rd Reg. Heavy F. A., 33rd Division.

Brasel, John F.—U. S. Army. Served overseas.

Brown, Clifford R.—Supply Co. 34th Inf., Camp McArthur, Texas.

Brown, Leroy S.—China, Ill., April 24, 1918, Camp Grant, Co. D, 355 Inf. 89th Div., Feb. 15, 1919. In action on St. Mihiel and Argonne Fronts. Gassed.

Brown, Louis H.—U. S. Army.

Brown, Ralph C.—U. S. Army.

Brown, Raymond R.—Evanston Hosp. No. 37.

Brown, W. D.—U. S. Army.

Bryant, Ernest O.—U. S. Army.

Buchanan, Fred F.—Paw Paw, Ill., U. S. Army.

Buccola, Samuel—U. S. Army.

Bucher, Joseph—15th Aero Squadron.

Bucher, Lewis J.—May 1917, 6th F. A., First Division. First Sergeant, served two years in France and took part in all battles with 1st Division.

Buckley, Charles H.—U. S. Army.

Buckley, John—June 1917, Q. M. C., First Lieut. Served in France and Germany.

Buckley, William J.—Amboy, Ill., June 14, 1918, Kansas City, Mo., Battery F, 3rd Reg., F. A. Camp Taylor, Ky., Jan. 29, 1919.

Bunnell, Elwin—Dixon, Ill., Oct. 2, 1918, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill. S. A. T. C., Co. A, Corporal.

Bunnell, Willard E.—Dixon, Ill., Oct. 21, 1918, Wichita Falls, Texas, Motor Mechanic Aviation Squadron C, Wichita Falls, Tex.

Burlingame, Louis Vincent—Penn. Voorheesville, N. Y., U. S. Navy.

Burhenn, William Jr.—China, Ill., July 28, 1918, 336 F. and G, 5th Prov. Camp Merritt, N. J., Jan. 4, 1919.

Burke, Thomas P.—Amboy, Ill., June 24, 1918, Camp Grant, Ambulance Co. 341.

Burnett, Frederick James—Wyoming, Ill., July 25, 1918, Rockwell City, Ia., Co. I, 110th Reg. 28th Div., May 24, 1919. Thiecourt Sector, France.

Burnett, Harold—U. S. Army.

Burns, Edward J.—87th Div. 346th Infantry.

Burrs, Lloyd—Oct. 1917, Co. G, 37th Engineers.

Burrs, Lester L.—June 1917, Great Lakes, U. S. Navy, Medical Discharge, Oct. 1917.

Burt, Norton E.—U. S. Army.

Busser, John E. Jr.—U. S. Army.

Busigna, Claude A.—Franklin Grove, Ill., Sept. 19, 1917, Camp Lewis, Wash., Co. K, 362nd Inf., 91st Division.

Butler, David—June 25, 1918, Camp Grant, Co. D, 7th Inf., 3rd Division. Served in England, France, Belgium, Germany.

Butler, Samuel A.—Amboy, Private.

Butler, Wellington—Amboy, Corporal.

Byers, Howard G.—Ordnance Dept., Detached.

Byers, Paul W.—Dixon, Ill., May 30, 1917, Norfolk, Va., U. S. Navy. Sept. 1919. M. M. 1st class. Served on army transports, U. S. S. South Carolina, U. S. S. Huron.

Byers, Russell D.—Dixon, Ill., June 1, 1918, Norfolk, Va., U. S. Navy.

Byers, Scott K.—Columbus Barracks, Ohio.

Cahill, Eugene G.—Sept. 1918, Madison, S. A. T. C.

Callahan, Lyman—Camp Grant, Served in France.

Carlson, Carl E.—U. S. Army.

Carlson, Earl B.—Sept. 1918, S. A. T. C., Carthage College.

Carlson, Roy—May 22, 1918, Jefferson Barracks, Co. M, 37th Infantry, A. E. F.

Carnahan, Chester L.—Compton, Sept. 18, 1917, Camp Grant, Band, 342nd Infantry.

Carnahan, John A.—U. S. Army.

Carnahan, Ralph M.—Compton, S. A. T. C.

Carney, Sidney S.—Reynolds, Ill., Jan. 5, 1918, Camp Grant, Battery F, 2nd Reg., 1st Brigade, Camp Jackson, S. C., Dec. 10, 1918, 2nd Lieut.

Carpenter, Guy—Dec. 1917, Camp Custer, Lieut., Q. M. C. Served in France.

Carr, George W.—U. S. Army. Severely wounded in action, losing right hand.

Carriel, Isabel—Nurse.

Carroll, John F.—U. S. Army.

Carson, Clyde E.—Dixon, Ill., Dec. 1, 1917, San Antonio Aviation School, Air service 505 Aero squadron, corporal.

Case, Chester R.—West Brooklyn, Ill., Feb. 15, 1918, Ft. Logan, Colo., Coast Artillery Corps, Philippine Islands, Sept. 4, 1919, Philippine Islands.

Case, John A.—West Brooklyn, Ill., Feb. 15, 1918, Chicago, Ill., Navy, Sept. 12, 1919, Quartermaster 2nd class.

Cashion, James F.—Dixon, May 27, 1918, Camp Gordon, Ga., July Automatic Rep. Train, Corporal.

Cashion, Thomas—U. S. Army.

Chadwick, Rae E.—Sept. 3, 1918, Camp Grant, Ill., Camp Adjutant's Detachment, Personnel Section, Sergeant Apr. 1, 1919.

Chapman, Dwight B.—Sept. 1918, Air Service, U. S. Army.

Chambers, Rev. J. E. M.—Entered Y. M. C. A. service, and served in England and France.

Chapman, Frank E.—Ashton, Oct. 4, 1917, Camp Grant, Ammunition Trains, Co. A, 4th Division. One year in A. E. F. Also in Army of Occupation.

Chapman, Floyd D.—Camp Jackson, S. C., Bat. B, 5th Bat. 1st Brig. F. A. R. D.

Chapman, Harry A.—U. S. Army.

Chapman, William E.—U. S. Army.

Charters, Paul W.—Ashton, Sept. 5, 1917, Camp Grant, Ill., Co. M, 342nd Inf., Co. A, 141st Inf., 1st Lieut. Inf. Several months service in France.

Charvat, Michael—U. S. Army.

Chase, Edward B.—Feb. 8, 1917, Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Provisional Co. 302 Motorcycle Dispatch Rider, Sept. 25, 1919, Sergeant.

Cheney, Ira F.—May 1917, Rock Island, Batt. C, 123rd F. A.

Church, Kenneth L.—12th Co., 2nd Reg. A. S. M., First Sergt., Motor Transport Corps. Served 18 months in France.

Cioh, John—June 26, 1916, Dixon, C Btry. 123rd F. A.

Clapp, Murray Lee—Wyoming, Ill., May 30, 1918, Camp Gordon, Ga., Co. F, 45th Inf., 9th Div., Camp Gordon, June 14, 1919.

Clapper, Sam—U. S. Army.

Clapper, Thomas B.—Reynolds, U. S. Army.

Clark, Arthur—U. S. Army.

Clark, Edward J.—U. S. Army.

Clark, J. G.—U. S. Army.

Clark, Joseph—1918, Great Lakes, U. S. N. R. F.

Clark, Ralph A.—161st Depot Brigade, Medical Detachment, Base Hospital.

Clayton, Thomas W.—Dixon, April 1917, Chicago, 2nd Engineers, O. T. S. Co. 5. Captain, Jan. 25, 1919, Railroad Construction work in France. Was on the transport "Tuscania" when it was torpedoed.

Clem, Alfred M.—U. S. Army.

Clemons, James Taylor—Wyoming, Ill., July 5, 1917, Aurora, Ill., Co. A L. Machine Gun Battalion, 33rd Division, Feb. 21, 1919, Verdun front.

Clayton, Lee William—Co. B, 349th Infantry.

Clingan, William—U. S. Army.

Clink, Carl L.—U. S. Army.

Clover, Wallace—U. S. Army.

Coakley, Daniel—April 1, 1918, Camp Grant, Bat. D, 122nd U. S. Field Artillery.

Cochran, John—Harmon, U. S. Navy.

Coe, Edward J.—Dixon, Ill., Columbus, Ohio, 48th Infantry, Sergeant.

Cobb, Marian L.—Marine Corps.

Coleman, Harry Richard—92nd Div., A. E. F.

Coffey, William H.—April 1917, Dixon, Batt. C, 123d F. A. Served in France with 33rd Division.

Collin, Elizabeth—Army Nurse Corps.

Collins, Edward—113th Supply Train, 58th Division. Served in France.

Colwell, Robert—Enlisted Dec. 28, 1916, 10th F. A. 3d Div., Sailed overseas, Apr. 1918. Wounded by shrapnel in right arm at Jaulgonne, Marne R. July 18th, 1918. Discharged Oct. 15, 1919.

Conlon, John L.—Franklin Grove, Ill., Dec. 12, 1917, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

Conner, John—U. S. Army.

Conners, Robert E.—Enlisted Apr. 10, 1917, Dixon, Batt. C, 123d F. A. Served with 33d Div., one year in A. E. F., St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives and army of occupation.

Collins, George Bernard—S. A. T. C.

Collins, George—U. S. Army, Camp Grant.

Cook, Gardner—April 21, 1917, Jefferson Barracks, 13th Cavalry, Hdq. Troop, 5th Div. Served in France, at St. Mihiel and Argonne, Sergeant.

Cook, Lyle E.—Oct. 1918, Tank Corps.

Cook, Walter—U. S. Army.

Cook, B. F.—U. S. Army.

Cool, Lee H.—May 1918, Kansas City, 82nd Division, A. E. F., Corporal. Served in France.

Coon, Clayton F.—June 1918, Dixon, Truck Co. 509, M. S. T., 423. Served in France.

Combs, Allen—U. S. Navy.

Cornell, Arthur—U. S. Army.

Corrigan, Raymond J.—U. S. Army.

Corwin, Leslie N.—Compton, U. S. Army.

Corwin, Robert B.—U. S. Army.

Countryman, Irving B.—June 1918, U. S. Army.

Courtright, Lester—Dec. 8, 1917, Jefferson Barracks, Air Service. Served in France.

Covell, James B.—Battery B, 123d Field Art., A. E. F. twelve months.

Covell, Stewart—U. S. Army.

Craig, Merritt—Ashton, Camp Grant, Ill., Q. M. C.

Craigmiles, Russell—U. S. Army.

Cratty, Joy—U. S. Army.

Crain, Reuben C.—Reynolds, U. S. Army.

Craps, Jospeh—U. S. Army.

Crawford, Joseph—November 1917, Chicago, 13th Cavalry, Served on Mexican border

Crawford, M. A.—China, Ill., Feb. 16, 1917, Fort Reiley, Kansas, Medical Corps, Feb. 5, 1919, Sergeant.

Crim, Richard E.—U. S. Army.

Crouch, Ernest—U. S. Army.

Crouse, Harry E.—U. S. Army.

Crow, Kenneth I.—U. S. Army.

Crowell, Donald—U. S. Army.

Crowell, Truman—U. S. Army.

Cruse, Hugh S.—China, Ill., July 19, 1918, Sterling, Ill., N. T. Co. 511, N. T. S. 423 Camp Johnston, Fla.

Cullen, Robert M.—U. S. Army.

Cummings, Myron N.—Sept. 1918, Camp Grant, G. N. Q., A. E. F. Served in France.

Curran, Frank J.—Great Lakes, U. S. Navy. Quartermaster 2nd class, Scotland, U. S. S. C. 62.

Curran, Hugh L.—Great Lakes, U. S. Navy, Scotland, England.

Curran, John R.—June 1917, Peoria, Ill., Ordnance Dept., U. S. Army.

Curran, Raymond—Camp Hancock, Augusta Ga., Ordnance Corps, A. E. F.

Curran, William—May 1918, Great Lakes, U. S. Navy.

Cutter, Otto H.—U. S. Army.

Daniels, Ray A.—U. S. Army.

Davis, Bert F.—Dixon, Sept. 5, 1917, Camp Grant, Headquarters Detached, 33rd Division.

Davis, George L.—Compton, Corporal, U. S. Army.

Davies, John L.—Oct. 1918, Camp Taylor, F. A. C. O. T. S.

Davison, Floyd—Ashton, Dec. 1, 1917, Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Hdq. Co. 119th Field Art., 32nd Division. A. E. F.

Dawson, Edwin—U. S. Army.

Depew, Leonard E.—Corp. Co. I, 10th Inf.

Dicts, Abner P.—Co. B. 103d Ammunition Train 28th Division. Served in France.

Dicts, Austin—Lee Center, June 14, 1917, Chicago, Corporal Co. I, 10th Infantry, Ft. Benjamin Harrison.

Der Kinderen, J.—Y. M. C. A. Served in England.

De Laney, Lawrence—U. S. Army.

Demarest, Harry C.—May 3, 1918, Fremont, Cal., Co. 23, M. G. Battalion, Fremont, California.

DeMay, Oscar—U. S. Army.

Dennis, Ralph Olin—Corporal, Co. I, 3rd Replacement Bn., Camp McArthur, Texas.

Dempsey, George—Bat. C, 123rd F. A.

Derr, Charles L.—U. S. Army.

Derr, Leslie—U. S. Army.

Derr, Harry—U. S. N. R. F.

Detig, Paul—U. S. Army.

Detig, Peter—Reynolds, U. S. Army.

Devine, James M.—July 29, 1918, Camp Forest, 209th Engineers.

Dewey, Adolph—U. S. Army.

Dickerson, James—U. S. Army.

Dickey, Benjamin H.—June 24, 1918, Camp Grant.

Dickey, Charles J.—Dec. 14, 1917, Ft. Dodge Ia., 43d Prov. squadron and 33rd Balloon Co., 3rd Prov. Reg.

Dierdorf, Claire—U. S. Army.

Dietz, Joseph J.—May 1918, Jefferson Barracks, U. S. Army.

Dillon, Fred—U. S. Army.

Dillow, Frederick—Great Lakes, U. S. Navy. Died in Service.

Dirkson, Albert M.—U. S. Army.

Dirkson, Tom—Reynolds, U. S. Army.

Dixon, Jerome F.—Sept. 1918, Notre Dame, Ind., S. A. T. C.

Dixon, Sherwood—Dixon, May 14, 1917, Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind., Co. I, 332nd Inf. 83rd Div. A. E. F. May 3, 1919, 2nd Lieut. Served in England, France, Italy, Austria-Hungary, Jugo-Slavia. Battle of Vittorio, Veneto.

Dixon, William A.—U. S. Army.

Doan, Elijah—11th Intantry, 5th Division. Killed in action during the Argonne drive.

Darrah, Justin C.—103rd Amb. Co., 101 Sanitary Train, 26th Division. Served in France 18 months also A. of O.

Doan, Jasper J.—U. S. Army.

Donaldson, John W.—U. S. Army.

Donaldson, R. W.—U. S. Army.

Dooley, Thomas O.—Reynolds, U. S. Army.

Doty, Paul A.—Amboy, Ill., Oct. 2, 1917, Chicago, Headquarters 5th Division. Served in France and Germany.

Downey, George E.—M. T. C.

Downing, Benjamin F.—Dixon, Ill., Aug. 27, 1917, Fort Sheridan, Ill., 829th Aero Squadron, First Lieutenant. Served in France.

Douglass, Thomas—Wyoming, Ill., June 5, 1918, Camp Gordon, Ga., Co. G, 45 Inf. 9th Div. Camp Gordon, Ga., Feb. 2, 1919, Corporal.

Doulos, Fred—528th Supply Co., Q. M. Corps, A. E. F.

Downs, Leo—U. S. Army.

Downs, Vincent L.—U. S. Army.

Dragan, Valerie—U. S. Army.

Drew, Floyd P.—Feb. 25, 1918, Camp Grant, 308 Field Remount Squadron 705.

Drew, Frank M.—U. S. Army.

Drew, Harold A.—Great Lakes, U. S. N. R. F. Ensign aboard a destroyer.

Drew, Henry L.—Dixon, June 14, 1918, Camp Shelby, Mich., Headquarters Co. 151st Inf., 38th Division. Served in England and France.

Drew, Herbert J.—Mar. 6, 1918, Duluth, Minn., Headquarters Co. 59th Inf., 4th Division. Marne, Vesle, Campaign, St. Mihiel, Argonne.

Drew, Michael W.—U. S. Army.

Drew, Raphael J.—June 1918, Evanston, Q. M. Corps, March 1919.

Duan, Leo C.—U. S. Army.

Dudderar, Russell—U. S. Army.

Duffey, Ezra W.—Apr. 1917, Dixon, Batt. C, 123d F. A.

Duffy, Hugh V.—July 28, 1918, Co. A, 209 Reg. Eng., Camp Forest, Lytle, Georgia. Army Field Clerk, G. H. Q., A. E. F.

Duffy, John—April 1918, Camp Grant, U. S. Army. Served in France, in St. Mihiel drive.

Duffy, Lloyd H.—Ordnance Corps, U. S. Army.

Duncan, Fred B.—U. S. Army.

Dunseth, Paul—U. S. Army.

Durin, Fred E.—Willow Creek, Ill., Sept. 6, 1918, Dixon, Ill., March 29, 1919.

Durin, J. M.—U. S. Army.

Durkes, Luther L.—Franklin Grove, Ill., Oct. 2, 1919, Madison, Wis., Co. B, 1st Reg. S. A. T. C., Madison, Wis. Dec. 13, 1918.

Durston, Kaleel H.—Ashton, Nov. 12, 1917, Dayton, Ohio., 811 Aero Squadron, Dec. 24, 1918.

Durston, Wrae M.—Ashton, Aug. 29, 1917, Great Lakes N. T. S., Navy Radio Section.

Dutcher, Everett C.—Sept. 5, 1917, Camp Grant, Mess Sergt. Co. M, 342nd Inf.

DuVall, Francis E.—June 14, 1918, Rakes Army School.

Dyer, Walter C.—U. S. Army.

Dysart, Byron C.—U. S. Army.

Dysart, George P.—May 7, 1918, Columbus Barracks, Co. A, 329th Battalion, Tank Corps, A. E. F.

Dysart, Raymond—U. S. Army.

Eanger, Martin—U. S. Army.

Eaton, Donald—Aug. 31, 1918, Minneapolis, Minn., Canadian Army Medical Corps.

Eatinger, Clifford—Camp Grant, Sergt. 49th Infantry. Served in France.

Earle, John E.—Aug. 6, 1917, Ft. Sheridan, 1st. Lieut. Inf., and M. T. C. Served over a year in France. Decorated by French government.

Eberly, George W.—May 1918, Camp Gordon, 60th Inf., 5th Division. Took part in Argonne offensive. Gassed.

Eccles, Roy J.—May 1918, Camp Gordon, U. S. Army. Served in France, Gassed, Oct. 5, 1918.

Eckberg, Oscar W.—Infantry, U. S. Army.

Edous, Harold—May 1, 1918, Camp Fremont, Cal., Co. L, 13th Inf., Camp Fremont, California.

Edous, Charles—U. S. Army.

Edson, Robert E.—Sept. 1918, Urbana, S. A. T. C., University of Illinois.

Edwards, Howard M.—U. S. Army.

Edwards, John—U. S. Army.

Edwards, William J.—U. S. Army.

Edwards, William T.—U. S. Army.

Eddy, Ralph—U. S. Army.

Egan, Mary Josephine—Sept. 1918, American Red Cross, Canteen service. Spent almost a year in France.

Egan, May M.—Amboy, Nov. 1917, American Red Cross Canteen Service. Served in France for one year.

Egan, Thomas—U. S. Army.

Ege, Joseph W.—U. S. Army.

Egler, Orville—Nov. 15, 1917, Kelley Field, San Antonio, Texas, 496 Aero Squadron, A. E. F.

Egler, Walter K.—U. S. Army.

Eichler, Joseph H.—July 1918, Camp Grant, Camp Adjutant Dept., Camp Grant.

Eisenberg, John H.—May 27, 1918, Co. D, 4th Replacement Regiment, Camp Gordon, Ga., Sergeant.

Ellinwood, DeWitt C.—Ashton, Aviation Section, 2nd Lieutenant.

Elliott, Clayton C.—Sweeney Auto School, Kansas City, Co. A, Training Detachment, U. A., Died Oct. 1st, 1918.

Elliott, Thomas A.—15th Ret. Co.

Elsasser, Jerome M.—U. S. Army.

Emery, Cecil—Sept. 1918, Chicago, S. A. T. C. University of Chicago.

Emery, Earl E.—333rd F. A., 86th Division, A. E. F. Died shortly after his discharge.

Emery, Ray—May 5, 1918, Jefferson Barracks, Co. B, 19th M. G. Bn. Served in France with H. Q., 83d Division.

Emmons, Francis B.—U. S. Army.

Emmert, Clifford C.—U. S. Army.

Emmert, Clyde H.—S. A. T. C.

Emmert, George L.—Oct. 6, 1917, Pittsburg, Pa., 319th Infantry. Arrived in France May 1918.

Emmett, Gilbert—March 1, 1917, Jefferson Barracks, Mo., 23d Recruit Co., G. S. I. Died March 27, 1917.

Emmolo, Ralph J.—April 17, 1917, 45th Railroad Engineers.

Englehart, George H.—U. S. Army.

English, Elmer D.—Sept. 1918, Urbana, S. A. T. C.

Enicken, Frederick—F. and G. Batt., Syracuse N. Y.

Entorf, William F.—Divisional 1st Sergt. Chemical Warfare Service.

Erbes, Emery C.—Reynolds, U. S. Army.

Erbes, Russell G.—U. S. Army, C. A. S. D.

Erickson, Arthur— U. S. Army.

Ertel, Conrad—U. S. Army.

Everson, Carl S.—13th Eng., Captain. Served in France and North Russia.

Espy, Harold—October 1917, Camp Grant. Served with A. E. F., Paris Section.

Faber, Leon A.—U. S. Army.

Faley, Bernard F.—April 1918, Camp Gordon, Ga., 33d Division. Served with A. E. F. for one year.

Fallstrom, Walter—Dec. 1917, Chicago, M. T. C. Truck driver, served in France and Germany.

Fanelli, Ralph J.—U. S. Army, served in France.

Farnum, Charles L.—U. S. Army.

Farnum, Francis C.—A. S. N. R. F., Great Lakes, Railor.

Farnum, Adelbert L.—U. S. Army.

Feldkirchner, Leroy J.—U. S. Army.

Feltes, Joseph P.—Sept. 5, 1917, Camp Grant, Co. L, 342nd Infantry, Camp Grant. Served in France.

Furgeson, William B.—Sept. 1917, Camp Grant, 342nd Inf., 4th O. T. S.

Ferguson, William B.—U. S. Army.

Fielding, John C.—Co. D, 9th Battalion, P. G.

Fien, Louis—1914, Chicago, U. S. Navy.

Fiester, H. C.—1918, U. S. N. R. F.

Fillippin, Natale—U. S. Army.

Finland, Raymond P.—Sub. Depot, Q. M. C.

Fishback, Harry—U. S. Army.

Fisher, Amos—U. S. Army.

Fitzsimmons, Frank T.—Sept. 1918, S. A. T. C., Notre Dame.

Fitzsimmons, Royal J.—Dixon, Nov. 27, 1917, Municipal Pier, Chicago, U. S. Naval Reserve Force, Ensign July 29, 1919. Served on army transports.

Flack, Rex D.—U. S. Army.

Flick, Ralph M.—Sept. 1918, S. A. T. C.

Flemming, E. C.—U. S. N. R. T.

Fleming, Samuel—U. S. Army.

Flemming, Thomas—U. S. N. R. F.

Florschentz, Albert J.—U. S. Army.

Fluehr, Frank—U. S. Army.

Fockler, Luther—U. S. Army.

Fordyce, Albert—May 1918, Bat. C, 123d F. A. Served with 33d Division. One year with A. E. F.

Foster, Kenneth—U. S. Army.

Fowler, Benjamin F.—U. S. Army.

Fox, George W.—U. S. Army.

Fox, Floyd E.—Ordnance Dept., A. E. F., Co. B, 122d Eng.

Fox, R. J.—U. S. Army.

Fox, Wilbur K.—U. S. Army.

Foy, John E.—U. S. Army.

Freed, Charles H.—U. S. Army.

Freas, Guy E.—Sept. 5, 1918, Co. F, 116th Engineers. Served in France.

Freese, Max—U. S. Army.

Freese, Otto—May 1918, Co. D, 13th Inf., Camp Fremont, Cal.

Freeze, Albert—123d Field Art., Co. C.

Frerichs, Albert A.—60th C. A. C.

Friborg, Carl W.—U. S. Army.

Friedline, Dudley—October 1917, Camp Grant, Band, 342d Inf., Band 14th F. A., 4th Division. Served with A. E. F. in France and Germany.

Fritz, Leon C.—U. S. Army.

Fruin, Earl W.—1918, Ambulance Driver American Red Cross.

Fruin, Lloyd J.—Dixon, May 31, 1918, Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Co. A 885th Replacement Regiment.

Frost, Dewey—June 25, 1917, 123d Heavy F. A., Camp Logan, Texas.

Fulton, Robert E.—June 1918, Ft. Sheridan, S. A. T. C. Second Lieutenant.

Funk, Chester R.—June 1918, U. S. N. R. F., Great Lakes.

Gale, Albert L.—June 3, 1917, Chicago, Co. I, 10th Infantry, Sergeant.

Gannon, Joe—Ammunition Train, 85th Division. Served with A. E. F. for one year.

Gardner, Oscar—Dixon, June 14, 1918, Great Lakes Naval Station, U. S. N. R. F.

Gardner, Ray A.—Dixon, Oct. 3, 1917, Camp Logan, Houston Texas, Co. B, 132d Inf. Served with 33d Division in France. Army of Occupation, Luxemburg

Gardner, Frank D.—S. A. T. C., Chicago University.

Gardner, Fred—Air Service, First Lieutenant.

Gardner, John C.—U. S. Army.

Gardner, Sanford B.—Camp Grant, 342d Infantry.

Garland, Frank—July 1918, Camp Grant, U. S. Army.

Garland, Thomas P.—May 1918, Camp Gordon, U. S. Army. Served in France.

Gascoigne, Charles F.—Oct. 4, 1917, U. S. Army.

Gascoigne, Harold S.—U. S. Army.

Gaylor, Fred W.—U. S. Army.

Gebhart, Harry C.—August 1918, Ft. Thomas, Ky.

Gehant, Albert L.—U. S. Army.

Geiger, Thomas H.—U. S. Army.

Gentry, Hobart F.—Jefferson Barracks, Co. A 55th Inf., 7th Division, Co. C, 104th Inf., 26th Div. In action St. Mihiel, and Argonne. Gassed Nov. 9th 1918.

Gentry, Homer I—U. S. Army.

George, Wylie R.—Color Sergt. 28th Engineers.

Gerdes, Galen G.—Sept. 1918, Camp Grant, Medical Corps.

Gewecke, William F.—U. S. Army.

Geyer, Frank W.—U. S. Army.

Gibson, Emmitt A.—U. S. Army.

Gilbert, Junia M.—Franklin Grove, Ill., Dec. 1, 1917, Jefferson Barracks, Mo., 2nd Motor Mechanic, Reg. 16th Co., A. E. F.

Gilbert, Lee W.—U. S. Army.

Gilbert, Paul E.—U. S. Army.

Gillan, Charles J.—U. S. Army.

Ginter, Albert H.—U. S. Army.

Gipson, David W.—U. S. Army.

Girton, Edward—U. S. Army.

Girton, Walter H.—U. S. Army.

Goldsmith, Otto N.—U. S. Army.

Gorham, Frank J.—June 1917, Chicago, U. S. S. Vermont. May 1919, Gunners mate 2nd class.

Graff, Joseph C.—Dixon, Ill., June 15, 1918, Camp Grant, Camp Grant Training Detachment Co. 37, 161st Depot Brigade.

Graff, Warren Q.—April 1917, Dixon, Batt. C, 123d F. A., Corporal. Served with 33d Div. A. E. F.

Graham, Frank J.—U. S. Army.

Graham, George A.—Ashton, Oct. 5, 1918, Evanston Ill., S. A. T. C.

Graham, Frank E.—U. S. Army.

Graves, Leroy F.—May 21, 1918, Co. M, 3d Inf., Eagle Pass, Texas.

Green, Charles—U. S. N. R. F., Radio School, Great Lakes.

Gramer, Frank E.—Co. B, 131st Inf. Served one year in France with 33d Division.

Gridley, Frederick R.—Sept. 1918, Urbana, S. A. T. C.

Gridley, William W.—Air Service, U. S. Army, Qualified as pilot.

Griffith, M. B.—Ashton, June 1918, Great Lakes N. T. S., Radio Service.

Griffith, Stanwood J.—Ashton, Summer of 1918, U. of Chicago, Aeroplane section, also Kelley Field. Instructor there until discharged.

Grimm, Roger A.—Franklin Grove, April 17, 1917, Paris Island S. C., Marines.

Grohens, George C.—Co. G, 47th Infantry, 4th Division. Served with A. E. F., killed in action August 10, 1918.

Grost, William Henry—19th Field Artillery, 5th Division.

Groth, James—U. S. Army.

Groth, Philip—U. S. Army.

Grush, Boyd J.—33d Division. Served one year in France.

Guffey, Champ C.—U. S. Army.

Guffey, John I.—Sept. 1917, Camp Grant, Co. M, 342d Infantry.

Gugerty, John—U. S. Army.

Guinnip, Raymond D.—Dec. 11, 1917, Chicago, Co. I, 38th Inf., Third Div. Served with A. E. F. Wounded, July 1918, Marne River.

Guptil, Earl—U. S. Navy. Served on a submarine in the North Sea.

Haas, John—U. S. Army.

Haenitsch, William H.—Ashton, Nov. 19, 1917, Col. Bks. Ohio, Coast Artillery Corps. One year in France.

Hager, James W. N.—U. S. Army.

Haines, Victor C.—Oct. 1917, Camp Grant, Co. C, 503d Engineers. Served 18 months in France.

Haley, Edward—U. S. N. R. F., Great Lakes.

Haley, James E.—U. S. Army.

Haley, Jeremiah—April 1918, Jefferson Barracks, 27th Infantry. Served in Siberia.

Hallgren, Edward—U. S. Army.

Hamil, Edwin F.—May 1918, Motor Truck Co. 397. Served as chauffeur in France, Germany and Italy.

Hanke, John—U. S. Army.

Handell, Arthur C.—1915, Dixon, Supply Sergt. Batt. F, 123d F. A. Served one year in A. E. F. with 33d Division.

Hann, Paul R.—U. S. Army.

Hanneman, Roy L.—Sept. 17, 1917, Co. D, 503 R. D. Engineer's Service A. E. F.

Hanson, Bremmer—Ashton, Sept. 23, 1917, Barton, Neb., Co. G, 61st Inf., 5th Div. A. E. F. and Army of Occupation.

Hanson, Urban—Ashton, Aug. 17, 1917, Jefferson Bks. Mo., Batt F, 17th Field Art. 2nd Division. A. E. F. and Army of Occupation.

Hardesty, Guy—Dixon, Jan. 1917, Rock Island Arsenal, Co. G, 6th I. N. G., Battery C, 123d U. S. Heavy Field Artilley.

Harbaugh, Grover C.—Co. C, 11th Marines. A. E. F.

Harkins, James E.—Air Service, San Antonio, Texas.

Harnish, Klein—U. S. Army.

Harrington, Frank L.—July 1917, Chicago, Co. C, 13th Engineers. Served in France for almost two years.

Hartman, Ira W.—U. S. Army.

Hartshorn, Ward G.—Dec. 5, 1917, Great Lakes Radio Dept., U. S. Navy. Radio second classs.

Hartzell, Dwight—Ashton, May 29, 1917, Great Lakes N. T. S., U. S. S. Delaware and Wyoming. More than a year in foreign waters. Present at the surrender of the German fleet following the signing of the Armistice.

Hartzell, Floyd F.—U. S. Army.

Hartzell, Roy D.—Ashton, Houston Texas, 1st class Sgt. Aviation Dept.

Harvey, Edward F.—Sept. 1918, Camp Grant, Co. 15, 161st Depot Brigade.

Harvey, George—Sergt. Co. A, 147th Engineers. Served in France.

Harvey, Howard—U. S. Navy.

Harvey, Thomas J.—Corp. Batt. C, 123d F. A. Served with 33d Div. at St. Mihiel and Argonne.

Haslam, Robert—1914, England, British Navy. Served throughout the war in the British Navy.

Hasselberg, Carl M.—May 25, 1918, 501 Quarter Masters Corps Dept. Served in France.

Hasselberg, Elmer—U. S. Army.

Haskell, William Howard—Mobile Hospital No. 39, A. E. F. Infantry Med. Corps.

Hasselberg, Hjalmar—Aug. 9, 1917, Navy.

Hastings, Claude—March 13, 1917, 34th Inf., Co. K, Camp McArthur, Waco Texas.

Hatcher, Frank—U. S. Army.

Hatton, Silas W.—U. S. Army.

Haueter, Albert J.—Dixon, Sept. 20, 1917, Camp Grant, 1st Gunner, Heavy F. A. Bat. C, 123d, 33d Division, June 8, 1919. Served in France.

Hawhecker, Elmer—U. S. Army.

Haynes, Francis F.—S. A. T. C., Lewis Institute.

Hazelman, Ithiel—Mar. 21, 1918, Ordnance Dept., Corporal. Served in France.

Hazlip, Edward—U. S. Army.

Heckman, Edward J.—Sergt. Co. C, 128th Inf., 32d Division. Served in all major offensives and with army of occupation.

Heckman, Francis—U. S. Army.

Heckman, Joseph J.—C. M, 37th Inf. Served with A. E. F.

Heckman, Walter D.—Oct. 1917, Camp Grant, 342d Inf. Served in France.

Hedburg, David Leonard—U. S. Army.

Hess, Carl D.—Tank Corps, Camp Colt.

Hess, Ephraim R.—Sept. 1917, Sergt. 304th Field Remount Station. Served one year with A. E. F.

Hefley, Arthur T.— F. A. C. O. T. S., Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.

Hefley, Alva— U. S. Army.

Hefley, Lee L.—U. S. Navy, Eng. 1st class. Transport duty, U. S. Navy.

Heldman, Claude E.—June 5, 1917, Camp Grant, Co. K, 161st Infantry. Killed in active service in France.

Hemenway, Dean—U. S. Army.

Hemenway, Harold—U. S. Army.

Henderson, Ray—U. S. Army.

Hendricks, Alfred—U. S. Army.

Hendrix, George—U. S. Army.

Heng, Silas J.—May 1, 1918, Jefferson Barracks, Mo., 31st Infantry, Co. B. Served in Siberia Aug. 1918 to Jan. 1919.

Henley, Samuel—U. S. Army.

Hennessy, Charles P.—1917, Atlanta Ga., First Lieut. M. T. C.

Henning, Leon—U. S. Army.

Henry, Alexander—Reynolds, U. S. Army.

Henry, Edward J.—July 1918, Camp Grant, Co. F, 311th Engineers. Served in France.

Henry, Elliott J.—West Brooklyn, May 1918, Jefferson Barracks, 13th Infantry.

Henry, Eugene F.—U. S. Army.

Henry, Leo L.—Reynolds, U. S. Army.

Hensel, Ralph C.—Oct. 12, 1912, Re-enlisted 1915 at Portland Oregon, Bat. B, 2nd. F. A., Silla, Okla.

Herbst, Mark—U. S. Army.

Herbst, William M.—Nachusa, H. Q. Co. 13th Inf., 8th Division, Camp Fremont, Cal.

Herrera, John H.—U. S. Army.

Herrick, Melissa—Nachusa, June 4, 1917, Ft. Snelling, Army Nurse Corps, Fort McHenry Hosp. No. 2. Served one year in France.

Herrman, Alfred J.—U. S. Army.

Herrmann, Anthony J.—Oct. 23, 1918, Camp Grant, Feb. 12, 1919.

Herrmann, Elmer A.—May 21, 1918, Jefferson Barracks, Mo., U. S. Army., March 15, 1919.

Herrington, Francis Leroy—13th Engineers. Served 18 months in France.

Herron, William B.—U. S. Army.

Herwig, Lee C.—Ashton, 1918, R. O. T. C. Univ. of Illinois. Served at U. of Wis. until after signing of Armistice, 2nd Lt. Inf. U. S. A.

Hewitt, Frank W.—U. S. Army.

Heuer, Arthur—U. S. Navy.

Hewitt, Hewey W.—Franklin Grove, June 6, 1918, Dixon Ill., Quartermaster Corps, Co. 40, Dec. 17, 1918, 2nd Lieut.

Herzfieldt, Joseph—U. S. Army.

Hicks, Darrance—Paw Paw, Apr. 23, 1917. Served with Coast Artillery.

Hicks, Wallace M.—Q. M. Department Instructors Co. No. 4, Camp Johnston, Fla.

Higley, Clarence H.—U. S. Army.

Hill, Clifford—Oct. 1918, Ames, Ia., S. A. T. C.

Hillicker, Geo. Andrew—I. C. O. T. C., U. S. Army.

Hinchman, J. H.—U. S. Army.

Hipple, Marion—Army Nurse Corps, Gen. Hosp. No. 14, Walter Reed.

Hirschman, Edward J.—U. S. Army.

Hintz, Elwood C.—Medical Corps, U. S. Hos. No. 16, New Haven, Conn. Served as an instructor for disabled men.

Hix, James C.—U. S. Army.

Hoeller, Jacob C.—U. S. Army.

Hoff, Holman E.—Jan. 3, 1918, Sterling Ill., Aviation. Served 13 months in France, June 15, 1918.

Hoff, Walter L.—U. S. Army.

Hoff, Wilbur—Oct. 1918, Dixon, S. A. T. C. Cornell (Ia.) College.

Hoff, William—U. S. Army.

Hoffmaster, Walter R.—Ordnance Dept., U. S. Army.

Hogan, Frank O.—May 14, 1917, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, 9th Inf., 2nd Division and Advance Section S. O. S., first Lieutenant. Fifteen months in France.

Hogan, Harry W.—Sept. 1917, Camp Grant, Co. A, 59th Inf. 4th Division. Served with A. E. F., wounded at Soissons, July 18, 1918, discharged January 1919.

Hogan, John Jr.—Q. M. C. Butchery Co. No. 309. Served 15 months in France.

Holcomb, Elmer R.—U. S. Army.

Hoggard, Clifford D.—Served 15 months in France with Troop G, 6th Cavalry.

Holler, Fred H.—Co. E, 311th Ammunition Train. Served in France.

Holler, McCord F.—Co. M, 37th Inf.

Holley, Charles E.—U. S. Army.

Honeycutt, John M.—Sept. 1918, Camp Grant. Discharged on S. C. D., Sept. 7, 1918.

Hord, James T.—U. S. Army.

Hopkins, Niel M.—U. S. Army.

Horton, Claude E.—June 13, 1917, Springfield, Ill., Signal Corps, Aviation Section, 823 Squadron, Feb. 7, 1919, 2nd Lieutenant.

Howard, Harvey—U. S. Army.

Hotchkiss, Charles D.—U. S. Army.

Howell, Martin—May 1918, Co. M, 37th Inf.

Howell, Wesley—June 1918, Depot Brigade, Camp Johnston, Fla.

Hoyle, Edward S.—Dixon, Nov. 8, 1917, Jefferson Barracks, Squadron 242, Aviation Corps.

Hoyle, Russell J.—Dixon, Jan. 23, 1918, Camp Hancock, Motor Mechanics, 3rd Reg. Sergeant. Served in France.

Hubbard, Lloyd M.—Dixon, Dec. 6, 1917, Jefferson Barracks, 269th Aero Squadron, Corporal.

Hubbell, Earl—Indianapolis Ind., Batt. D, 56th Reg. C. A. C., A. E. F. Served in France.

Huberty, A. C.—U. S. Army.

Huggins, Arthur L.—U. S. Army, A. E. F. France and Germany.

Huggins, Lloyd J.—Dixon, April 1917, Bat. C, 123d F. A., Sergeant. France, Army of Occupation.

Humphrey, Edward F.—U. S. Army.

Hunt, Helen Eva—Red Cross.

Hurd, Leo J.—Ashton, Sept. 1918, Evanston, S. A. T. C.

Hurd, Jules M.—139th F. A., H. Q. Co.

Hurd, Maurice—139th Field Art. Hq. Co.

Hurd, Paul—Ashton, August 1917, Chicago, Radio Dept., 122nd Field Artillery, 33rd Division. One year overseas service in A. E. F. and Army of Occupation.

Hurless, Glenn G.—Q. M. C., U. S. Army.

Hussey, Medric—Oct. 1917, Camp Grant, Co. M, 342nd Inf.

Hutchinson, Nelson J.—Dixon, Mar 12, 1918, 431 Motor Truck, 413 Supply Train Q. M., France.

Hutchinson, Sanford—Ashton, 1917, Rock Island, Ill., Co. G, 6th Inf. and 123d F. A. 33rd Division, June 8, 1919. One year overseas service.

Hutchinson, Wilbur W.—Oct. 4, 1917, Camp Grant, Headquarters Co. 33d Div., France. Served in France.

Hyde, James Harland—6th Wis. Inf., Headquarters 32nd Division, A. E. F. Took part in all major offensives.

Irwin, Floyd—U. S. Army.

Irtel, Conard—U. W. Army.

Irwin, Arthur F.—U. S. Army.

Ivy, Rudolph E.—U. S. Army.

July, Orville W.—U. S. Army.

Jacobs, John—Sept. 1917, Camp Grant, Co. D, 132nd Inf., May 31, 1919. One year overseas, Somme and Meuse-Argonne offensive. Army of occupation.

Jacobs, Sherwood P.—U. S. Army.

James, Edward A.—May 14, 1917, Ft. Sheridan, Heavy Artillery, First Lieutenant. Served in France.

Jamieson, W. H.—U. S. Army.

Jannsen, Fred—Dixon, May 22, 1918, Jefferson Barracks, Co. M, 37th Inf.

Jeanblanc, Benedict—U. S. Army.

Jeanguenat, Elmer H.—Nelson, Feb. 1918, Camp Grant, Field Remount Station, U. S. Army. Served in France.

Jensen, Christian W.—U. S. Army.

Jensen, Vigo—U. S. Army.

Jensen, William—U. S. Army.

Jessee, Ballard P.—U. S. Army.

Jessee, Bowden T.—U. S. Army.

Jobe, Roy L.—U. S. Army.

Johns, Henry A.—Co. A, 47th Inf.

Johnson, Albert—Amboy, Ill., Oct. 1917, Camp Grant, 108th Trench Mortar Battery. Served in France with 33d Division. Died of wounds Sept. 25, 1918.

Johnson, Alfred M.—Apr. 1918, Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Served in Siberia.

Johnson, Otis M.—June 1918, Camp Grant, Served in France with Artillery, 86th Division.

Johnson, Clarence—Ashton, June 4, 1918, Chicago, Ill., U. S. N. R. F. Seaman, Signal Corps, Mar. 3, 1919.

Johnson, Ephraim B.—May 1918, Jefferson Barracks. Served in Siberia.

Johnson, George H.—U. S. Army.

Johnson, Harley A.—U. S. Army.

Johnson, Howard—U. S. Army.

Johnson, Jesse R.—Sept. 1917, Camp Grant, Co. B, 132nd Inf. Served one year in France with 33d Division.

Johnson, Leonard—June 1, 1918, Camp Gordon, 9th Inf. Served in France with Second Division.

Johnson, Morris H.—U. S. Army.

Johnson, Oscar—Mechanic 3d Aero Squadron, U. S. Army.

Johnson, Ralph—April 1917, Great Lakes, May 14, 1917.

Johnson, William—Mar. 1918, Jefferson Barracks, Coast Artillery Corps. Served in Hawaii.

Jones, Edward—Sept. 1918, Omaha, S. A. T. C., Creighton College, Omaha.

Jones, Elijah C.—Sept. 1918, Camp Grant, 20th Co. 161st Depot Brigade.

Jones, Gerald—Sept. 1918, Notre Dame, Ind., S. A. T. C.

Jones, Haile—June 1918, Camp Grant, 341st Infantry.

Jones, Roy M.—123d M. G. Bn., 33d Div., A. E. F.

Jones, Willard M.—U. S. Army.

Joregenson, Lewis R.—U. S. Army.

Joseph, George—U. S. Army.

Joyce, John—U. S. Army.

Judge, Martin—Great Lakes, U. S. N. R. F.

Jungdohl, Arthur—U. S. Army.

June, Milo—U. S. Army. Served in France.

Julien, Wayne—1916, Minneapolis, U. S. Cavalry. Promoted to 2nd Lieut. Served in France.

Kaalaas, Olaf—Feb. 1918, Camp Grant, 434 Truck Co., M. T. S. Served one year in France.

Kachos, Thomas G.—U. S. Army.

Kane, John L.—U. S. Army. Served with A. E. F.

Kastner, Otto C.—Co. I, 342nd Inf., Military Police, 7th Division, A. E. F.

Keane, Timothy F.—41st Co., 4th Reg. Inf.

Keane, John Leo—130th, Eng., U. S. Army.

Keay, John M.—U. S. Army.

Keefer, Raymond—U. S. Navy.

Keho, Andrew J.—July 16, 1917, Chicago. Sergt. 108th Engs. Promoted to Lieutenant, 129th Inf., one year in France with 33d Division.

Keenan, Frank J.—Sept. 15, 1917, 503d Service Battalion Co. D, Engineers. Spent 18 months in France.

Keenan, Joseph—Dec. 1917, South Bend, Ind., U. S. N. R. F. Promoted to Ensign.

Keigwin, James R.—Hamilton, Sept. 1918, Urbana, S. A. T. C. University of Illinois.

Kehm, Christian J.—U. S. Army.

Keefer, George E.—U. S. Army.

Keister, Jesse—Feb. 1918, Camp Grant, Co. C, 36th Bn., U. S. Guards.

Kelleher, Charles—U. S. Army.

Kelleher, Edward T.—U. S. Army.

Keller, John J.—U. S. Army.

Kelley, James R.—March 1918, Camp Gordon, Headquarters, 89th Division, A. E. F.

Kelley, Lawrence J.—U. S. Army.

Kelley, Paul E.—March 11, 1918, Training Co. No. 20, Camp Johnston, Jacksonville, Florida.

Kelley, Peter P.—April 1918, Jefferson Barracks, Co. D, 13th Infantry.

Kells, James L.—311th Inf. 78th Division.

Kells, Charles T.—March 1918, Dixon, 311th Inf., 78th Division. Served with A. E. F. at St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne.

Kelly, Aaron F.—May 1918, Camp Gordon, Sergt. U. S. Army. Served in France.

Kelly, Clarence L.—253d Aero Squadron A. E. F.

Kelly, Henry J.—Sept. 1918, Camp Grant, Co. 16, M. G. T. C., Camp Hancock, Ga.

Kelly, James E.—Maytown, April 1918, Camp Grant, Bat. F, 123d F. A. Served with 33d Division A. E. F. Wounded in action.

Kelly, John S.—April 1917, Dixon, Co. G, 6th Inf., Bat. C, 123d F. A., Supply Sergt. Served one year in France with 33d Division.

Kelly, Paul C.—U. S. Army.

Kempster, John D., Jr.—Lee Center, Sept. 1918, S. A. T. C., Carthage College.

Kennedy, William P.—June 1917, Chicago, Co. C, 13th Engineers. Served in France from August 1917 to May 1919.

Kent, Andrew P.—S. A. T. C., Cornell College.

Kent, Leroy J.—May 27, 1918, Camp Gordon, Corp. Co. L, 7th Inf. Wounded in action.

Kersten, Harry J.—U. S. Army.

Kersten, Herbert A.—U. S. Army.

Kersten, Orno J.—Sept. 1918, Urbana, S. A. T. C.

Kersten, Oscar J.—U. S. Army.

Kersten, Harry—May 1, 1918, Jefferson. Served as private 27th Inf., A. E. F. in Siberia.

Kersten, Otto J.—U. S. Army.

Kleislie, Chester—Dixon, June 26, 1916, Dixon, Ill., Co. G, 6th Inf., Bat. C, 123d H. F. A., June 8th 1919. France one year, St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne.

Kessel, Elmer A.—April 1918, Camp Grant, Co. 6, 161st Depot Brigade.

Kessel, Thomas E.—13th Reg. Marines, A. E. F.

Ketelmark, Peter T.—U. S. Army.

Kettley, Evans A.—U. S. Army.

Kiefer, George F.—U. S. Army.

Kimball, G. W.—Mar. 1918, Ft. Riley, Kansas, Captain M. C.

Kime, Ellis L.—U. S. Army.

King, Albert F.—May 30, 1918, Co. E, 45 U. S. Infantry, Montgomery Alabama.

Kipler, Frederick M.—Franklin Grove, Sept. 17, 1917, Camp Grant, Mechanic Co. M, 39th Inf., 4th Division. Took part in Soissons, Chateau Thierry, St. Mihiel and Argonne drives. Severely wounded Oct. 7, 1918, losing right arm.

Kirby, George—Great Lakes, Dec. 1917, U. S. N. R. F.

Kirby, John—U. S. Army.

Kirby, William J.—Nov. 1917, Jefferson Barracks, Corp. 57th C. A. C. Served in France.

Kite, William E.—U. S. Army.

Kittleson, Peter—U. S. Army.

Klein, Daniel—Dixon, U. S. Army.

Klein, Henry P.—June 1918, Kansas City, Motor Truck Co. 540, M. S. T. 427. Served in France.

Klepinger, Harold—U. S. Army.

Kling, Carl L.—Dixon, June 8, 1917, Champaign, Ill., Bat. F, 149th Field A. (Rainbow Div.). Served in France in every battle with Rainbow Division until wounded by shrapnel, losing his left eye, in the Argonne, October 1918.

Klingebeil, August F.—Ashton, Sept. 1917, Camp Grant, 4th Engineers, 4th Div. 18 months in France.

Klingebeil, Christian—Ashton, U. S. Army.

Klingebeil, William F.—Ashton, March 1918, Dixon, Coast Artillery Corps, Ft. Williams, Me.

Knapp, Nicholas A.—April 1918, Camp Grant, 353d Inf., 89th Div., A. E. F. Killed in action Oct. 28, 1918, in the Argonne.

Knapp, Vernon—Oct. 1918, Urbana, S. A. T. C.

Knauer, Louise—Nov. 1917, Ft. Riley, Kas., Army Nurse Corps. Served in France.

Knauss, Samuel J.—July 25, 1917, Co. G, 108th Ammunition Train A. E. F.

Knefer, August J.—131st Co. F, 35th Div.

Knetsch, James J.—U. S. Army.

Knetsch, James D.—U. S. Army.

Knoll, Walter J.—U. S. Army.

Knox, George T.—Dixon, June 10, 1917, Magdalena N. M., 2nd Eng. Tn., 2nd Div., Aug. 14, 1919. Verdun, Chateau Thierry, Marne, St. Mihiel, Champagne, Meuse-Argonne, Army of Occupation.

Koch, Edward—U. S. Army.

Koch, John A. L.—U. S. Army.

Koenig, Albert—U. S. Army.

Koon, Harry—U. S. Army.

Kost, Byron D.—Dixon, Ill., May 28, 1918, Detention Camp Co. 9, Clerical work. Co. C, 325 Inf., 82 Div. Served with A. E. F.

Krobenbuhl, Alfred—U. S. Army.

Krehl, George W.—U. S. Army.

Kreitzer, Arthur V.—Franklin Grove, Ill., May 24, 1918, Jefferson Barracks, Columbia, S. C., 23rd Training Bat. F. A. R. D.

Kreitzer, Lee B.—Franklin Grove, Ill., June 14, 1918, Kansas City, Mo., Rake Auto and Tractor School, Co. C, Kansas City, Mo.

Kreitzer, Russell—Franklin Grove, Ill., May 24, 1918, Camp Johnson, Jacksonville, Fla., Co. 5, Block B 29, Quartermaster' Dept.

Krot, Frank—Co. G, 11th Inf., U. S. Army. Served in France.

Kugler, William L.—Oct. 1918, Ames, Ia., S. N. T. C.

Kuhn, Harry D.—151st Inf.

Kummer, Mike—U. S. Army.

Kuhn, Edwin—2nd Lieut. 151st Inf. Served in France.

Kurtzrock, Edward V.—U. S. N. R. F., Ensign. Transport service.

Kurtzrock, William—Naval air service. Served 6 months in France.

Kuyrkendahl, Floyd—U. S. Army.

Lahman, Carroll—Franklin Grove, U. S. Army.

Lahman, Harry Eugene—Franklin Grove, U. S. Army.

Lahman, Leroy—Franklin Grove, U. S. Army.

Laidig, Glenn A.—Dixon, June, Rock Island Arsenal, Co. G, 6th Ill. Inf. Batt. C, 123 F. A., Private.

Lally, Raymond—Harmon, U. S. Army.

Lally, Roscoe E.—Harmon, 328th Repair Unit, M. T. C.

Lally, Ray—Coast Artillery Co. 15.

Lam, Ezra J.—U. S. Army.

Lambert, Dale—May 27, 1917, Jefferson Barracks, U. S. Army.

Lambert, Floyd F.—Co. L, 13th Inf., Camp Fremont, Cal.

Lambert, Joseph D.—May 20, 1918, Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Ft. Constitution, N. H. Bat. B, 73d C. A. C.

Landwer, Paul E.—Camp Grant, U. S. Army.

Lanning, Lindsay—U. S. Army.

Lapham, Edward—U. S. Navy, Lieutenant. Commanded a submarine.

Larson, Alfred—U. S. Army.

Latimer, Robert M.—U. S. Army.

Lauer, Amor L.—U. S. Army.

Lavell, Thomas J.—Camp Grant, 122nd F. A., A. E. F. Killed in action, in the Argonne.

Lawton, Merwin C.—Sept. 1918, Urbana, S. A. T. C.

Leas, Ray—Co. C, 55th Inf., 7th Division.

Leffelman, Cecil—U. S. Army.

LeFever, George E.—June 24, 1918, Camp Grant, 86th Div., also Co. G, 4th P. E. R. Q. M. C.

Lehman, Leroy—Camp Lewis, Sept. 1918, Medical Corps.

Leger, Carl H.—Franklin Grove, Ill., April 28, 1918, Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Co. B, 1st Field Bat., U. S. Signal Corps, A. E. F.

Leggett, Ira M.—U. S. Army.

Lemmon, Albert G.—U. S. Army. Served in France.

Lenox, Clyde H.—Mar. 4, 1918, Quartermaster's Corps, 309 Butchery Co. Served one year in France.

Lenox, Harold E.—May 25, 1917, Sergeant, Q. M. C. Served in France from Sept. 1917 to June 1919.

Lepley, Ray B.—U. S. Army.

Letl, Adolph F.—Sublette, Co. G, 6th Ill. Inf., Batt. C, A, 123d F. A. June 8, 1919, Private, one year in France.

Levan, Reuben—1st Co. I. R. C., Camp Custer.

Lewis, Lloyd G.—April 1917, Dixon, Capt. H. Q. Co. 123d F. A. Rose from Private to Captain, served one year with A. E. F.

Lewis, Ira W.—April 1917, Dixon, Supply Sergt., H. Q. 123d F. A. Served one year with 33d Div. A. E. F.

Leydig, Irving F.—Dixon, Feb. 1918, Cheyenne, Wyoming, Camp Meigo, Wash. D. C., Q. M. C. Co. No. 7.

Lievan, Avery—Dixon, May 3, 1918, Camp Grant, 314th Ammunition Train, 89th Div. Served in France.

Lievan, Warren—5th Div. Served in France.

Linsberg, Ray H.—U. S. Army.

Lindsay, Chauncy A.—U. S. Army.

Loan, Nathan P.—U. S. Army.

Loftus, William M.—Apr. 26, 1918, Camp Grant, 353d Inf., 89th Div. Wounded at St. Mihiel.

Lloyd, Charles E.—Sept. 13, 1918, Camp Grant, Co. M, 342 Inf. Discharged June 19, 1919, wounded July 31, at Chateau Thierry, right leg was amputated above knee.

Lloyd, Theodore—Enlisted at Sterling, U. S. Army.

Long, Earl J.—U. S. Army.

Long, Herbert J.—June 1918, Great Lakes, U. S. N. R. F.

Long, Joseph G.—U. S. Army.

Long, Lewis T.—May 1918, Camp Gordon, Ga., U. S. Army, Sergeant.

Long, Richard—April 26, 1918, Camp Grant, Supply Co., 34th Inf. Served in France.

Long, Roy—U. S. Army.

Long, William J.—July 26, 1918, Camp Grant, Co. M, 342nd Infantry.

Longman, Harry M.—U. S. Army.

Lord, Merritt M.—Dixon, May 14, 1917, Ft. Sheridan, Air Service, pursuit pilot.

Loring, Irvin—U. S. Army. Served in France.

Losey, Raymond—Camp Taylor, Corporal, Motor Transport Corps.

Lott, Grover—Feb. 2, 1918, Forsyth Montana, Battery D, 128th F. A., A. E. F. France.

Lovell, Leslie F.—U. S. Army.

Lovering, Ray F.—Sublette, May 25, 1918, Camp Gordon, Ga., U. S. Army. Sailed July 15, 1918.

Lujan, Edward—U. S. Army.

Luke, Fred—Amboy, June 5, 1917, Camp Grant, Battery F, 124th F. A. Served in France.

Luke, William—U. S. Army.

Luney, Ray T.—Sept. 1918, Columbus Barracks, Clerk, Limited service Detachment.

Lupton, Joseph M.—U. S. Army.

Luxton, Fred—U. S. Army.

Luxton, Ernest A.—U. S. Army.

Lynch, Joseph H.—U. S. Army.

Lynch, Richard—U. S. Army.

Lyon, Mack—U. S. Army.

Lyon, William M.—May 1918, Sergeant 210th Signal Bn.

Lloyd, Samuel—Enlisted Kansas, Feb. 9, 1917, 140th Inf., discharged Feb. 21, 1919. Served in France.

McAuliff, P. J.—May 1917, Corp. U. S. Marines Corps. Served in France.

Macbeth, Hobart—U. S. Army.

McBeth, William M.—U. S. Army.

McBride, Edward N.—April 1918, Jefferson Barracks, Co. M, 27th Inf. Served in Siberia.

McBride, Henry C.—U. S. Army.

McCaffrey, David—U. S. Army.

McCaffrey, Herbert—U. S. Army.

McCaffrey, Joseph T.—161st Depot Brigade.

McCaffrey, Patrick D.—Sept. 1917, Camp Grant, 81st Div., A. E. F., 2nd Lieutenant.

McCann, Thomas P.—U. S. Army.

McCary, Edward W.—U. S. Army.

Machaell, Bernard H.—May 27, 1918, Camp Gordon, Ga.

McClanahan, Norman—Served with 28th Inf. 1st Division A. E. F., Corporal. Wounded Oct. 16, 1918.

McCleary, Joseph H.—May 21, 1918, Fort McIntosh, Laredo, Texas.

McCoy, Dennis C.—U. S. Navy.

McCoy, Frank J.—April 1917, Dixon, Military Police, 33d Division. Served one year with the A. E. F.

McCoy, Henry J.—1st Lieut. M. C., 110th Inf., 28th Division. Served in France.

McCoy, Lawrence—Sept. 1917, Camp Grant, Corp. Co. A, 132nd Inf. Served with 33d Division, A. E. F. for one year at Hamel, Somme River and in Meuse-Argonne.

McCorry, Charles—Yeoman 1st class, U. S. Navy, Great Lakes.

McCracken, Glenn W.—Amboy, July 22, 1917, Detroit, Mich., 16th Engineers Ry.

McCray, Franklin F.—U. S. Army.

Mackley, James W.—U. S. Army.

Mackley, Roy—Corporal 331st F. A., A. E. F.

McDermott, Leroy—Corporal, U. S. Army.

McDermott, Herbert—Sept. 1917, Camp Grant, Corp. Co. C, 58th Inf., 4th Division. Wounded August 1918, Returned to U. S. and died June 17, 1919.

McDermott, Harry M.—Q. M. Corps, U. S. Army.

McFadden, Charles—July 26, 1918, Camp Gordon, Ga., U. S. Army.

McFadden, Edward J.—May 30, 1918, Camp Sheridan, Ala., U. S. Army.

McFadden, James—April 14, 1918, Jefferson Barracks, Q. M. C., U. S. Army. Served in France.

McGowan, John M.—Aug. 1918, Great Lakes, U. S. N. R. F.

McGovern, Thomas Jr.—Sept. 1917, Camp Grant, Co. M, 342nd Inf.

McGrath, Lawrence P.—April 1917, Urbana Ill., Pvt. 149th F. A., 42nd Div. Served with Rainbow Division in France and Germany.

McGrath, Philip H.—Woosung, Ill., Dec. 8, 1917, Ft. George, Wash., 1101 Arco Squadron. Served in France for almost a year.

McGrew, Charles G.—U. S. Army.

McGregor, George—U. S. Army.

McGuire, William A.—U. S. Army.

McInerney, John—Camp Grant, Batt. A, 331st F. A., Served in France.

McIntyre, Daniel S.—Motor Transport Corps, U. S. Army. Served in France.

McIntyre, Frank J.—Dixon, May 1918, 7th Co. Coast Artillery, Ft. Constitution, Portsmouth, N. H.

McIntyre, Harold E.—May 1917, Grand Rapids, Mich, Co. C, 6th Reg. Railway Engineers, A. E. F. Served in France.

McIntyre, John J.—Dixon, May 1918, Automobile Machinists Kansas City, Mo. 116th Infantry. Served in France.

McInery, John—July 25, 1918, Camp Grant.

Mack, Florian F.—U. S. Army.

McKay, Hugh—U. S. Army.

McKay, Thomas—May 27, 1918, U. S. Army.

McKeel, John S.—U. S. Army.

McKenney, Daniel W.—Aug. 1917, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Co. I, 10th Inf., Army Field Clerk, H. Q., Central Division.

McKeown, Richard P.—U. S. Army.

McKinney, George J.—May 30, 1917, Ft. Thomas, Kentucky, Co. G, 45th Reg..

MacKinnon, Charles—U. S. Army.

Mackley, James W.—Enlisted 1914 at Fort Slocum, N. Y. Battery A, 52nd F. A. Served in France.

McKnight, Edward—July 1918, U. S. Army.

McPherson, Charles—108th Engineers, U. S. Army. Served in France.

McPherson, Clarence—Supply Co. 58th Inf., 4th Division. Chateau Thierry, St. Mihiel and Meuse Argonne offensives.

McRippeon, Vernon—U. S. Army.

McWethy, George E.—Motor Transport Corps, Unit No. 505.

McWethy, Fred—U. S. Army.

Madison, Alvin S.—U. S. Army.

Majioski, Steve—U. S. Army.

Mahan, John T.—U. S. Army.

Mark, Florian—Corporal, Air Service, U. S. Army.

Mahan, Joseph—June 1917, Chicago, Co. C, 13th Engineers. Served overseas from Aug. 1917 to May 1919.

Mahan, William J.—69th Co. Trans. Corps.

Mahan, Ross F.—Feb. 1918, Medical Corps, Veterinary Division. Served in France.

Maakestad, Norvald—U. S. Army.

Maloney, William—U. S. Army.

Mansfield, Ray A.—Camp Lewis, U. S. Army.

Manges, Harry A.—3rd Air Service, mechanic. A. E. F.

Marks, Clifford L.—U. S. Army.

Maronde, Clarence E.—Sept. 18, 1917, Camp Grant, Co. K, 7th Inf., 4th Division. Fought at Chateau-Thierry. Wounded Aug. 10, 1918 at the Vesle River, losing his right arm.

Maronde, Harry W.—U. S. Army.

Marshall, Charles—U. S. Army.

Marshall, Paul—U. S. Army.

Marshall, Frank—Co. A, 11th Batt., U. S. Guards.

Richard, P.—U. S. Army.

Martenson, Arthur—May 21, 1918, Ft. Constitution, Portsmouth N. H., Coast Artillery.

Martin, Archie C.—U. S. Army.

Martin, Clarence R.—Dixon, June 1, 1918, Jacksonville, Fla. Served with Field Remount Squadron 312 A. E. F.

Martin, Herbert M.—U. S. Army.

Martin, James A.—U. S. Army.

Martin, John—U. S. Army.

Martin, Maurice C.—U. S. Army.

Martin, Tanner—U. S. Army.

Martin, Virgil E.—Battery C, 123d F. A., 58th Brigade, 33d Division.

Martindale, Quincy—U. S. Army.

Marxman, Carl—Oct. 4, 1918, Camp Grant, Corp. 108th Engineers. Served in France with 33d Division.

Marxman, Martin G.—Sept. 1918, Camp Grant, Corp. 311th Eng., 86th Div. Served in France.

Mason, Theodore R.—Camp Grant, Supply Co. 342nd Inf. Served in France.

Mason, William C.—U. S. Army.

Maves, Carl—June 5, 1917, Headquarters Det. M. G. Bn., Camp Gordon, Alabama, Corporal.

Maves, Wilbur—June 4, 1917, Co. E, 10th Infantry, Nitro City, West Va.

May, Ellwood H.—Sterling, Ill., Sept. 27, 1918, Mineola, N. Y., 51st Aero Squadron.

May, Louis L.—U. S. Army.

Mead, Frederick—U. S. Army.

Mealy, Edward—Great Lakes, U. S. N. R. F.

Meanger, Martin—U. S. Army.

Mekeel, John—Camp Gordon, joined Co. E, 129th Inf., in France. Served with Army of Occupation.

Mensch, Arthur J.—June 23, 1918, Rockford. Served with 7th Inf., 3d Division. Served in France and Army of Occupation.

Merchant, Harvey—U. S. Army.

Merchant, Ira E.—July 1918, Great Lakes, U. S. N. R. F.

Merriam, Forrest D.—U. S. Army.

Merrifield, R. W.— U. S. Army.

Merriman, Frank—U. S. Army.

Merritt, Don—U. S. Army.

Messer, LaVerne—U. S. Army, 40th R. R. Art. Served in France.

Messer, Lyle—Electrician, C. A. C. Stationed at Panama and Haiti.

Mensinger, Terrence F.—U. S. Army.

Metzler, Earle—C. A. C. Ft. William, Maine.

Metzler, Howard E.—Aug. 28, 1911, Dixon, Served with 123d F. A. Promoted to Ordnance Sergeant. Served one year in France, in St. Mihiel and Argonne offensives.

Miller, Conard—U. S. Army.

Meydam, Gneas A.—U. S. Army.

Miller, Clayton W.—U. S. Army.

Miller, Frank J.—U. S. Army.

Miller, Harold—U. S. Army.

Miller, Ivan R.—U. S. Army.

Miller George N.—Co. 7, 4th Motor Mechanic Reg. Camp Greene, N. C.

Miller, Theo. J.—Dixon, Aug. 15, 1917, Ft. Sheridan, Ill., 302d Cavalry, Feb. 23, 1919, First Lieutenant.

Miller, Jacob S.—308th Field Remount.

Miller, Leon W.—7th Co. 4th Reg., A. S. M.

Miller, Otto H.—U. S. Army.

Miller, Samuel A.—U. S. Army.

Miller, Stanley—July 1918, Chicago, Q. M. C., Meives Hosp. Center, France, Overseas Aug. 31, 1918. Served as truck driver.

Miller, William K.—U. S. Army, Q. M. C.

Milliken, Wayne A.—U. S. Army.

Mills, Chester C.—Co. A, 108th Military Police. Served in France.

Minocci, Luigi—June 1918, Camp Grant. Served at Camp Logan, Texas.

Minotti, Frank—U. S. Army.

Miresky, Jack—U. S. Army.

Moeller, Lawrence E.—U. S. Army.

Mondlock, William V.—May 1918, 23d Co. 157th Depot Brigade.

Montavon, Edward—U. S. Army.

Moore, A. F.—U. S. Army.

Moore, David G.—May 22, 1918, Jefferson Barracks, 12th Co., 3rd Recruiting Battalion, 37th Infantry.

Moore, Herman H.—Columbus, Ohio, U. S. Army.

Moore, John M.—U. S. Army.

Moore, Ogden A.—Dixon, Sept. 20, 1917, Camp Grant, Co. A, 132nd Infantry. Served in France, wounded at Hamel, July 4, 1918, discharged November 1919.

Moore, Roland M.—Dec. 1917, Camp Grant, Ordnance Dept., U. S. Army. Served in France and Germany.

Morgan, George F.—Ordnance Corps, U. S. Army.

Morgridge, L. D.—August 1917, Commissioned, April 1918. Served in France with 86th Division.

Morrill, Nathan A. B.—Dec. 1917, Kelley Field, San Antonio, Texas, 162d Aero Squadron A. E. F.

Morris, Arline—Aug. 1918, Camp Grant, Army Nurse Corps. Served in France from Oct. 1918 to July 1919.

Morris, E. T.—Oct. 1, 1917, Sergeant Q. M. C.

Morrissey, Edward J.—Sept. 1917, Fort Wayne, Air Service, Second Lieutenant.

Morrissey, Walter J.—U. S. Army.

Moss, John—U. S. Army.

Mosher, Thomas H.—Bat. A, 149th Field Art., 42nd Division.

Moss, Zacharial W.—Commissioned 1st Lieut. M. C., Stationed at Camp Greene.

Mossholder, Paul R.—Apr. 1917, Dixon, Co. G, 6th Inf., Commissioned. Served as First Lieutenant 344th Infantry.

Mossholder, Russell Howard—Hinsdale, Mont., Oct. 6, 1917, Fort Wright Wash., Batt. A, 2nd F. A.

Moulton, Guy E.—May 27, 1918, Camp Gordon, Ga.

Mueller, Walter—Dec. 4, 1917, Chicago, Ill., Motor Truck Co. No. 413 A. E. F. France.

Mulock, James—Dixon, Ill., 15 Co., 13th Battalion, 3rd M. M. Reg., S. C., Sergeant.

Munson, August W.—U. S. Army.

Murphy, Charles—U. S. Army.

Murphy, Faustin—U. S. Army.

Murphy, Henry J.—U. S. Army.

Murphy, John C.—U. S. Army.

Murray, John L.—April 1918, Jefferson Barracks, Co. M, 27th Inf. Served in Siberia.

Muser, L. T.—U. S. Army.

Myers, Gordon—U. S. Army.

Myers, Wilson H.—U. S. Army.

Myrtle, John W.—U. S. Army.

Nafziger, Jake—May 1918, Camp Gordon, Co. D, 132d Inf. Served in France.

Nagel, Charles—U. S. Army.

Nagel, Thomas—U. S. Army.

Neighbor, Sidney M.—July 17, 1917, Great Lakes, Navy, Sept. 27, 1919.

Nelles, John S.—U. S. Army.

Nelson, Karl H.—U. S. Army.

Nelson, Charles E.—U. S. Army.

Nelson, Ernest—161st Depot Brigade.

Nelson, Edward L.—July 1917, Omaha, Pvt. 20th Inf. Badly wounded by a hand grenade at Camp Funston, Kansas.

Nelson, Herman C.—Dixon, Ill., Oct. 28, 1917, Rock Island, Ill., Aviation Gen. Supply Depot, Middleton Penn., March 31, 1919, Corporal.

Nettleton, Bennett—U. S. Army.

Newcomer, Everett—U. S. Army.

Newman, Richard M.—Sept. 1917, Camp Grant, Co. C, 503d Engineers. Served 18 months in France.

Newton, John W.—Amboy, July 6, 1918, Great Lakes, U. S. Navy, Camp Perry 4th Reg.

Nichols, Herbert S.—Camp Grant, Band 342nd Inf., 81st and 86th Division. Served in France.

Neibergall, Floyd—U. S. Army.

Nitschke, William H.—Co. M, 342nd Infantry Camp Grant.

Norris, Clark B.—Franklin Grove, Ill., April 8, 1917, Austin, Nev., Co. C, 62nd Infantry.

Norton, Harry W.—U. S. Army, 325th M. G. Co., Served in France.

Novman, Arthur—U. S. Army, Served in France.

Nowels, Jesse J.—U. S. Army.

Nunemaker, Louis S.—U. S. Army.

Oakland, Ira R.—U. S. Army.

O'Connor, Joseph L.—Infantry, U. S. Army.

Odenthal, Philip L.—Sept. 15, 1917, Camp Grant, Co. D, 503 Service Batt. Engineers. Served 18 months in France.

Oehler, A. E.—U. S. Army.

Oester, Arthur J.—U. S. Army.

Oester, Frank J.—U. S. Army.

Oesterheld, Frederick—June 1918, Co. C, 1st Replacement Bn., M. T. C. School, Evanston.

Oesterheld, John M.—April 1918, Coast Artillery, Ft. William, Maine, 3rd Co. C. A. C., 58th Am. Train.

Ohsann, Martin L.—U. S. Army.

Ohsann, Marvin H.—U. S. Army.

Olsen, Alvin O.—Camp Grant, 6th Co. 161st Depot Brigade.

Olson, Bennie E.—U. S. Army.

Olson, Charles—Oct. 1917, Camp Wheeler, U. S. Army. Served 16 months in France.

Olson, Engolf—Sept. 1917. Served at Camp Devens, Mass.

Olson, Emanuel—Oct. 1917, Served in Japan.

Olson, Enoch—U. S. Army.

Olson, Herbert—Oct. 1918, Camp Polk, U. S. Army.

Olson, Walter—U. S. Army.

O'Malley, Andrew J.—Camp Grant, 161st Depot Brigade.

O'Malley, Joseph M.—Coast Artillery Corps, 58th Reg.

O'Malley, Urban M.—Sept. 20, 1917, Camp Grant, Ill., Co. M, 342nd Inf., also served at Columbus Barracks.

O'Malley, William—U. S. Army.

Ortgiesen, Raymond—Dixon, May 23, 1918, Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Georgia, 4th Replacement Reg., Headquarter Detachment.

Ortgieson George G.—April 1917, Dixon, Serg., M. T. C. 33d Division. One year with A. E. F.

Ortt, Horace—April 1917, Dixon, Batt. C, 123d F. A. St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne, Killed Oct. 1918. Awarded Distinguished Service Cross posthumously.

Osbaugh, George A.—Dixon, Ill., Feb. 4, 1918, Camp Greene, N. C., Co. E. 58th Inft. Camp Greene, June 13, 1919. In Marne counter offensive, July 18 to August 3d. Gassed, August 3, 1918.

Otterbach, Fred C.—U. S. Army. Served in France and received a bad shrapnel wound in the head, during Argonne drive.

Ottmans, Louis B.—Oct. 1917, C. E, 130th Inf., 33d Division. Served one year in A. E. F.

Overcash, Lloyd E.—May 1918, Camp Gordon, Camp Grant, Feb. 1919.

Owens, Edmund B.—Sept. 1917, Commissioned 1st Lieut. M. C. Promoted to Captain and to Major, Served at Columbus Barracks.

Paddock, Clarence—U. S. Army.

Paddock, Forrest—May 1917, DeKalb, Sergt. 1st class, H. Q. 33d Div. Served one year in France.

Page, Harrison—U. S. Army.

Paige, Levi H.—U. S. Army.

Palmer, George C.—Naval Aviation. Served 6 months in France.

Palmer, Glen W.—Sept. 18, 1918, Camp Grant, Co. C, 503d Engineers. Served 18 months in France.

Palmer, Daniel—Nelson, enlisted April 17, 1917, Chicago, Engineers Corps. Given Medical Discharge.

Palmer, John S.—Camp Grant, Co. A, 342nd Inf., Corporal.

Palsgrove, Earl H.—Oct. 1917, Camp Grant, Co. M, 342nd Inf. Accidentally killed at Camp Grant.

Papadakis, George J.—Oct. 1917, Camp Grant, 39th Inf., 4th Division. Took part in all major offensives. Gassed Oct. 1918.

Parke, Dewey F.—U. S. Army.

Parker, Albert C.—U. S. Army.

Parker, Herbert—1st Lieut., Air Service. Served in France.

Parker, Allen—U. S. Army, A. E. F.

Parker, Clare V.—Sept. 1917, Camp Grant, Pvt. Co. A, 132nd Inf. Served with 33d Div., A. E. F. for one year at Hamel, Somme river and at Meuse-Argonne.

Parker, Walter—March 1918, Camp Grant, Co. L, 58th Inf. Took part in all major offensives. Gassed twice, wounded by machine gun, Oct. 5, 1918 in the Argonne.

Parsons, John—Enlisted 1917, Commissioned and promoted to 1st Lieut., Q. M. C. Served with A. E. F., died aboard transport on voyage home.

Patton, Irve—U. S. Army.

Patton, William—U. S. Army.

Peniston, Robert M.—Sergt. 92nd Division, A. E. F.

Paul, Frank—U. S. Army.

Penrose, William L.—Camp Gordon, U. S. Army, First Sergeant.

Perkins, Vernon C.—Sept. 1918, Camp Gordon, Co. K, 116th Engineers. Landed in France Nov. 9, 1918.

Peterman, Martin V. Jr.—Franklin Grove, Ill., Aug. 23, 1918, Chicago, Naval Reserve Flying Corps.

Peterson, Antone J.—U. S. Army.

Peterson, Arthur—U. S. Army.

Peterson, John E.—U. S. Army.

Peterson, Carl A.—Co. D, 41st Inf.

Peterson, Edwin W.—Co. E, 36th Inf., Ft. Snelling, Minnesota.

Peterson, Hans—Dixon, April 25, 1918, Camp Grant.

Pettinger, Floyd—Sergt. Replacement Regt., Camp Gordon, Ga.

Pettinger, Lewis D.—U. S. Army.

Phalen, Peter James—Dixon, May 15, 1917, Rock Island, 58th F. A. Brigade, Hdq. Detachment, June 8, 1919. Served in France—Verdun, Argonne.

Phalen, William J.—U. S. Army.

Philip, George W.—Air service, Long Island.

Pierce, Earl E.—Dixon, May 6, 1917, 6th Reg. Headquarters Co., U. S. Marines. Served 22 months in France.

Pieper, Arthur—Served with 89th Division, A. E. F.

Pieper, Frederick—U. S. Army.

Pine, Merle N.—July 22, 1918, Chicago, Co. 487.

Pine, Wayne E.—Spring Valley, April 2, 1918, Camp Dodge, Ia., Co. L, 351st Inf., 88th Division. Served in France.

Pittman, Irving B.—Dixon, Ill., Battery A, 21st Artillery A. E. F.

Plattner, Gordon—U. S. Army.

Plock, Charles—Dixon, June 23, 1918, Co. 6, Depot Brigade.

Plock, F. W.—Dixon, April 1, 1918, Camp Grant, Co. D, 108th Ammunition Train, A. E. F.

Plum, William H.—U. S. Army.

Plummer, Warren—May 1918, Jefferson Barracks, Co. M, 27th Inf. Served in Siberia.

Pogue, Kenneth—U. S. Army.

Pohl, Elmer B.—U. S. Army.

Polony, Joseph W.—U. S. Army.

Pomeroy, Philip E.—U. S. Army.

Pomeroy, Richard—Aug. 21, 1917, Navy.

Ponto, Charles—U. S. Army.

Poole, Lawrence—1918, Chicago, Ambulance driver, American Red Cross.

Portner, Oliver C.—U. S. Army.

Poths, Harry E.—May 1918, Camp Gordon, Ga. Killed in action, Oct. 1918, in the Argonne.

Potter, Lester C.—U. S. Army.

Powell, Clarence—21st Co., 6th Batt., U. S. Guards.

Perry, Frank S.—311th Ammunition Train. Served in France.

Powell, George P.—Dixon, March 10, 1917, Camp Greenleaf, Ga., Captain M. C. Served with A. E. F. one year.

Powell, Robert P.—Sept. 1918, Urbana, S. A. T. C.

Power, Walter E.—1917, 103d Ammunition Train. Served in France with 28th Division.

Powers, John H.—U. S. Army.

Powers, Marion E.—U. S. Army.

Pratt, Arthur C.—U. S. Army.

Pratt, Roger A.—Paw Paw, Ill., Co. C, 323d Field Signal Bn., A. E. F.

Prestegaard, Joachim—Sept. 5, 1917, Camp Grant, Sergt. Co. M, 342nd Inf. Served in France.

Prentice, John N.—U. S. Army.

Preston, Clarence G.—Was a lieutenant in Co. G, before the war. Promoted to Captain and served with 123d F. A. until May 1918, when he was discharged because of defective vision.

Preston, Joseph M.—U. S. Army.

Priebe, Amel—U. S. Army.

Pruitt, Herschel E.—U. S. Army.

Pugh, Ralph E.—U. S. Army.

Pulver, Judson H.—U. S. Army.

Pfundstein, Orville A.—Co. E, 6th Inf., I. N. G.

Pyatt, Raymond C.—Camp Gordon, Sergeant U. S. Army.

Rabbitt, Willis G.—U. S. Army.

Ralston, John G.—Dixon, Ill., June 29, 1918, Executive Sec. Y. M. C. A., France.

Raeside, Earl F.—1st Illinois Engineers,

Raymond, Philip—Sept. 1918, S. A. T. C. Knox College.

Redfern, Mable—Army Nurse, A. E. F., France.

Rednour, Herman A.—U. S. Army.

Rees, Magnus J.—U. S. Army.

Reid, Clarence P.—1st Lieut., 33d Division.

Reister, Ellwood J.—Camp Grant, 6th Co., 161st Depot Brigade.

Reilly, William E.—U. S. Army.

Reilly, Philip—1918, Great Lakes, U. S. N. R. F.

Reilly, Richard G.—June 14, 1918, Kansas City, Mo., Motor Transport Corps, Truck Co. 424. Served in France.

Remsburg, Perry—U. S. Army.

Reincking, Henry—Camp Grant, 1918, 341st Guard and Fire Co.

Remsburg, Percy J.—U. S. Army.

Resek, A. P.—Sept. 1, 1901, U. S. S. Bridge, Chief Master at arms.

Resek, L. N.—Sept. 1917, Camp Grant, 5th Division, Corporal.

Reedy, Theodore W.—6th Reg. U. S. Marines. Served in France, Gassed.

Resser, Edgar W.—U. S. Army.

Rettke, Herman C.—U. S. Army.

Reynolds, Fulton—U. S. Army.

Rhea, Joseph E.—U. S. Marine Corps.

Richardson, Amos R.—U. S. Army.

Richardson, Wilder A.—U. S. Army.

Rife, John P.—U. S. Army.

Richards, Floyd F.—Electrician, U. S. Navy.

Richards, John Thomas—Enlisted in Air service, qualified as pilot and was commissioned as lieutenant. Served with 6th Bombing Squadron.

Ringenberg, Joe—Dixon, Oct. 3, 1917, Camp Grant, Co. M, 342nd Inf. Served in France.

Rizner, Earl H.—Dixon, 123d F. A.

Roberts, Benjamin E.—U. S. Army.

Ridmaur—Kune 1918, Camp Grant, 36th Bn., U. S. Guards.

Robbins, Charles A.—Base Hospital, Camp Merritt, N. J., Captain.

Robinson, Frank J.—Dixon, Enlisted Dec. 1, 1917, Chicago, Air Service, Photography Section, 1st Lieut., Nov. 21, 1919.

Robinson, Lloyd—U. S. Army.

Roe, Raymond L.—Franklin Grove, Ill., March 5, 1918, Camp Greenleaf, Ga., Camp Greenleaf Replacement Co. 10, A. E. F. Served in France.

Rock, Lewis R.—Infantry, 33d Division. Served one year in France.

Rock, Thomas H.—Dixon, Ill., Oct. 1, 1918, De Paul University, Chicago, S. A. T. C. St. Paul University, Chicago, Dec. 17, 1918.

Rock, William P.—Dixon, Oct. 16, 1918, Univ. of Ill., College of Denistry, Chicago. S. A. T. C., University of Illinois, Dec. 11, 1918.

Roesler, Edward A.—June 1917, Rock Island, Batt. C, 123d F. A. Served one year in France with 33d Division.

Rogers, William N.—U. S. Army.

Rogers, Paul A.—Dec. 10, 1917, Jefferson Barracks, Air Service, served overseas. Returned home December 1918.

Rollins, William H.—Sept. 1918, Camp Grant, Prisoner of War Escort Co. 61. Served in France.

Rooney, Frank—August 1917, Great Lakes, U. S. Navy.

Rollins, William A.—U. S. Army.

Rooney, Thomas—U. S. Navy.

Rolph, C. Dwight—Oct. 3, 1917, Camp Grant, 342nd Inf., 108th Ammunition Train 33rd Division. Served in France for one year.

Root, Chester R.—Camp Grant, 1st Lieut. Medical Corps.

Root, Edward—Sept. 1918, S. A. T. C., Notre Dame.

Root, William F.—Dixon, April 26, 1918, Camp Grant, H. Q. Co. 34, Inf. 7th Division. One year in A. E. F.

Rosbrook, John L.—Dixon, Sept. 5, 1917, Camp Grant, Reg. 342nd Inf., Camp Grant. Served with A. E. F.

Rosbrook, Morris L.—Sergt. Bugler, H. Q. Co. 123d F. A. Served one year in A. E. F. with 33d Division.

Rose, Arthur J.—U. S. Army.

Rose, William J.—May 1918, Sergt. Engineers Corps. Served with A. E. F.

Rutishauer, Ralph F.—Naval Air Service.

Rosencrans, Glenn C.—Chicago, Sergt. Motor Transport Corps.

Rosenkrans, Carl O.—U. S. Army.

Rossiter, Frank M.—U. S. Army.

Rossiter, Harold M.—U. S. Army.

Rossiter, Thomas L.—Dixon, Oct. 4, 1917, Camp Grant, Co. 7, 1st Motor Mech. Reg. Signal Corps, Air Service A. E. F. Served in France.

Rotenberg, John T.—U. S. Army.

Royer, Hall A.—U. S. Army.

Royer, Paul A.—U. S. Army.

Rubenstein, William—U. S. Army.

Ruckman, R. W.—U. S. Army.

Ruef, John E.—Nov. 1917, Great Lakes, Military Band.

Ruggles, Albert—April 1918, Camp Grant, U. S. Infantry. Served in France with Co. F, 356th Infantry.

Ruggles, Frank—U. S. Army.

Russel, Earl—U. S. Army.

Ryan, Barney R.—May 1918, U. S. Army. Served in France.

Ryan, Edward J.—Sept. 1918, S. A. T. C. University of Illinois.

Ryan, John J.—May 25, 1918, Camp Gordon, Ga., Co. 40, 4th Replacement Inf., Camp Gordon, Ga. Served overseas with 33d Division.

Ryan, John D.—40th Co. 4th Replacement Regt. A. E. F.

Ruckman, Ralph W.—U. S. Army.

Ryan, William E.—April 1918, Camp Grant, Military Police, 4th Division. Served 15 months with A. E. F. Wounded in Meuse-Argonne offensive.

Rydholm, Thomas G.—May 1, 1918, Jefferson Barracks, Co. F, 67th Inf.

Rynski, Leo—U. S. Army.

Rynearson, Earl S.—Sept. 1918, S. A. T. C.

Reitzell, Charles E.—122nd F. A. Served with 33d Division.

Rynearson, Glenn—Enlisted at outbreak of war, 108th Engineers. Served in France for a year with the 33d Division.

Sanc'mire, Benjamin A.—Dixon, May 30, 1918, Ft. Thomas, Ky., Co. E, 45th Infantry.

Sanford, Clarence A.—Sept. 1918, Camp Grant, Medical Corps.

Sanford, Fred—Co. A, 36th Engineers A. E. F.

Santelman, Clarence—U. S. Army.

Sarver, Jesse N.—U. S. Army.

Sandmire, Ben A.—U. S. Army.

Saumby, George—U. S. Army.

Saunders, Alban F.—U. S. Army.

Schade, Otto W.—U. S. Army.

Saver, Clarence J.—73d Regt. C. A. C.

Schade, Otto W.—Sept. 1917, Camp Grant, 86th Division. Served in France with 89th Division.

Schafer, Benjamin—1918, Great Lakes, U. S. N. R. F. Died in Service.

Scheffler, Adolph G.—May 1918, Camp Gordon, Sergt. 355th Inf. Served in France.

Schafer, Henry C.—Co. L, 45th Infantry.

Schmahl, Ira—Camp Grant, 353d Inf., 89th Division. Wounded at St. Mihiel by machine gun bullet.

Schmidt, Frederick W.—U. S. Army.

Schmidt, John—Camp Jackson, S. C.

Schmith, John—Auxiliary Remount Depot 315.

Schmucker, Charles—U. S. Army.

Schmucker, Harry A.—May 23, 1917, Jefferson Barracks. June 25, 1918, Corporal.

Schoof, John—U. S. Army.

Schoaf, Frederick E.—May 1918, Camp Gordon, Ga.

Schoemaker, Rae—U. S. Army.

Schoenholz, Oscar E.—U. S. Army.

Schrock, James G.—March 1918, Dixon, Mobile Ordnance Detachment. Served in France.

Schrock, Sterling D.—Dixon, April 10, 1918, 36 P. O. D., Prov. Reg. Motor Mec. Camp Stuart, Newport News, Va.

Schuler, Dement—1917, Champaign, Air service. Commissioned 2nd Lieut., and served as pursuit pilot.

Schuler, Harry A.—Sept. 1918, Air service.

Schuler, George L.—Oct. 1918, Urbana, S. A. T. C.

Schulz, Fred W. C.—U. S. Army.

Schweiger, George J.—U. S. Army.

Scottord, Paul—Sept. 1917, Camp Grant, Sergt., Co. C, 331st M. G. Bn., 2nd Lieut.

Scully, John J.—May 1918, Machine Gun Co. 37th Infantry.

Schmaul, Ives—May 1, 1918, Camp Grant. Served with 89th Div., A. E. F.

Scriven, Lloyd J.—May 1917, Ft. Snelling., discharged June 1. Joined Canadian Army.

Scully, Fred W.—May 1918, Camp Gordon, Ga., Co. E, 45th Inf. and M. P. Det., 9th Division.

Scully, John J.—U. S. Army.

Searle, Lyle H.—S. A. T. C.

Seavey, Ruth—Army Nurse. Died of influenza at Camp Taylor October 1918.

Seekman, Harry W.—Great Lakes, U. S. N. R. F.

Selgestad, John O.—July 1918, Camp Forest, Ga., Co. B, 209th Eng. Feb. 3, 1919.

Senneff, Hugh A.—H. Q. Co., 4th Regt. F. A. R. P.

Sexton, Charles A.—U. S. Army.

Shaffer, Frank M.—U. S. Army.

Shank, Jacob R.—U. S. Army.

Shaulis, Chester W.—U. S. Army.

Sharkey, Edward—U. S. Army.

Shaver, Clarence L.—Machine Gun Co., 113th Inf., 29th Division. Served in France.

Shaw, Arthur M.—U. S. Army.

Shaw, Russell M.—June 26, 1917, Navy.

Shearer, Lloyd J.—June 1, 1917, New York, Commissioned August 1918.

Sheehan, John M.—May 20, 1917, Co. A, 13th Engineers. Served 18 months in France.

Sheller, Henry W.—Nov. 1917, Jefferson Barracks, Mo., advance Ordnance Depot. No. 1, A. E. F., Corporal.

Sheller, Harold F.—Sept. 1918, Camp Grant, Clerk, limited service.

Sherlock, Walter—June 1918, Kansas City, 332nd Supply Co. Served in France.

Shippee, Vernon C.—May 1918, Camp Gordon, Chemical Warfare Service.

Shoemaker, Ray A.—U. S. Army.

Shook, Frank R.—U. S. Army.

Shook, Herless B.—U. S. Army.

Shook, William E.—Batt. C, 123d F. A. and Co. E, 108th Am. Train. Served with 33d Div. in France.

Shore, Clyde J.—Corp. Co. L, 47th Inf. Served in France, wounded by machine gun bullet, Sept. 28, 1918 in the Argonne.

Sieberne, Martin W.—U. S. Army.

Siemens, John—Co. F, 45th Infantry.

Sieling, John R.—U. S. Navy.

Shultz, Fred—May 30, 1918, Military Police, U. S. Army.

Simonson, Benjamin T.—April 27, 1918, Camp Dix, N. J., Co. 22, 153d Depot Brigade.

Simonson, Guy H.—Evanston, Ill., N. W. U. training Dept., Evanston, Ill.

Sindlinger, Harvey—American Red Cross Camp Custer.

Siebert, E. H.—June 1918, Camp Grant, served overseas with Co. K, 148th Inf. 37th Div., took part in Argonne and Belgian campaigns. Returned to U. S. April 1919.

Sindlinger, Ward—Before the war, U. S. Cavalry. Died at Camp Sheridan, July 1917.

Skinner, Charles E.—U. S. Army.

Slagle, Elmer E.—U. S. Army.

Siebert, Emil H.—Co. K, 148th Inf., served in France.

Sipe, Walter J.—2nd Co. 6th Bn., P. O. Det.

Slaybaugh, Jesse H.—U. S. Army.

Smallwood, Oscar S.—June 1918, Sweeney Auto School, Kansas City, Motor Transport Corps. Served in France, 2nd Lieutenant.

Smith, Albert D.—Camp Grant, Field Remount Station, Camp Logan.

Smith, Fred D.—June 1918, U. S. Marine Corps. Served in transport service.

Smith, George W.—Camp Grant, 132nd Inf. Served one year in France with 33d Division.

Smith, Herbert F.—June 15, 1918, Valparaiso, Ind., Co. B, Valparaiso University, Ind.

Smith, Howard E.—U. S. Army.

Smith, Raymond C.—Sept. 1917, Camp Grant, Co. A, 132nd Inf. 33d Division. Served in France, was in action at Hamel and in the Argonne. Commissioned 2nd Lieutenant.

Smith, Roy L.—April 1917, Dixon, Color Sergt. 123d F. A. Served one year in A. E. F. with 33d Division.

Smith, Stanley W.—April 1918, Great Lakes, U. S. N. R. F.

Smith, Walter—Nelson, May 1918, Jefferson Barracks, 27th Inf. Served in Siberia.

Smith, Walter M.—Sept. 20, 1917, Camp Grant, Co. D, 503d Engrs., A. E. F. Served 18 months in France.

Smith, Wilbur R.—Maytown, June 1918, Kansas City, Motor Truck Co. 503. Served in France.

Snider, Milton L.—U. S. Army.

Snow, Fay F.—U. S. Army.

Snyder, Alfa—Dixon, Dec. 11, 1917, Columbus Barracks, Ohio, Bat. B, 13th F. A. 4th Div. U. S. A. Aug. 6, 1919, fought in Marne, Vesle, St. Mihiel, Argonne offensives. Eight months in Germany with A. of O.

Snyder, Henry O.—May 25, 1918, Co. M, 131st Inf., 33d Div. In Argonne-Meuse offensives and Army Occupation.

Snyder, Jacob A.—Dixon, Dec. 6, 1917, Camp Greene, Charlotte, N. C., 4th Div., 13th F. A., Batt. B, saw service on four fronts in France—army of occupation in Germany.

Sofolo, Stanley—July 1918, Camp Gordon, 11th Inf., 5th Div. Killed in Argonne, Nov. 1918.

Sondgeroth, Michael—U. S. Army.

Soper, Elijah—Dixon, Captain 132nd Infantry.

Spangler, Charles—U. S. Army.

Spangler, George L.—Jan. 1918, Great Lakes, U. S. Navy, Co. A, 7th Reg., Camp Perry.

Spangler, Rodney E.—U. S. Army.

Spencer, George C.—U. S. Army.

Spencer, Harold L.—Sept. 3, 1917, Camp Grant, Co. D, 503d Eng. service Bn., A. E. F. Served 18 months in France.

Spencer, Theodore—U. S. Army.

Spielman, Ralph W.—U. S. Army.

Squier, Leslie L.—Oct. 1917, Camp Grant, 342nd Inf. Served in France with 106th Field Signal Bn.

Stackpole, Gerald—U. S. Army.

Staples, Mary—Army Nurse Corps. Served in France.

Stauffer, Earl J.—Oct. 3, 1917, Co. A, 132nd Inf. Served in France with 33d Div., wounded by shrapnel at Hamel, July 4, 1918.

Steinsto, Ole—U. S. Army.

Steen, Edward—U. S. Army. Served in France, gassed.

Stephan, Henry W.—1916, Dixon, Batt. C, 123d F. A. Served one year in France with 33d Division.

Stephanitch, Gilbert A.—Dixon, Sept. 19, 1917, Co. L, 47th Inf. 4th Div., A. E. F. Fought at Chateau Thierry and St. Mihiel, killed in the Argonne, Oct. 1918.

Sterling, James E.—Sept. 5, 1917, Camp Grant. Served with Army of Occupation as 2nd Lieut., Sanitary Corps.

Sterling, Norman E.—May 14, 1917, Ft. Sheridan. Commissioned 2nd Lieut., promoted to 1st Lieut. Served overseas with 331st F. A., 86th Division.

Stevens, Elmer L.—Dixon, Apr. 26, 1918, Camp Grant, Co. 46, 153d Remount Squadron.

Stewart, George G.—Franklin Grove, Ill., May 23, 1918, Great Lakes, Navy.

Stewart, Sidney C.—U. S. Army.

Stewart, William F.—Camp Grant, U. S. Army.

Stewart, Roy—Great Lakes, U. S. N. R. F. Served in England.

Stiltz, Elmer—U. S. Army.

Stiltz, Rueben—U. S. Army.

Stitzel, Bert R.—Dixon, Sept. 26, 1917, Jefferson Barracks, Quartermaster Corps. July 16, 1919, Corporal. Served in France in Somme, Aisne, Champagne, Marne offensives.

Stodd, Walter Edward—U. S. Army.

Stones, William—U. S. Army.

Strahorn, Guy T.—Champaign, May 7, 1917, Jefferson Barracks, 11th Aero Squad, England and France, Corporal.

Strand, Olaf—U. S. Army.

Strange, George W.—U. S. Army.

Strayve, Jerome—U. S. Army.

Strawbridge, H. S.—Great Lakes, U. S. N. R. F., died in service.

Strub, Foster F.—Dixon, June 1918, Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Quartermaster Div. 418 Motor Truck Co. Served in France.

Stultz, Douglas D.—U. S. Army.

Suckran, Walter—U. S. Army.

Sullivan, Frank J.—East Grove, Ill., May 27, 1918, Atlanta Ga., Co. D, 11th Inf., 5th Division, Sept. 27, 1919. Fought in Argonne-Meuse offensive, was 8 months in Germany—army of occupation.

Stuckey, Joseph A.—3d Co. 3d Bn., C. O. T. S., Camp Grant.

Sunderland, Robert—Co. L, 146th Inf., A. E. F.

Sunday, Cecil R.—U. S. Army.

Swarts, Harley L.—Dixon, May 30, 1918, Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala., Co. E, 45th Inf.

Switzer, Charles—Co. C, 58th Inf., 4th Division. Served through all of the big battles and with the Army of Occupation.

Tafoya, Silas—U. S. Army.

Tarbell, Oliver E.—U. S. Army. Enlisted May 1917. Served in France.

Tarr, Robert S.—U. S. Army.

Tarr, Rupert S.—U. S. Army.

Taylor, Lyle C.—Air Service mechanic, Garden City, Long Island.

Taylor, Walter G.—May 27, 1918, 40th Co. July Automatic Replacement Troop, Camp Merritt, N. J. Served in France.

Tennant, Arthur E.—U. S. Army.

Tennant, Harold L.—3d Co., C. A. C., Ft. William, Me.

Tennant, Verne—U. S. Army.

Teachout, Harry—U. S. Army.

Thomas, John Jr.—Dixon, June 25, 1918, Camp Grant, 78th Div., 309th Inf., Private. Meuse-Argonne, Gassed.

Thomas, Oliver D.—U. S. Army.

Thompson, John—U. S. Army.

Thompson, Lloyd—Enlisted at outbreak of war, U. S. Army. Served in France.

Thompson, Ralph P.—U. S. Army.

Thormahlen, Frank H.—May 27, 1918, Camp Gordon, Ga., Served in France with Co. E, 11th Inf., 5th Division.

Thompson, Willard—Lieutenant M. C., U. S. Navy. Base Hospital, Charleston, S. C.

Thorpe, Ray—U. S. Army.

Thorpe, Stanley F.—U. S. Army.

Thurm, Melvin R.—May 1918, Camp Grant, Medical Corps, 86th Div. Served in France.

Timmons, Daniel—April 1918, Camp Grant, Hq. Co. 64th Inf., 5th Division, Sergeant.

Timmons, Lawrence E.—Supply Co., 37th Inf., 7th Division.

Timmons, Timothy D.—U. S. Army.

Tingle, Gordon B.—Sept. 5, 1917, Camp Grant, Co. M, 342nd Inf., Co. B, 132nd Inf. Served overseas for one year with 33d Division.

Tollinger, Cecil W.—U. S. Army.

Tompkins, Frank W.—Before the war, U. S. Navy.

Tompkins, Harry S.—U. S. Army.

Tompkins, Howard E.—U. S. Army.

Tompkins, John A.—U. S. Army.

Tompkins, Lee P.—U. S. Army.

Tompkins, Percy L.—Sept. 1918, Camp Grant, 161st Depot Brigade.

Tompkins, Thomas—U. S. Navy.

Tosney, James H.—Sept. 1918, Notre Dame, S. A. T. C.

Townsley, George—U. S. Army.

Trostle, Mark M.—Oct. 1917, Camp Grant, 108th Engineers. Served in France with 33d Division, wounded by shrapnel at Hamel, July 4, 1918.

Trouth, Theodore L.—Camp Grant, Co. A, 132nd Inf. Died in France.

Truitt, Arthur C.—U. S. Army.

Tumey, James E.—Camp Stanley, Texas, Co. A, Bat. 19, U. S. Guards.

Turner, Clarence A.—U. S. Army.

Turner, Lloyd J.—Sept. 1918, Chicago, Motor mechanics school.

Tuttle, Arthur A.—Aug. 1917, Chicago, Air service. Served in France.

Tully, William H.—Enlisted June 14, 1918. Served overseas with Co. D, 123d Inf.

Ullrich, Arlyn A.—March 1918, Jefferson Barracks, Batt. C, 50th C. A. C. Served in France.

Ullrich, Forrest—Feb. 8, 1918, Jefferson Barracks, Batt. D, 56th C. A. C. Served in France, wounded by shrapnel, Aug. 19, 1918.

Ullrich, Roy J.—Feb. 25, Camp Grant, A. E. F.

Underwood, Samuel E.—Dec. 6, 1917, Columbus Barracks. Sergt. 328th Supply Co. A.E.F.

Untz, William—U. S. Army.

Utley, Gordon G.—April 1918, Camp Gordon, Prov. Co. C, A. G. O. Dept., Washington.

Vaessen, Frank J.—U. S. Army.

Vaile, James H.—Sept. 1918, S. A. T. C. Notre Dame.

Vail, Morrison H.—Y. M. C. A. Served in France.

Vaughan, Frederick J.—Dixon, Sept. 20, 1917, Camp Grant, 342nd Reg. Black Hawk Division. Served overseas with 116th Inf., 29th Division.

Voight, Paul—Air service, U. S. Army.

Vaughan, Fred N. Jr.—U. S. Army.

Vaughn, Frank B.—U. S. Army.

Vaughn, Wallace B.—July 1918, 119th Co., U. S. Marines. Served at Pearl Harbor, Honolulu.

Vauple, Henry C.—U. S. Army.

Ventler, Edward—May 1918, Jefferson Barracks, U. S. Army, Ft. McIntosh, Texas.

Villiger, Joseph T.—Dixon, May 30, 1918, Camp Sheridan, Ala., Hospital Pharmacist, 67th Inf., Sergeant.

Virgil, Stephen W.—Aug. 1, 1918. Batt. D. 13th Regt. F. A. R. D., Camp Jackson.

Wadzinski, Frank S.—1917 Jefferson Barracks, 337th Infantry. Corporal.

Wagner, Harrison—June 1918. O. T. S. Camp Taylor, 2nd Lieut., F. A.

Walker, Charles E.—May 1918, Camp Gordon. Served in France with 15th M. G. Bn. Wounded in leg during Argonne Offensive.

Walker, Elroy—U. S. Army.

Walker, George H.—U. S. Army.

Walker, Robert M.—U. S. Army.

Wallace, Heinrick J.—January 1914, Great Lakes, U. S. Navy. Served on U. S. S. Charleston.

Wallace, Lester S.—Sept. 1917, Camp Grant. Co. A. 132nd Inf. Served with 33rd Div. at Hamel and Meuse-Argonne. One year with A. E. F.

Wadsworth, Harold—Enlisted Jan. 7, 1918. Air Service. Served at Kelley Field, Texas.

Wallace, William C.—July 1918, Chicago. Harrison Technical School.

Walters, George—U. S. Army.

Warburg, Leslie E.—U. S. Army.

Walker, Robert—Camp Grant. Served in France with 86th Division.

Ward, Dudley A.—61st Infantry, 5th Division. Served with A. E. F.

Warren, Eula—U. S. Army.

Warren, Frank B.—Aug. 1917, Ft. Sheridan. Served with First Division, A. E. F., as First Lieut.

Warren, Thomas—May 1917, Ft. Sheridan. Commissioned 2nd Lt., Air Service. Served at Elberts Field, Arkansas.

Warren, Thomas J.—U. S. Army.

Warner, Robert L.—Dixon, Ill., Oct. 1917, Camp Grant. Co. M, 342nd Inf. 1st Lieut. C. M. G. O. T. S., Camp Hancock, Ga.

Washburn, Clifford J.— U. S. Army.

Washburn, Clifford—Camp Gordon. Served overseas.

Watson, Arthur—U. S. Army.

Watson, Clarence A.—U. S. Army.

Watts, Harry—U. S. Army.

Wakeley, William C.—Enlisted at Danville, Ill., Great Lakes, Radio Electrician, U. S. N. R. F.

Weaver, Charles J.—U. S. Army.

Webber, Orley—U. S. Army.

Webster, William—U. S. Army.

Weiner, Allen J.—Sept. 1918. S. A. T. C.

Weinreich, Albert H.—U. S. Army.

Welker, Clarence—Inf. Replacement Regt., Camp Gordon.

Welker, Job—U. S. Army.

Wellman, Don—May 1, 1918. Headquarters Detachment, 314 Ammunition Train 89 Div. A. E. F.

Wellman, Howard—Sept. 1, 1917. Navy, Armed Guard Crew No. 18, Receiving ship, Norfolk, Va.

Wellman, Walter—Sept. 19, 1917. C Co. 313 Field Signal Corps, Camp Dodge, Ia. Sergeant.

Wells, Ira O.—Hamilton Township, Sept. 18, 1917. Co. A, 132nd Inf. Corporal. Hamel, Argonne-Meuse, Verdun, Troyon, Army of Occupation, Germany.

Welstead, George A.—Jan. 7, 1918, Jefferson Barracks, Mo., 15 Co. Aviation Section Signal Corps. Feb. 1, 1919. Served in France.

Welty, David C.—Amboy, Ill., April 1917, Camp Grant. Inf. Replacement Camp, Texas, 2nd Brigade. 2nd Lieutenant.

Westboe, David—U. S. Army.

Whalen, George—38th Inf. 4th Division, A. E. F. Wounded in Action.

Wheeler, Robt. W.—U. S. Army.

Whitcombe, Albert B.—Sept. 1918. S. A. T. C., Champaign.

White, Wilson W.—U. S. Army.

White, Clarence R.—May, 1917., Chicago. F. H. No. 15, Second Division. Served 20 months with A. E. F. in all Major Offensives.

Whitford, Charles E.—Dixon, Illinois. Air Service, Kelley Field.

Whitford, James E.—Dixon, Ill., May 30, 1918, Camp Sheridan, Ala. Co. F., 45th Inft.

Whitmore, James Q.—U. S. Army.

Whitney, Eugene P.—June 28, 1917, Jefferson Barracks. Corporal, Co. C, 41st Infantry.

Whitsell, Earl—U. S. Army.

Wicher, Glenn—U. S. Army.

Wilcox, Lonnie P.—

Wilhelm, Russel A.—U. S. Army.

Wilhelm, Wilbur A.—June 24, 1918, Camp Grant. 333 Heavy F. A., Battery D. Aug. 30, 1919. Served in France with Third Division.

Wilhelmson, Martin J.—U. S. Army. Served in France.

Will, Ralph O.—Sept. 6, 1918, Camp Grant. 161st D. G. Died at Camp Grant, Sept. 1918.

Willard, George E.—40th Co., 40th Regt., Camp Gordon, Ga.

Wilson, Eustace—Battery C. 123 F. A. Served one year in France with 33rd Div.

Willet, Harvey G.—U. S. Army.

Williams, Percy,—U. S. Army.

Williams, Charles—U. S. Army.

Williams, Fred W.—Served in France.

Wilson, Joseph W.—U. S. Army.

Wilson, Sterling D.—U. S. Army.

Wilson, Stuart E.—U. S. Army.

Wilson, Eustace Cyril—Dixon, May 1917, Batt. C, 123d F. A. Served one year in France with 33d Division.

Wilson, William—British Army, Engineer Corps.

Wilson, Willard—U. S. Army.

Wingert, Edward B.—Sept. 1918, Urbana. S. A. T. C., University of Illinois.

Winters, Charles—June 1918, Jefferson Barracks. Served in France.

Witzel, Chrystal—U. S. Army.

Witzel, Martin—U. S. Army.

Wolfe, Daniel—1917. U. S. Navy.

Wood, Cordelle A.—Sept. 1918, Evanston. S. A. T. C.

Woods, Elmer H.—U. S. Army.

Wooddell, Marvin E.—U. S. Army.

Woods, Frank—Co. C. 124th M. G. Bn. 33rd Div. Served in France.

Worsley, Raymond E.—Sept. 1918. S. A. T. C.

Worsley, W. J.—Commissioned 1st Lieut. M. C.

Wooster, Charles C.—U. S. Army.

Woodworth J. Burton—Dixon, Illinois, May 7, 1917. Batt. A., 6th F. A. First Division. Sept. 26, 1919. Sommerville Sector, Ansauville Sector, Montiddier Sector, Can-

tigny, Soissons, 2nd Battle of the Marne, St. Mihiel, Meuse Argonne, Sazerais Sector, Army of Occupation.

Woodyatt, Harold F.—Dixon, Ill., June 1917, Dallas, Texas. Lieutenant. U. S. Army.

Woodyatt, Leonard E.—U. S. Army.

Yenerich, Wesley H.—May, 1918, Chicago. Served in Q. M. C. and as Army Field Clerk.

Yetter, John P.—May 30, 1918, Ft. Thomas, Ky. Co. E. 45th Inf. Camp Sheridan, Ala.

Young, Raymond R.—Dixon, Ill., April 2, 1918, Great Lakes. U. S. Navy.

Young, George—Co. G. 10th Inf.

Young, William—341st F. A. Served in France with 89th Division.

Youngblood, Owen A.—U. S. Army.

Zalewski, Frank A.—Aug. 1918, Great Lakes. U. S. N. R. F. Served on the U. S. S. George Washington.

Zampojno, Joseph—U. S. Army.

Zanger, Frederick N.—U. S. Army.

Zentz, Raymond—Batt. D. 63d C. A. C. Served in France.

Zick, Paul A. F.—U. S. Army.

Zimmerman, George—U. S. Army.

Zimmerman, Richard—U. S. Army.

Zinke, Henry—U. S. Army.

Zgrmorm, Joseph—U. S. Army.

Zoeller, Warren C.—U. S. Army.

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